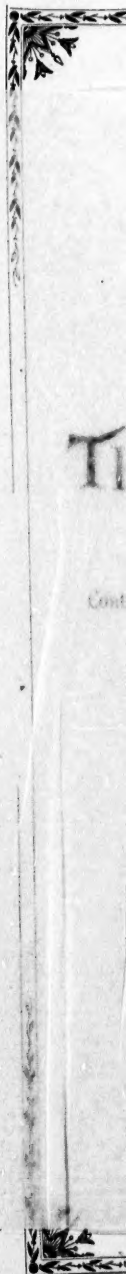




Gro. H. Williams



ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

OF:

THE STATE OF OREGON

Contains a History of Oregon from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present
Time, together with Catalogue of its Agriculture, &c. &c. &c.

BY REV. H. K. HINES, D. D.

worthy to be

1872-1873

SAATCHI & SAATCHI COMPANY



Gro H Williams

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AN
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
... OF ...
THE STATE OF OREGON

Containing a History of Oregon from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present
Time, together with Glimpses of its Auspicious Future; Illustrations and
Full-page Portraits of some of its Eminent Men and Bio-
graphical Mention of many of its Pioneers
and Prominent Citizens of to-day.

BY REV. H. K. HINES, D. D.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be
remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Macaulay*.

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PREFACE.

 complete and circumstantial history of Oregon must cover more than a hundred years of time, and deal with the most exciting incidents of the discovery and settlement of nearly half our Western Continent. It must consider the rival and conflicting claims of various European nations to its ownership, as well as its long period of Indian wars, and its growth from a small American missionary colony, struggling in rivalry with great foreign corporations, representing the most powerful nation of the world; and it must trace the development of its civilization from these unpropitious beginnings to their result in a great and powerful State. To do this, circumstantially treating of different localities, and dwelling on the incidents most interesting to each, would require a number of volumes each larger than this. The limits necessarily set to this work, and the scope intended to be covered by it, seemed to render it best to compend its historical part in a series of chapters in which that history should be carefully treated by subjects arranged in a logical order, rather than in a chronological succession of miscellaneous events. This course, it is confidently believed, will give the best and the most satisfactory results to the minds of the readers of this book.

This is especially true as so much of personal and incidental history necessarily appears in its extended biographical department. No reader, we are persuaded, will arise from the study of these pages without a good impression of the leading facts of Oregon history in his mind. He will better understand the causes, near and remote, that have operated on the field covered by this history to bring to its present condition of prosperity and power this great Pacific commonwealth.

Again, the restriction of our purpose confined our discussion mainly to Oregon. Up to 1853 that included all the North Pacific coast, but subsequent to that time it is restricted to the country south of the Columbia river. In that year the country north of the Columbia was erected into a Territory by itself and given the name of Washington. In a few instances, as in the case of "Indian wars," historic events were so interwoven, north and south of the Columbia, that we have been compelled to follow some threads of the history into adjoining territory, but we have done this as little as possible, and then only far enough to show the connection of historic events with the story of our own State.

The writer has avoided, as far as possible, using the space allotted to history in this book by notes and quotations and citations of authorities. He has consulted so many and so voluminous authors that it would be impracticable to name them all, as he would be glad to do. While he freely acknowledges his great obligation to them, it must, therefore, be *en masse*, lest he should subject himself to the just imputation of undue partiality or sinister prejudice. In every work of this kind mistakes, omissions, misinterpretations must occur, and we cannot expect that this escapes the inevitable.

It may be proper to state that the writer of these pages has been personally a close observer of, and an active participant in, the events of Oregon history for forty years. His opportunities for personal observation of men and events in every part of the State, and of the entire Northwest, have been equal to those of any other man. The historic authorities within his reach comprise the whole round of publications adapted to throw any light on the history of the State. His effort has been to put into crystallized form the conclusions deduced from these authorities rather than to give a narration of the daily occurrences that gave passing expression to the causes that finally resulted in the Oregon of to-day. He has tried to do this "with malice toward none, with charity for all," but to do it conscientiously and honestly. What he has written, or forborne to write, has alike been in deference to the purpose and scope of this publication.

With the hope that, to the extent of that purpose and scope, he has contributed something that will enable the public mind better to understand the history of Oregon, he submits his work to the people of the State in which he has lived so long.

THE AUTHOR.

PORTLAND, OREGON, January, 1893.



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Smith, Clark	700
Smith, Cyrus	808
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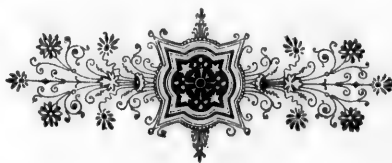
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HISTORY OF OREGON.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—COAST REGION—CASCADE RANGE—WILLAMETTE VALLEY—BLUE MOUNTAINS—GREAT INTERIOR VALLEY—KLAMATH PLATEAU—VOLCANIC UPHEAVALS—VOLCANIC ROCKS—GLACIAL ACTION—VOLCANOES—LAVA BEDS—FORMATION IN BLUE MOUNTAINS—LAVA PLAINS OF SNAKE RIVER—SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT—THE REGION OF THE COLUMBIA—FOSSIL BEDS.

 O present such a picture of the region of Oregon as will make it possible for the general reader to understand the country, it will be necessary first to give a brief description of its topography.

Oregon, in general, topographically, is a series of deep valleys and lofty mountain ranges, extending northward and southward through the entire State. The exceptions to this statement are some lateral spurs of mountains that at a point or two project almost perpendicularly to the course of the main ranges, constituting the water-sheds between the streams that flow northward into the Columbia, or southward into the Sacramento, and the lakes of the great interior basin. From an elevated volcanic plain lying along and near the 48° of latitude, and cutting the entire State from east to west, the drift of the valleys is northward to the great drain of the Columbia river, which is the northern boundary of the State. This portion may be first considered, as it is much the larger and more valuable part of the State.

Fixing our initial stake at the mouth of the Columbia river, the northwest corner of the State, we find first, closely pressing the Pacific

coast, the Coast Range of mountains. This range has a width east and west generally of about thirty miles, and extends coastwise the entire width of the State, crowding its rocky feet everywhere into the spray of the ocean. It is densely timbered, hardly any pinnacle rising too high to produce the grandest firs, cedars and larch, with some higher summits. The average altitude of this range may be put at about four or five thousand feet. It breaks gradually down eastward from its summit ridge into long slopes, separated by clear mountain streams, then into rounded foot-hills, crowned with oaks and firs, until the hills melt away into the verdure of the Willamette valley.

From the summit of this range eastward, as the crow flies, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, that of the great Cascade range is reached. Like the others this range cuts the State from north to south. It is much the higher, broader, and grander range. Its average width is not less than eighty miles, and its average altitude not below nine thousand feet. Crowning this mighty ridge, at intervals of fifty or more miles, great snowy summits, rising from three to five thousand feet above

the line of perpetual snow, dome the dark evergreen forests that cover the range.

Between these two mountain ranges lies the great valley of the Willamette, a hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide,—the gem and glory of the Pacific coast. The character and value of this valley agriculturally and industrially is discussed elsewhere, and we speak of it here only in its topographical relations to the dominating geological conditions of the region in which it is such an interesting element.

Taking our stand once more on the summit of the Cascade range we look still eastward over a vast, though broken and seared valley, 150 miles wide, against the slopes and pinnacles of the Blue mountains. This range has the same north and south trend as the others, though as its southward extension approaches the southern line of Oregon it breaks down into spurs and isolated buttes, and finally terminates in the great volcanic plateau along the 43° parallel of latitude. Through this great depression between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, two rivers, the Des Chutes on its western and the John Day on its eastern side, run northward into the Columbia.

Still eastward, for 100 miles from the main ridge of the Blue mountains to the eastern line of the State, stretches a country quite unlike that west of that range. It is a region of valleys separated by detached mountain ridges and traced by small rivers, which, while having the same northward flow as those before mentioned, enter Snake river far above its junction with the Columbia, and within its great volcanic valley that extends from the Blue mountains to the Rocky mountains a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. These valleys and mountain ranges have topographically or geologically little in common with those of the western and middle portions of the State.

It is needful that we now go southward and take our observations from the great Klamath plateau, that constitutes the separation between the north flowing and south and west flowing

waters of Oregon. This sweeps eastward from the east foot of the Cascade range, on a width of a degree of latitude, at least 200 miles. It is a vast region of lakes, many of them without outlet, yet absorbing the constant inflow of considerable rivers; of great marshes once themselves greater lakes; of seamed and bent and broken lava plains, and all elevated 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the sea. Out of its western rim flow Rogue and Klamath rivers, which make their way directly through all intervening mountain barriers to the Pacific ocean 200 miles away. Here are also the springs of the Sacramento, which courses the greatest valley of California and finds its way to the sea through the Golden Gate, 500 miles to the south.

This brief description of the topography of the State will, perhaps, prepare the reader's mind to understand the peculiar geological conditions and changes that have marked the different portions of the State better than he otherwise could. He will also see why a description of our part of Oregon is not a description of another part either as to soil, climate, or production.

In general it may be said that the mountain ranges of Oregon are volcanic upheavals; the mighty bending upward of the crust of the earth's surface when its inborn fires were lashed to unwanted fury in some stormy age of old eternity. The western valleys, and especially Willamette, were doubtless formed by this upheaval of its enclosing ranges, leaving the floor of the surface here comparatively undisturbed. This really rests on a foundation of aqueous rock of unmeasured thickness, on which the alluvial matter which forms its soils has been deposited. With this there are, in many places, deep deposits of water-worn pebbles and stratified sand, which were made at an era much more modern than that of the underlying sandstone. These water-marked deposits are clearly traced in the eroded banks of the rivers, and in the cloven face of some of the mountains of the Coast Range, and on the western slopes of the

Cascade range, where the ancient crust was broken by the upheaving forces that lifted the ranges out of their ancient levels. These deposits of sand and pebbles and water-worn rocks register an era when an older sea covered all westward of the Cascade range: certainly, if, indeed, where it is now that range, was not, in common with the Coast Range, deep beneath the waters. It is useless to endeavor to identify these changes chronologically, as creation in its being and in its mutations writes its historic days in millenniums of age, and thus puts our conception of time, drawn as it is from human experience and human history entirely at fault.

The volcanic rocks on the western slope of the Cascade mountains, in the Willamette valley and in the Coast Range of mountains, appear only occasionally, and can scarcely be called characteristic. When they do appear they seem to be an overflow westward of a great lava output of the Cascade range, or the product of local volcanic upheavals which pushed up the isolated buttes of the upper portion of the valley at a time coeval with the formation of the mountain ranges. They exist mainly in scattered scoriaceous rocks, or in ledges and peaks of columnar basalt, superimposed on sandstone, trachyte, or resting on miocene strata.

Of course, in indicating the forces that formed this now verdant valley, glacial action must not be forgotten. Far extending moraines and wide glaciated surfaces tell the story of the far-away eras when these mighty ice-plows furrowed and planed down the broken face of the earth's crust, and smoothed it into its now beauteous vales. The story of their old movements is recorded very plainly on these surfaces, and the relics of their wider existence are yet living in the moving ice-fields of Mount Hood and the other mighty cones of the Cascade range.

Enough has already been said to indicate to the careful reader that the Cascade mountains are of volcanic formation. The great snow peaks are all volcanoes. They are called extinct, though some of them, notably Mount Hood south of the Columbia and St. Helen's

north of it, are yet smoking, and on the southern slope of the former are great masses of heated rocks, and an ever-steaming crater. The great summit intervals between these peaks are generally granitic rock, covered with a deep vegetable soil, intermixed with decayed granite. But from these peaks vast streams of molten lava have poured, flowing mainly eastward, and spreading over the entire country between the Cascade and Blue mountains, from a few inches to hundreds of feet in thickness. In fact, there were many successive overflows, as on the broken faces of the cliffs clearly defined lines of stratification are presented more numerous as we approach the great summits that were their fountain. The greatest outflow in Oregon was in the middle of the range, about half-way from the Columbia river to the Klamath plateau, and thence southward and eastward, including the great Modoc lava beds, forever made historic as the scene of the Modoc Indian war. Thence the molten iron sea rolled eastward and northward, overlying the whole country, drinking up the rivers, shearing off the forests, and seizing a nightly holocaust of animal life in its devouring maw. For ages, how long no one can know, this great lava plain, first red and hot and simmering, then black and cold, rending itself into deep chasms in its slow cooling, lay out under the stars without vegetable or animal life, almost without springlet or dewdrop, to cool or soften its black and rugged face. The fires of the volcanoes at length burned low. The mountain summits cooled. A few stray clouds floated over the Cascade range. A few drops of rain touched the iron surface of the earth with their imprisoned might. Showers followed. The springs that fountain rivers began to bubble from beneath the cloven lava beds, and search out an open way seaward through their broken chasms. And thus the changes of the ages went on. The basalts were ground to powder in the mills of the streams. The old surfaces over which the lava had once spread, were cut into valleys, hundreds of feet deep. Fecund soils were deposited. Vegetation sprang forth

again. Animal life found food and drink and shelter, and still the changes went on. Frost and snow and raindrop and stormy winds and burning suns wrought the miracle of a new genesis, leaving a field in which Nature has written the most legible and astonishing records of her processes and her powers.

Proceeding eastward from the points indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Blue mountain range presents a wonderful conglomeration of basalts, granite, slate, sandstone, with vast beds of stratified sand and water-worn gravel. In places one formation predominates, in other places some other formation, and then again several of them appear intermixed, or overlying one another. It is evident that the heat attending the volcanic action that lifted this vast ridge to its present position was great enough to cause perfect fusion in only a few places; while yet the forces below were mighty enough to cause the wonderful and weird displacements of the primitive rocks so often arresting the observant eye in this wonderful range. One hour the traveler among these mountains will be passing over scoriated basalt, or along cliffs of basaltic columns, the next among great granite boulders or over gray granite pinnacles, then over miles of aqueous deposits in the form of stratified sandstone or stratified beds of sand and gravel intermixed; or again slate slopes and hillsides will arrest his eye, until he is lost in the wilderment of his strange surroundings.

The Blue mountains margin on the west the great lava plains of Snake river valley. Only a small part of that valley is in the State of Oregon, and it is hardly necessary to extend observations in regard to it. It may simply be stated that the volcanic conditions, so plainly marked in the Cascade and Blue mountains, and the valley intervening between them, continue and are intensified as we enter the great upper valley of Snake river, which lies mostly in the State of Idaho, which was once the mightiest scene of volcanic action on the American continent, if not in the world. As a few

miles only of this vast lava plain fall within the limits of the State of Oregon, we can dismiss its marvels with these few general statements.

Perhaps, however, we should not dismiss the whole subject of the geology of this most interesting region, with these general statements for the lay reader, without some more distinctly scientific record for the benefit of the more technical scholar and student. For him geology would write about the following history of the conditions and changes of untold ages and marvelous processes through which this wonderful Oregon world was being formed.

For an immense period before the existence of the Coast and Cascade Ranges of mountains, the primeval ocean washed the western shores of the great Rock mountain chain, and throughout the palaeozoic era and the whole Triassic and Jurassic periods of the Mesozoic era numerous rivers kept bringing down debris until an enormously thick mass of off-shore deposits had accumulated. This marginal sea-bottom became the scene of intense aqueous-igneous action in its deeply buried strata, producing a line of wrackness, which, yielding to the horizontal thrust produced by the secular contraction of the interior of the earth, was crushed together and swollen upward into the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range at the close of the Jurassic period. The range thus produced was not of very great height. It existed for unknown centuries; the scene of erosion and plant-growth, roamed over by the now extinct fauna of the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. It was combed by forests of conifers and oaks. Then followed the great lava-flow and uplift of the mountain range of the modern Cascades. Beneath the overlying lava, where the Columbia breaks through the barriers of this great range, there is found along the waters edge, and for nearly twenty feet upward, a coarse conglomerate of rounded porphyritic pebbles and boulders of all sizes up to six feet in diameter, held together by an imperfectly lithified earthy paste. Above the conglomerate is a very distinct, though irregular ground surface bed, in

which are found silicified stumps with roots extending twenty feet and penetrating into the boulder material beneath evidently *in situ*. Resting directly on this forest ground-surface, and therefore inclosing the erect stumps, is a layer of stratified sandstone, two or three feet thick, filled with beautiful and perfect impressions of leaves of several kinds of forest trees, possibly of the very trees about whose silicified bases they are found. Above this leaf-bearing stratum rests a coarse conglomerate similar to that beneath at the water level. Scattered about in the lower part of this upper conglomerate, and in the stratified sandstone, and sometimes lying in the dirt beneath it, fragments of silicified driftwood are found. Above this last conglomerate, and resting upon it, rise the layers of lava, mostly columnar basalt, one above another to a height of 3,000 feet. From these facts the following order of events are deduced:

The region of the Columbia river was a forest, probably a valley, overgrown by conifers and oaks. The subsoil was a coarse boulder drift produced by erosion of some older rocks. An excess of water came on, either by floods or changes of level, and the trees were killed, their leaves shed and buried in mud, and their trunks rotted to stumps. Then came on a tumultuous and rapid deposit of coarse drift, containing driftwood, which covered up the ground and the still remaining stumps to a depth of several hundred feet. The surface thus formed was eroded into hills and dales, and then followed the outburst of lava in successive flows, and the silification of the wood and fermentation of the drift by the percolation of the hot alkaline waters containing silica. Finally followed the process of erosion by which the present streams, channels and valleys, whether main or tributary, are cut to their enormous depth. The great masses of sediment sent down to the sea by the erosion of the primary Cascade range, forming a thick offshore deposit, gave rise in turn at the end of the Miocene to the upheaval of the Coast Range, the Cascade mountains being at the same time rent along the axis into enormous fissures

from which out poured the grand lava floods, building the mountains higher and covering the country for great distances. This is probably the grandest lava flow known to geology, covering as it does an area of not less than 200,000 square miles. It covers the greater portion of northern California and northwestern Nevada, nearly the whole of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and runs far into British Columbia on the north. Its average thickness is 2,000 feet and the greatest (shown where the Columbia, Des Chutes, Snake and other rivers cut through it) 4,000 feet. To produce this, many successive flows took place, and great periods of time elapsed during which this volcanic action continued. During the period of these Cascade eruptions, the Coast range was being slowly elevated, and became in turn the scene of local volcanic action, though not very severe.

At last the great fissure eruptions drew to a close. The fissures became blocked up. The volcanic action became confined to a few localities. The period of crater eruptions followed. This continued for a long time—almost to our own day. These crater eruptions built up the great snowy peaks.

By the formation of the Cascade a great interior basin was made, the waters of which collected into secondary reservoirs, some of very large extent, and which were at length carried off by the rivers which have cut their way from the interior to the sea. The Columbia and its tributaries drained the northern part of this immense basin, and at this period doubtless the great Salt Lake of Utah found its outlet to the sea by the Snake and Columbia rivers. Thence came the lava floods, whose great flows have since been worn away in places, exposing the tertiary and cretaceous beds, and revealing the former conditions of the region by the fossils found therein. At the end of the Miocene the lava flows from the Cascade fissures commenced, but it was long before they reached the entire extent of the basins of Oregon, which continued to exist and be endowed with life well into the Pliocene.

The principal forest beds of the State are those of John Day, Des Chutes and Grande Ronde countries and Christmas Lake in southern Oregon. The Glacial, Champlain and Sierra epochs are well illustrated in several places, and

have left marked evidences of their existence.

Such is the story of the geologic ages through which and out of which grew, out of the formless and the void this wonderful Oregon.

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

INFLUENCE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY—WEST OF CASCADES—EAST OF THE CASCADES—OCEAN CURRENTS—TREND OF THE VALLEYS—PREVAILING WINDS—MODIFYING FACTS—ELEVATION OF INTERIOR—HEALTHFULNESS—PRODUCTIONS—HOW DETERMINED—SOILS—BASALTIC PREVAILING—INEXHAUSTIBLENESS—SOIL OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY—PAPER OF STATE CHEMIST—PRODUCTIONS—GRAINS—FRUITS—MEATS—FISH—GOLD MINES—IRON—TIMBER.

CLIMATE.

IN writing of the climate of Oregon, if we can persuade the reader to keep in mind the fact that what is said of one division of the State will not apply to any other division any more than it would to Greenland or Alabama, we shall have gone a long way toward making ourselves understood. Its topographical divisions mark and differentiate its climatic conditions.

The climate of that part of Oregon extending from the western slope of the Cascade mountains to the Pacific ocean is equable, the thermometer seldom rising above 90° in the hottest days of the summer, nor falling below 20° in the winter. It would be called moist, and yet a registry of twenty years would not show more than one-third of the days in which any moisture fell, nor a greater average yearly rainfall than Philadelphia; or from forty-four to fifty-four inches, and that in the extreme northwestern part of the State, which is the most humid of all. Such are the equable climatic conditions of this portion of the State that thunder-storms, cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. What

makes the climate seem more humid than that of Philadelphia, or even of Iowa, is, the most of the rainfall of its western valleys—the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river—occurs in the four months from November to March, while three or four months, from June to October, are almost entirely rainless.

Middle and eastern Oregon are much dryer, hotter in summer and colder in winter, than the western section. Probably from the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains to the eastern line of the State, in not one day in ten for the year around is there any moisture-fall. Exceptions to this statement must be made in regard to some of the valleys locked within the summits of the mountain ranges, where local causes operate, especially during the spring and early summer months, to produce a greater rainfall. This region of deep valleys, and high, treeless hills, intervaled with long, rolling slopes, covered with grass, has spread out over it for days, and even months together, a sky of clearest blue, without a cloud to shade it, through which the great sun rolls his chariot of fire by day, and in which the stars of night glitter and flash with

a brilliancy and beauty unrivaled in any other land. The exceeding dryness and rarefaction of the atmosphere resulting from the great average elevation of the country, make thermometrical changes almost unnoticeable; and though the mercury may mark 90° , or even 100° , or may fall to 0° , or even to 18° below, one little feels the change, and soon comes to realize that to human life these degrees on the glass tube do not indicate his own personal comforts or discomforts at all.

Though the climatic conditions of these two portions of the State are so diverse on the meteorological record, each has its own specific elements of excellence, and the people who reside in each are loud in their praise of their own. Hence we conclude that both are alike good, although their goodness is not alike.

A study of the climatology of Oregon will, we think, disclose two predominant causes modifying climatic conditions and giving the climate in different sections its interesting and excellent individuality. The first is the course and strength of the warm oceanic current that sweeps across the Pacific from the coasts of Japan, and striking the American coast well up toward the Arctic seas, sweeps southward, a mighty ocean river, clear down the Oregon coast, touching and softening the air with its warm and gentle breath. Not only does it warm the atmosphere above it, but it sends into the welcoming skies an increased volume of evaporation, which is borne eastward by the warm southwestern winds, until these winds touch the colder summits of the mountain ranges, where their burden of moisture is condensed into raindrops which come down in showers on the thirsty fields and plains. These causes are perpetual, not accidental. They have operated since the ocean rolled. While the continents stand above the floods of the seas they must continue; and continuing, this must remain the most favored of lands.

The other very obvious cause of this condition of climate is the trend of the valleys and mountain ranges. This, as our readers have

seen, is north and south. This gives direction to the land-winds, or rather to the sea-winds after they strike the land. Coming from the South Pacific in the winter they first strike the Oregon coast at an angle, pass over the summits of the Coast Range and then are deflected northward by the higher summits of the Cascade range and flow northward down the valley of the Willamette parallel to the coast. Coming from the west and northwest in the summer, the very same physical obstructions exactly reverse their flow and the summer currents are from the north. Prevailing from each quarter, months at a time, from the north, the cool, dry winds of the North Pacific, from the south, the warm, humid winds of the South Pacific, and thus deflected in exactly contrary courses at different seasons by her mountain ranges, western Oregon is given her warm, humid winters and her cool and comparatively dry summers by causes easy to comprehend.

Eastward of the Cascade mountains the climate is modified mainly by two facts. First, the winds that come over the tops of the Cascade mountains in the winter have yielded nearly all their humidity in their contact with these cold summits and thus fallen in rain on their western slopes or in snow on their pinnales. There is in them no more humidity to condense until they have taken it up again from the comparatively slight evaporation from the small rivers, like Des Chutes and John Day, that are found eastward of that range. That is very little, and it is easily carried by these winds over the warm plane-surfaces until they strike the cooler sides of the Blue mountains, where condensation again occurs, and nearly the last vestige of humidity these wind-currents hold falls in snow upon the mountain tops. While the mountain ranges trend in the same direction as those farther west, and the general direction of the atmospheric currents is the same as there, they deal with an atmosphere already unloaded of its moisture.

The second obvious fact is the greater elevation of the whole face of this interior region

and hence the greater rarity of the atmosphere and its greater consequent absorbent power. The average altitude of the interior plains of Oregon is about 2,500 feet. The touch of its rare and thirsty atmosphere to the skin seems even to suck away the fluids of the body. It could easily drink up the life-drops of a thousand rivers and then not bear the weight of vapor that the bosom of the Pacific yields to these same winds before they touch the Oregon shore and are lightened of their burden of flood by the hard wrench of the Cascade mountain tops. Here, as in western Oregon, climatic causes are permanent as the continent, and this will be the dry, as that will be the wet portion of the State forever.

As to healthfulness, the State has all the conditions of a first-class sanitarium. Its atmosphere west of the Cascade mountains has everywhere the tempered coolness that would naturally come from proximity to the ocean. It bears still the fragrance of the deep, untainted by any exhalations from fetid swamp or reeking morass. It has taken balm from the pine and the fir of the mountains and hills, and so touches the springs of human life with a freshening and invigorating force. The mountain ranges of the State, with their great snowy cones, are almost in touch with the tides of the sea, so that the denser air of the sea level, or the rarer atmosphere of the mountain heights are always accessible as the needs or pleasure of the people require. East of the Cascade mountains the apparent conditions are somewhat different, while at the same time the same general healthfulness is found; with no local causes for fevers or agues these are almost unknown there. Its dry, light atmosphere is a panacea for pulmonary taint. Without burdening our readers with health statistics we give it as the observation of many years, and extending over the whole country from seashore to most distant mountain crest, that, on the whole, no more healthful land lies under the stars than this.

PRODUCTIONS.

What a State is or what it is capable of becoming depends altogether upon on what it is capable of producing to meet the wants of its own people, and supply the markets of the world. A desert may have, and generally does have, sunny skies, but it is none the less a desert for these.

The productions of a country are determined by three things: Its latitude, its soil and its climate. The latter we have already so treated that it is not necessary to do more in this place, than to refer the reader to that treatment.

Oregon lies between the 42d and 46th degrees of north latitude. This, geographically, places it exactly west of New York, Michigan, the northern half of Iowa and the southern half of Minnesota. While this is true geographically, its isothermal lines are coincident with those of the southern part of the Virginia coast about the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. This high latitude, and these low isothermal lines ought to give Oregon a very wide range of production; and, if its soil is as good as its isothermal and geographical positions are favorable, it ought to be one of the most productive regions of the earth in those things that are most needed and most used in the marts of the world. Let us see how this is.

SOILS.

To give our readers a fair understanding of the soils of Oregon it will only be necessary to speak of them under two heads: The basaltic soils, and the alluvial soils.

The basaltic are the prevalent and characteristic soils of Oregon. They may be said to be almost exclusively the soils of all that portion of the State lying east of the Cascade mountains. In addition, they are the soils of the mountain tops and slopes, especially on the east side of Willamette river. These soils are formed by the decomposition of vast masses of lava; by the action of atmospheric influences or by chemical

forces, until, over the yet underlying basalt, are deposited deep layers of earth resulting solely from the decomposition of these rocks *in situ*. This soil contains all the elements of fertility. Every analysis made of it—and there have been hundreds—shows the presence of lime, magnesia, silica and other less important minerals, and these made up the soil as it existed before vegetation began to grow upon it. The natural course of this vegetation, from life to death, from cohesion to decomposition, resulted in the addition of organic matter to this original soil, thus greatly increasing its adaptability to new and vastly greater growths. The decay of the rocks was hastened by the presence of this deposit of decomposed vegetation, and thus the formation of soil went the more rapidly on. Such soil, as we may conclude from the circumstances and manner of its formation, is inexhaustible in its fertility, inasmuch as the materials exist beneath it in the underlying base, and about it in the great basaltic hills for its reproduction. From beneath, the progress of removal is constantly quickened by the process of tillage. From about it the elements are constantly doing their work. The forces that are stronger than the basaltic column that are shut up in the rain and the dew, in the frost and the snow, in the sunbeam and in the shadow are constantly cleaving down and grinding into finest powder the hillslopes and the mountain precipices. The streamlets bore it down over the slopes, and the winds floated it in refined and impalpable dust to the leaf-lungs of every tree, to the petals of every rose, to the roots of every vine, and everywhere it became the vital food of the richest vegetable life.

The soil of the level portions of the Willamette valley, as well as that of a few other valleys of smaller extent, is alluvial, being brought to its present position by the agency of water. It varies greatly in depth, being from a few inches to many feet. Its quality is generally excellent. It is made up of the washings from the hills, aided by decomposed organic matter. These washings from the hills are, of course, of the

same composition as the soil of the hills, that is, basaltic and sandstone. These alluvial soils are usually described as loam; a term of very wide range, but generally conveying the meaning of a soft, friable, easily wrought mixture of sand and clay. Loam here is derived from a mixture of basaltic soils, washed down from the mountains, furnishing the clayey basis and decomposed granite, gneiss or sandstone furnishing the sand. This soil is often found to rest on a clay or marl subsoil, and can be depended upon to respond to the culture and seed of the husbandman with a bountiful harvest.

The views of the writer in regard to the origin and character of the soils of Oregon, as expressed in this chapter, are confirmed by Chemist G. W. Shaw of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, who, in November, 1892, in setting forth the results of experiments made after tracing the origin of soils, and quoting some tables to give an idea of their composition, says of the Oregon soils:

The State, comprising an area of 96,000 square miles, lies between 117 degrees and 125 degrees west longitude and 42 degrees and 46 degrees north latitude. It is naturally divided into eastern and western Oregon by the Cascade mountains. The eastern portion is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and embraces about two-thirds of the State. That part of the State, together with a part of Washington, often goes by the name of the "Inland Empire," since it is so surrounded by various mountain systems. The western portion may well be divided into a northern and southern portion, the first of which comprises the great Willamette valley and a portion of the Coast mountains. Throughout the entire western portion of the State there is a multitude of small streams furnishing an ample flow of water during the entire season. The Willamette valley, embracing about 5,000,000 acres, is by far the largest valley in the State. It is about 180 miles in length by sixty in width, and extends from a low range of hills on the south (Calapooias) to Portland on the north. To show how well watered is this valley, it may

be stated that over forty streams feed the Willamette in its course, and the stream is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth.

The soils of this valley may be classified under two general heads, viz.: Those of the foothills and those of the bottom lands extending on each bank of the river. The former comprise a belt of rolling land extending nearly around the prairie and merging into the mountains. The prevailing soils are of basaltic origin mixed with more or less sandstone soil on the west side. The purely basaltic soils are mostly confined to the hilltops where they are generated. All the "bottom land" is of alluvial nature and varies greatly in depth, from a few inches to many feet. It is made up of the washings from the hills and consists, as one would infer from the above, of a decomposed volcanic substance, somewhat basaltic in nature, mixed with sand and a large amount of alluvial deposit and vegetable mold or "humus," the last-named substance being the more abundant in this portion of the State because of the larger rainfall.

SOILS OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN.

It is a fact noticed in Italy long ago, and borne out by the experience in this northwest, that the soils of volcanic origin are of an unsurpassed fertility. The basalt from which much of the soil in Oregon is derived is not like most rocks in respect to its makeup for it contains, from the very nature of the case, the fertilizing ingredients of a combination of rocks. Basalt is a complex mineral and a type of basic rocks. It is a very dark, almost black, rock, exceedingly hard and quite heavy; mineralogically it is made up of plagioclase (a soda-lime feldspar) augite, and olivine; it also nearly always contains more or less magnetic iron ore and other minerals. The coarser grained basalts are known as dolerites and the fine grained anamesyte. Chemically the rock contains silica, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, oxides of iron and manganese, and alumina. There is one quite notable feature as to one of the mineral ingredients of basalt—an-

gite—that it not infrequently contains considerable phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5), occurring in a crystalline form as apatite. Of such an occurrence one writer has said:

"While such crystals scattered in the soil may be somewhat refractory in dissolution, yet the mechanical and chemical process of soil formation must have supplied an abundance of finely pulverized mineral ('floats') available for the use of vegetation."

The chemical composition of this rock from which has been derived the greater portion of our soils explains why the apparently barren soils of the eastern portion of the State, when supplied with the necessary moisture, are so very productive. In spite of the fact that some of the books published state that basalt forms soil very slowly, yet the rocks are really fragile and short-lived. They appear to be dense and lasting, but being complex in structure and containing a considerable amount of protoxide of iron, which is capable of further oxidation, and this quite rapidly, forming a sesqui-oxide, the bonds of the minerals are loosened and the rocks break up. At the foot of every basaltic cliff is found a pile of debris and all over the basalt country this crumbling proceeds regularly and comparatively rapid. These rocks are of recent geological origin and doubtless represent the same time as those forming the Sierra Nevadas, the material being deposited in the Jura-Trias and elevated as mountains in the middle of the Mesozoic, while the formation of the Coast Range did not occur till about the end of the Middle Tertiary or Miocene, the place of the range having a marginal sea bottom and received sediment from the beginning of the Cretaceous. At the end of the Miocene this marginal sea bottom yielded to pressure and swelled up into the Coast Range of to-day. This inclosed between it and the Cascade range an immense body of water, which after a time became fresh, giving fresh-water sediment. These alluvial deposits were elevated and drained off, the Willamette valley being the latest to become land. These changes just mentioned, however, were not the

ones which primarily gave us the immense quantities of basalt, but rather the great laval overflow, and the lesser and subsequent ones, which covered the whole of northern California, a great part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and extending into Nevada, the violence of this volcanic fire and molten lava destroying and blotting out all forms of vegetable and animal life. The entire northwest being covered from twenty-five to 100 feet deep in volcanic ashes. The lava beds where the great Columbia river has made its cut show a depth of about 3,000 feet. Over this entire field are found numerous extinct volcanoes, which for some time continued to belch forth their molten contents, those of the more recent activity being Mounts Hood, St. Helens, Pitts, Adams, Jefferson and Cowhorn Peak.

The above all represent marine deposits, while in both the southern and eastern portions of the State there are numerous localities showing fresh water lake deposits. During the laying down of much of this alluvial soil the ocean extended up the Columbia river, forming an immense sound, which is shown, not only by numerous beach marks, but also from the successive terraces. An extensive bay, the deposits of which formed the present subsoils of the region of Forest Grove, Hillsboro, etc., covered these places to a considerable depth.

IN SOUTHWESTERN OREGON.

As we pass into the southern division of western Oregon, Mesozoic strata are prominent, and during this time nearly all of southern Oregon was probably under water, and not less than 3,000 feet of sediment was deposited, covering nearly all the entire region of the Rogue, Coquille and the Umpqua rivers, the water being drained off probably early in the Miocene, if not before. Between the Umpqua and Rogue rivers, toward the south, the formation is chiefly metamorphic slate and quartzite, while to the north there is much conglomerate and slate with more or less serpentine; the latter is very abundant

on the South Umpqua. To show the depth of these strata, a well bored 175 feet, near Jacksonville, failed to reach beyond the sediment of the tertiary. As the rocks, so the soils here are quite varied, and it is not uncommon to find a half dozen different soils on 160 acres. The predominating soil of this portion seems to be a red clay, which terminates in the high plateaus. Black loams, with vegetable debris, are found along the principal valleys, where granite soil is not uncommon.

miss sadie

WESTERN OREGON.

The soils of Benton county in general resemble those of the other portions of the Willamette valley, especially those of Polk county. The prairie bottoms are of a rich dark loam for the most part. There is quite a body of what is called "white land," which is found in various lowlands of the valley. It is a heavy whitish clay, destitute of natural drainage. The great trouble with the land is excessive moisture, but where well drained it seems to give fairly good results. The hill lands are of a reddish soil of excellent physical condition for working and offer most excellent soils for fruit. The bottom soils are made up of the washings from the mills added to the clays and loams from the former sedimentary deposits.

Lane county has an area of about 7,000 square miles, with an average breadth of about fifty miles, and being about three times this distance in length. About three-fourths of this county is hilly and mountainous. The table or hill lands bordering the valleys seem to be quite fertile, and produce well when brought under cultivation. A sample of this soil is the only one yet examined from this county, and whether it will show as low percentage in potash as this is somewhat doubtful. The soil is a sandy loam, and covers several sections in the foothills south of Eugene. Farther up the hills the soil becomes coarser, and is underlaid with soft sandstone, which crumbles on short exposure. The vegetation is oak and wild grasses. The

soil evidently has a good natural drainage, and is easily worked. The dry lumps crush easily between the fingers, and the soil does not become very sticky when wet. It is a soil that has been planted to fruit considerably of late. The physical condition of the soil would seem to warrant this, but the low percentage of potash would indicate that for the best results this ingredient will be needed in a few years. The county is abundantly supplied with streams and springs. Considerable swale land is found in some parts of the county, mainly white land, but with good drainage can be made productive. Taking Eugene as a starting point, then going west about six miles, is a low range of hills. From here we can look north for about twenty-four miles over a rich prairie, through which flows the Willamette river, the course of which is rendered more visible by the groves of palm, maple and shrubs. The hill land of the principal portion begins about twenty miles west from Eugene, and is largely covered with fir timber—in fact the whole region abounds in forests of fir, hemlock and cedar.

In Linn county there are only about 1,300 square miles that is suitable for agricultural purposes. "The arable portion of the county is about evenly divided into prairie and rolling land. The prairie is not a dead level, but slightly undulating, affording plenty of slope for good drainage to the Willamette river, which bounds the county on the west along the whole length. The soil of the prairie lands is a rich, dark, clayey loam, of the general character of that of the whole Willamette valley." For the most part the soils are sandstone and basaltic. About the Santiam country the formations are porphyritic and granitic, which are a continuation of similar rocks to the north and south—a part of the same that outcrops on the west of the Cascades.

EASTERN OREGON.

Only two soils have been as yet analyzed from eastern Oregon. The soil is of a very fine

texture. It is a light gray soil, which darkens slightly on moistening. It is abundantly supplied with potash, but phosphoric acid is deficient. The main growth is bunchgrass and sagebrush, and to one unacquainted with its peculiarities, the soil would not be considered favorably, although experience shows that the soils of this same character produce well, provided they are given moisture.

PRODUCTS.

The agricultural productions of Oregon may be considered as including all the grains, vegetables and fruits of the temperate latitudes, extending, in some places, into the semi-tropical productions. Wheat has been considered the staple cereal, not because it grows more luxuriantly than oats or barley, but because it bears transportation to foreign ports. Its average yield per acre, with good cultivation, may be set down as not far from twenty-five bushels; many fields reaching as high as fifty. Its quality is very superior; and such is the hospitality of the climate to this cereal that, in the fifty years in which it has been cultivated in the Willamette valley, there has never been recorded a failure of a fair crop. Oats and barley are also certain to return a good yield to the husbandman, reaching often fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, and probably averaging thirty. Corn thrives fairly well, but has never been a favorite grain with the Oregon farmer, as wheat and barley are much more easily produced. Peas and beans yield abundant crops. Of the grasses, timothy is the favorite on the alluvial soils and clover on the basaltic. Both yield largely; clover especially giving large returns, as it will always offer two cuttings in a season.

In regard to fruit, Oregon is the home of the apple, pear, plum, prune, cherry, currant, and all kinds of berries; there probably being no spot on earth where they grow to greater perfection, or yield more abundantly. In many places also, notably in southern Oregon, and

CASTLE ROCK, COLUMBIA RIVER.





also in eastern Oregon, along the immediate shores of the Columbia, and other streams, as well as in favored localities in any part of the country, this may also be said of the peach and the grape.

What has been said of the grains and grasses, and fruits is equally true of all kinds of vegetables. It would be a waste of space to specify their kinds, and it is enough to say that in all these are produced from the soil for the support of man or beast, if Oregon does not lead the States of the American Union in variety, in average quantity per acre, and in the quality of the product, we have failed to read the record of the agricultural industry of the country aright.

In the food productions of the State must be counted meats—domestic and game—and fish. Of game, there are deer and elk, which inhabit the mountainous portions of the State in considerable numbers, and during the open season are found in the markets of Portland and other cities in considerable abundance. Wild geese, brant, duck, pheasants, grouse, and quail are very abundant. The bays and rivers are abundantly supplied with all varieties of fish; the lordly salmon being taken in uncounted numbers. The mountain streams are all supplied with the finest of trout, while the deep sea gives up to the tables of the people almost a surfeit of its finny tribes. It would be easy to give our readers tabulated statements of the astonishing yield of the variety of human food, but we judge this general statement will better serve the purposes of this work.

It would take a volume to give a description of the vast mineral resources of the State, whereas we can give them little more than a paragraph as evidence that we have not forgotten nor overlooked them.

Extensive gold mines have been worked in southern Oregon since 1849. The placer mines of Rogue river have yielded tens of millions of dollars of the precious metals, and many of them are yet profitably worked. Eastern Oregon, since 1862, has closely followed, if, indeed,

it has not exceeded southern Oregon in gold productions. The mines of Grant and Baker counties have ranked among the best of the Pacific coast for thirty years. Though the old placers have been considered practically exhausted, yet new ones are from time to time discovered, and a very large amount of gold is yet annually produced from them. In addition to the placer mines, quartz gold mines and silver mines are worked, and there is a large output of gold and silver from them.

The iron mines of the State are of great extent, and yield ore of a very high quality, ranked among the best of the United States. The market for their product has been so limited, as yet, that but comparatively little smelting has been done; but the quality of the iron produced has been so superior, and the quantity that might be produced is so nearly unlimited, that it is obvious this is very soon to be one of the greatest productive industries of Oregon. Coal of a fair, even good, quality, underlies great extents of country in southwestern Oregon, and indications of it appear in many other places, but as yet it has not been extensively mined.

In the productions of Oregon, timber takes a staple place. With the exception of Washington, there is no State of the Union that can rival Oregon in the excellence and abundance of its building material. Washington being exactly like Oregon in location and climate is just its equal in the character and abundance of its timber growths. The very king of lumber trees is the fir of the mountains and foothills, and river and bay margins of Oregon and Washington. Whole forests of these magnificent trees frequently average 250 feet in height, and from four to six feet in diameter; while trees 350 feet high and from eight to ten feet in diameter are not unfrequently found. The trees grow almost perfectly straight, and it is no unusual thing to see them seventy-five or a hundred feet from the ground to the first limb. The timber is sawed into any length the architect may desire for any use of the builder's art.

The lumber is straight, strong, elastic; better suited to the solid frame-work of lofty edifices, and long spans of bridges and trestle-work, than any other. The lumber produced from the yellow fir is incomparably fine.

Cedar, very large in growth and excellent in quality for finishing material, also abounds. It closely follows the fir in size, and though not at all suitable for frame-work, it takes a beautiful polish, and either when done in natural colors or painted there is nothing superior to it for the inner finishing of houses. Oak, ash, maple, alder—which is here quite a large tree; spruce, tamarack, laurel, and other woods, make up a fine variety for all the uses of service or ornament to which it needs to be applied. In its

timber alone, Oregon has an untold hoard of wealth for future generations. It is likely that the growth of the standing forests of Oregon has exceeded the consumption of lumber, if, indeed it has not exceeded the distinction of timber from all causes, during the fifty years since settlements were begun by the whites.

With this generalized statement of the topography, geology, climate and productions of Oregon, we bring this section to a close, assuring the reader that, if we have not dealt in figures in making this showing, it is not because they were not easily obtained, but because we judge these general facts will better serve the purposes for which the ordinary reader will peruse this volume.



CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS OF OREGON.

DATA TRADITIONAL—FIRST RELIABLE ACCOUNTS—LIVE FACTS—REASONS—INDIANS OF THE COAST—INDIANS OF THE INTERIOR—WANT OF PROGRESS—LEWIS AND CLARKE'S ACCOUNT—FEW DIVISIONS—INDIANS OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY—OF ROGUE RIVER—OF PUGET SOUND—THE KLAMATHS—KLIKITATS—CAYUSES—NEZ PERCES—SHOSHONES—COMPARISON—THE WALLA WALLAS—THEIR GREAT CHIEF—YELLEPT—PRUTUMOXMOX.

SOME notice of the original inhabitants of Oregon is due the reader of this book: even though that notice must necessarily be short and its data largely traditional. Without a written language of any kind, unless it was the use of the rudest and most barbarous symbols, they have passed away and left no recorded history; without architecture, except that which exhausts its genius in the construction of a skin wigwam or a bark lodge, they have died and left no monuments. Traditions concerning them are too confused, contradictory and uncertain to satisfy any who desire reliable history.

Any real information at all reliable concerning them began with the publication of the journal of the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1805; and then observations, especially west of the Cascade mountains were so limited that they could not have come into personal contact with any of the tribes of the Willamette valley, nor with the tribes that inhabited the region about Puget sound. Those east of the Cascades, inhabiting on the Columbia and Lower Snake rivers, and thence inland to the Rocky mountains, they saw and learned more about. Incidental notices of various tribes have been given to the world by other explorers

and travelers, but not very much that have been written concerning them was not the ascertaining of patient and continued personal investigation, nor yet the impressions of any extended personal contact, but the chance and hasty gatherings of unreliable traditions, or, what was even less to be depended on than this, the exaggerated recitals of some wild camp-fire stories. All these, of course, have a value as literature, and occupy an interesting place in romantic story, but their *ratus* as history is not great; and it is this that we are endeavoring to give our readers.

When these people were first brought under the study of civilized men, two facts distinctly marked them: One was that the tribes east of the Cascade mountains had very different mental and physical qualities from those residing west of that range. The other was, that there was no form or semblance of civilization of any character among them; they were as entirely savage and barbarous as the tribes of "darkest Africa."

For this first fact the marked difference in the climate, productions and consequent modes of living necessary for them, furnish a reason, if not the reason.

West of the Cascade mountains the climate was soft, moist; and its indigenous productions were those that a rich soil would send forth in such a climate. It was a region of large, deep rivers; of numerous bays and inlets from the ocean extending far inland, all filled with fish of the finest and richest quality, easily taken, and hence inviting to a life of effortless indolence and ease. It was a lowland region, largely covered with a forest of firs and pines, and cedars and spruce, with an undergrowth of maple and alder and dogwood and laurel; with vines and shrubs innumerable and thorny; making the forests almost impenetrable. This character of forests pushed up to, and in places into, the prairies of the Willamette valley, compelling among the aborigines a life in the canoe instead of on horseback, and a living of fat, oily fish instead of alert and sinewy game.

Hence they were short of stature; heavy and broad and fat of body; indolent and sluggish in movement; without alertness or perception of mind; indolent and inactive in all their habits; sleeping away nearly all but the little time that was requisite for them to throw their barbed harpoon into the shining side of the salmon that swam on the shoals and sands of the rivers and bays along which they thus droned away their meaningless life, and the few additional moments required to boil or roast it sufficient to gratify their uncultured appetite.

East of the Cascade mountains the country was a high, rolling, mountain prairie, averaging from one to six thousand feet above the tides of the ocean. The streams are rapid, boiling torrents. The climate was dry and the natural vegetable productions were minimized; it was almost a desert. It furnished abundance of grass for grazing, and its vast distances of hill and plain required their use for locomotion. Hence these tribes were equestrian, rather than semi-aquatic like the tribes of the lower rivers and sea inlets. The mountains were covered with open and scattering forests of pine, with occasional groves of fir and tamarack, almost without undergrowth, through and over which the horseman could ride almost unhindered in any direction. The game, such as elk, deer, antelope, bear, buffalo, mountain sheep and goats, ranged both plain and mountain; furnishing the chief food of the tribes that inhabited this region. To take it, however, required activity, cunning, courage, and hence developed a tall, stalwart, erect, active race of men; lithe and springy as a panther; which animal indeed, many of the cayuse and Nez Perce would remind the observant traveler of by the quick stealthiness of their movement, the restless, penetrating glance of their eye that caught every quivering motion of leaf or feature; the sensitiveness of their ear, that missed no snap of twig, or tread of foot; and their ever-tensioned sinews ready for the spring of attack or the speed of the flight.

These facts mark the differences, physical and mental, between the interior and coast, or highland and lowland tribes.

As to the other fact, the utter absence of any form of civilization, and the complete barbarism of these tribes, little more can be said than to state it.

Civilization means progress. In all places on the earth the degree of civilization, if any, that has marked the history of a people, has been determined by writings or monumental remains. Not a vestige of either exists here. How long these Indian tribes have existed, whence they came, what is the story of their life, can only be answered by conjecture. When that is done other conjecture answers that, and so our inquiries close where they began, not in uncertainty only, but in entire ignorance. It cannot be said that these have no capability of progress, only that they had made none. They had evolved no civilization out of themselves, and, if their ancestors, here or elsewhere, ever had any they had lost it out of life and out of the tendencies of their life. So far as we know the Indian of 1800, on the Pacific coast, was the living petrification of his remotest father. He slept in the same smoky wigwam. He hunted with the same sinewed bow. There was literally no progress, and being no progress he had no civilization. The ages of God had been thrown away upon him. He was here, not an animal merely, but so far as the betterment of his race, or the world in which that race lived, was concerned, an animal only. Such he was when he came to the observation of civilized man; of the man of progress; of conquering and subduing power, who had not, like these tribes, thrown away the ages that God had given him. With these general observations in regard to the Indians of Oregon, we give some more particular account of them.

The first account of the Indians of western Oregon was given in the journal of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, we give an extract, using the orthography of the journal, and put-

ting the more modern orthography of the names of tribes and places in brackets, so that the reader may better identify them.

Of the Willamette valley and its tribes the journal says:

"The natives who inhabit this fertile region are very numerous. The Wapattoo inlet extends three hundred yards wide for ten or twelve miles, where it receives the waters of a small creek, whose sources are not far from those of the Killimuck [Tillamook] river. On that creek reside the Clackstar nation, a people of twelve hundred souls, who subsist on fish and wapattoo, and who trade by means of the Killimuck river with that nation on the coast. Lower down the inlet, toward the Columbia, is the tribe called the Cathlocamup. On the sluce, which connects the inlet with the Multnomah [Willamette], are the tribes Cathlanahquah and Cathlacomatup; and on Wapattoo [Sauries] Island, Clannaminamun and Clahnaquah. Immediately opposite, on the north side of the Columbia, are the Quathlapotles and the Shotos. All these tribes, as well as the Cathlahaws, who live lower on the river and have an old village on Deer Island, may be considered parts of the great Multnomah nation, which has its principal residence on Wapattoo island, near the mouth of the large river to which they give their name [Multnomah or now Willamette]. Forty miles above its junction with the Columbia it receives the waters of the Clackamas, a river which may be traced through a wooded and fertile country to its source in Mount Jefferson, almost to the foot of which it is navigable for canoes. A nation of the same name resides in eleven villages on the borders; they live chiefly on grass and roots, which abound in the Clackamas and along its banks, though they sometimes descend to the Columbia to gather wapattoo, where they cannot be distinguished by dress, or manners, or language from the tribes of the Multnomahs. Two days journey from the Columbia, or about twenty miles beyond the entrance to the Clackamas, are the falls of the Multnomah. At this place are the permanent residences of the Cushooks and

Chaheowahs, two tribes who are attracted to that by the fish, and by the convenience of trading across the mountains and down the Killimuck river, and with the nation of Killomucks, from whom they procure train oil. These falls are occasioned by the passage of a high range of mountains, beyond which the country stretches into a high level plain, wholly destitute of timber. As far as the Indians, with whom we conversed, had ever penetrated that country, it was inhabited by a nation called Callepoeawah, a very numerous people, whose villages, nearly forty in number, are scattered along each side of the Multnomah, which furnishes them their chief subsistence—fish and the roots along its banks.”

This quotation, taken from the journal of an expedition, especially charged by the Government with the work of obtaining correct and reliable information about the region of the Columbia, and the tribes inhabiting its vicinity shows clearly how little dependence can be placed on what is learned by a mere cursory passage through a country, or from the stories of a savage people. Lewis and Clarke saw nothing of the Willamette valley, and did not even discover the entrance of the river, half a mile wide, into the Columbia until their return voyage, and then they passed without entering it. The Indian nations of which they speak were only clans—hardly tribes. How little the Indians themselves knew of the country, and how unable they were to communicate that little, are shown by the great inaccuracy of the geography and topography of the Willamette valley given in the foregoing extract. The mouth of the Clackamas river is twenty, instead of forty, miles from the Columbia, and the falls are three instead of twenty miles above that. The “high range of mountains” which are said to “occasion” the falls are but a low basaltic ridge, which here formed across the valley when in a fused state, about a mile wide and two or three hundred feet high. Through this the river has cut its way, draining the basin of a great lake, which once occupied a considerable part of the

Willamette valley. We mention these things simply to show why we do not follow and transcribe upon these pages the recitals of those who wrote as history so much that was purely imagination.

There were really but a few divisions of the Indian people in lower Oregon north of the Callapooia mountains, including the valley of the Columbia on both sides of the stream, and the valley of the Willamette river. These were the Chinooks, whose territory extended from the Cascades of the Columbia to the ocean on both sides of that stream, and extended up the Willamette to, and including the falls. Then, inhabiting the Willamette valley to the summit of the Callapooia range, and from the Coast Range to the foothills of the Cascades were the Callapooias. The Molalla tribe held a territory on the western slope of the Cascade range along the heads of all the streams that flow into the Willamette from the east, and extending on the crests of the Cascades to head waters of the streams that flow into the Des Chutes river. On the coast west of the Willamette valley were the Tillamooks, hardly to be distinguished from the Chinooks, whose country bounded theirs on the north. South of the Callapooia mountains and inhabiting the Umpqua valley from its head to the sea were the Umpquas. South of these, in the Rogue river valley, and continuing into California were the Shastas. North of the Columbia and west of the Cascades tribal boundaries and distinctions were less marked. The Cowlitz band occupied the valley of the river of that name and were closely allied to the Chihalis band, who occupied that river and the country about Gray's Harbor. The Nisqually tribes held the country about the head of Admiralty inlet. West of Admiralty inlet and south of the straits of Fuca were the Clallams, besides which a band known by several appellations occupied the remainder of the coast southward to the country of the Chinooks. All these tribes in varying degree had the peculiarities we have already described as belonging to the Indians of the “lowlands.”

East of the Cascade mountains beginning in the south were the Klamaths, which, as a nation, may be considered as including the Modocs. They inhabit a large region around the Klamath lakes, their country extending northward to the headwaters of the Des Chutes river and the territory of the Wascopams, whose country lay along the eastern slope of the Cascades and extended to the Columbia river. North of this was the Klikitat nation of which the Yakima Indians were a part; the Yakima speech being but a dialect of the Klikitat language. East of the Klikitats lay the territory of the Walla Wallas, occupying the country on both sides of the Columbia, about the junction of that stream with Snake river. East and southeast of these, extending across the Blue mountains and including the valley of the Grand Ronde were the Cayuses. Northeast of the country of the Cayuses, embracing Miltowa valley on the south of Snake rivers, Columbia and Salmon river valleys on its north, and sweeping to the very summit range of the Rocky mountains, was the vast region known as the Nez Perces. The Shoshones were in the valley of Snake river about the mouth of the Borsej and Payette, and east of them were the Bannocks. North, and yet west of the Rocky mountain range were the Flatheads. Of course this enumeration does not include all the classes or subdivisions of tribes, which were almost without number, and each of which had a dialect of its own, but is probably as accurate a division of the tribes as can well be made. Indeed it was made as early as 1840, by one as well qualified to make it as any man could be, after the country had been long enough known and thoroughly enough explored to ascertain the facts, and while the tribes were yet in their vigorous life.

The tribes named as east of the Cascade mountains were what we have named the "highland" tribes.

Of all that we have named the Nez Perces had the highest degree of intelligence, and probably of social morality also. The men were tall,

large, upright in bearing, generally of open countenance and intelligent expression. The women were rather fairer in color, and much fairer in form or feature, with easier and more graceful carriage than the women of other tribes. They were also much neater in person. With this statement made on the author's own observations among all the tribes named, the statement of all travelers, traders and missionaries agree. Though they were brave in war, yet it was long before a Nez Perces took up arms against the white man; but when he did, as our readers will see in the "Indian wars," he proved himself the equal in generalship and in valor to his whitefaced brother. The Nez Perces have withstood contact with civilization better than any other tribe of the Northwest, and they have taken on not a little of the spirit of its progress. They have many farms, with improved implements of husbandry; many homes with organs, sewing machines, carpets and other comforts of civilized life. What Lewis and Clarke found them when they reached their country in the autumn of 1805, and what Bonneville described them as he found them twenty-five years later, they have been found up to the present time.

The Nez Perces have had some chieftains worthy in all respects to take rank with Brandt, Tecumseh, Keokuk, or any of the chieftains of the Eastern States. Ishholhoatshoats, or Lawyer, as he was named by the whites, was both a statesman and a warrior. Bold yet cautious, he knew when and how to strike the most effective blows. Timothy, the first man admitted to membership in the church under Mr. H. H. Spaulding, for so many years the teacher of this people, had a commanding manhood, and was the brave and steadfast friend of the whites. Joseph the younger, who never forgot that he was an Indian, and as such cleaved to his people to the last, was a consummate soldier; and, though his forces were much smaller than those of General Howard in the great Nez Perces war he proved that on the battlefield or in the march he was as brave and resourceful as that able and indefatigable general, and that he

could hold his warriors to the rifle's front as steadily and long as he could his trained soldiers.

The Cayuses were nearly related to the Nez Percés. Their country lying contiguous, and being of much the same character, with no difficult natural barrier between them, the tribes had intermarried to a considerable extent. Still the character of the Cayuses was not as noble and truthful as was that of their relatives. They were more treacherous and warlike, and less susceptible to improvement. It was among these people, on the northern margin of their territory, that Dr. Marcus Whitman established his missionary station in 1836, and, after he had given them eleven years of the most devoted instructions in the arts of peace and in the principles of Christianity, it was they who barbarously murdered him and his devoted and cultivated wife in a moment of savage frenzy, as related elsewhere. In all the wars with the whites occurring in eastern Oregon the Cayuses were deeply and criminally involved. Lacking in intelligence and nobleness of the Nez Percés, they also lacked their real bravery. Still they were cunning, crafty, full of alertness and energy, and by no means a foe to be despised.

The Walla Wallas, with their associated bands, were at one time the most renowned of the tribes of the Columbia valley. At the time of the visit of Lewis and Clarke their great Chief, Yellept, exerted an influence over the Indians of that valley like that which Tecumseh exercised over those of the valley of the Ohio. Tradition makes him a man of real greatness; one of those rare human productions that occasionally appear among all peoples and all races that seem to set the high-water mark of human capability and power for the generation; or, to use a better figure, in which human greatness sweeps to the apogee of its orbit, and from which there are generations and ages of recession. Such men do appear, and among the Indians such were Philip, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, Joseph, Yellept; and they make the uppermost sweep of the power and life of the

Indian race. Yellept was known in his life, and is known now in tradition, as probably uniting in himself more of what to such a race symbolized greatness than any other Indian of the Pacific slope. The stories that the traditions of the Walla Walla tribe rehearse of his prowess on the battle-field, as well as of his ability and statesmanship in the councils of the nation, stamp him as a man who, had he lived under better auspices, with the culture of generations of civilization terminating in him as in them, he would have ranked with the Cæsars and Hannibals of the olden ages, or the Wellingtons and Grants and Jacksons of the later days. Nor are these traditions only those of the Indians, for Yellept's career did not terminate until some years after the founding of Astoria and the establishment of Fort Walla Walla by the English fur companies, and from the whites who knew him the same memories of his bravery and statesmanship are handed down to us.

His death was as remarkable for its pathos and tragedy as any on record, as one final illustration of these elements in Indian character, which best define and interpret greatness to them, is worthy a place on this page. A few sentences regarding his life may prelude the record of the scene of his death.

He was the father of five sons, all inheritors of their father's greatness and bravery. Of them he was proud, and he looked to them to perpetuate the story of his own reign over his beloved people. They were all proud of their great father, and most ardently attached to each other. The eldest son, heir to the chieftainship, was slain in battle while boldly and bravely leading his people in the charge. The old man's grief for his first-born was bitter indeed. Before even its bitterness had been at all assuaged the second was also cut down, and then the third and the fourth in battle or by disease. But one remained, and in him were centered all the hopes and affection of his heart. But disease breathed its withering pestilence over him, and the last son expired before the chieftain's eyes. He left his shadowed wigwam where lay his bitterly

mourned dead, went to Fort Walla Walla, which was named by Englishmen, and told them of the death of his last son, and asked that he might be buried according to the English custom. His request was granted. The funeral service was read over his remains, and the coffin was lowered into the grave amid the wailing of his people. With a countenance indicating the utmost determination and sincerity, he stepped to the head of the deep-dug grave, and requested his people to be silent. He then rehearsed to them the story of his life, which had been so long the glory and the greatness of the Walla Walla nation. With a father's tenderness and a chieftain's pride, he rehearsed the story of the deeds of his five sons, the last of whom now lying in the coffin under his feet, dead; and he was now standing like a tree whose branches had been broken off, whose trunk had been riven and blasted by the thunderbolts. He then announced to them the startling fact that he had resolved not to survive the burial of his youngest son, and rushing into the grave he stretched himself upon the coffin of his son and commanded his people to bury him with his beloved boy. A mighty burst of lamentation rose upon the breeze; but this last command of the mighty

chieftain was as readily obeyed as any he had ever issued in the battle or the camp. And thus, in this voluntary self-immolation on the altar of his love and sorrow for his family and nation, perished the greatest, as well as the best chieftain of the Walla Walla nation.

In later years something of the renown of the days of Yellept returned under the influence of *Peu-peu-mox-mox*, called by the English, yellow serpent. He was so near us, indeed contemporary with some of us, that the halo of tradition is not spread over his name; but had he lived when his nation was at its zenith of power, before its enervating contact with the vices of the whites, his would have rivaled the names we have before quoted in barbaric splendor. But with his last, great effort to save his people, the glory of the Walla Walla tribe expired, and since he fell they have been but a feeble and fallen remnant of decayed barbarism.

We have dwelt somewhat at length on the story of these tribes because they were the best representatives of Indian life in the interior of Oregon, when that life was best of anywhere on the northwest coast: but it is not necessary to follow it further.



CHAPTER IV.

EARLIEST DISCOVERIES.

SPAIN THE PIONEER OF DISCOVERY—SEARCH FOR A NORTHWEST PASSAGE—SPIRIT OF CONQUEST—CORTÉZ—MENDOZA'S VOYAGE—FERRILO FIRST DISCOVERED OREGON—RIVALS TO SPAIN—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE—HIS CLAIMS OF DISCOVERY—CAYENDISH—SEBASTIAN VISCAINO—STILL SEARCHING FOR THE STRAITS OF AMAN—HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CHARTERED—RISE OF RUSSIA—PETER THE GREAT—BEHRING'S VOYAGES—CAPTAIN JAMES COOK AND HIS DISCOVERIES—HIS DEATH—OREGON STILL LITTLE KNOWN—SPANIARDS AGAIN ENTER THE LISTS—QUIMPER—STRAITS OF FUCA.

THE earliest discoveries on the American continent made by any portion of the civilized world, if we do not count the somewhat mythical ones attributed to Northmen on the coast of Greenland, were made in 1492, under the auspices of Spain: at that time one of the most powerful and aggressive nations of Europe. This discovery of a New World behind the western seas kindled an age already fired with a spirit of romantic adventure and religious zeal to a much greater enthusiasm of conquest and subjugation. As Spain had led in the discoveries that had thus opened the new continent to the ambitions of the enterprising and adventurous, it was only natural that her sailors should haste to follow the path that the galleys of Columbus had marked for them over the seas, and her soldier-adventurers should enter on a course of conquest in the countries discovered. The stories of the sailors who had returned to the ports of Spain invested the new lands visited by them with a glory of fabulous wealth that could easily be gathered from the semi-civilized savage tribes found there by the stronger arms of the men of Castile.

Inspired by the numerous stories, three years had not passed before they had begun the conquest of the islands off the southeastern coast of the American mainland, by the subjugation of Hayti. In 1511 the island of Cuba was invaded and conquered in the name of the king of Spain.

Three years afterward Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien and discovered the great south sea, of which such knowledge had already been communicated by the natives that it had already been designated on the maps of European geographies. Seven years later Magellan entered it by the straits that bear his name and gave it the name of the "Pacific." In 1519 Cortez landed in Mexico at the head of an army of 950 men, and invaded the ancient kingdom of the Montezumas. Two years sufficed for its subjugation. In 1537, Cortez, seeking further conquests to the westward of Mexico, landed at Santa Cruz, near the lower extremity of the peninsula of California. Finding nothing to tempt his cupidity or his chivalry, he soon abandoned the country and returned to Mexico. This was the beginning of discovery by the nations of Europe on the Pacific coast of the American continent. But such had been the unpropitious results of the attempts of Cortez to find tempting food for adventure west and north of Mexico, that it is likely discovery would have stayed its progress in that direction, had not other motives prompted its advance from another quarter. These were the hopes and efforts of European discoverers to find a Northwest passage from the Atlantic Ocean through the American continent to the Indian seas.

Before 1500 one of the adventurous navigat-

ors of Portugal, Vasca de Gama, had reached the Indian Ocean by sailing eastward from Lisbon around the Cape of Good Hope. Gaspar Cortereal, another eminent Portuguese discoverer, explored the Atlantic coast of North America in 1500, and sailing around Labrador entered the straits which opened westward under the 60° of north latitude. Through these he passed into what is now known as Hudson's Bay, and believed that he had entered waters which led into the Indian ocean, and had accomplished, by sailing westward from the west coast of Europe, what Vasca de Gama had by sailing eastward,—the discovery of a passage to the wealth of Asia, so little was then known of the geography of the world. To the straits through which he had passed he gave the name of Anian, and the land south of them he called Labrador.

When Magellan, in 1520, sailed into the Pacific through the straits to which his own name was given, and continued his voyage westward until the whole world was circumnavigated, the belief of navigators in the existence of the straits of Anian was greatly strengthened. This arose from their belief that the straits of Magellan were only a narrow passage piercing the heart of the continent, where it was much narrower than elsewhere; and they supposed the same thing would exist to the north, especially since Cortereal had reported its discovery. For many years the chief efforts of explorers were put forth for its real discovery. The efforts of Spain were mainly directed from the Pacific side of the continent, while England, France, Portugal and Holland made theirs from the eastern. It is not necessary to our history to follow the course and story of these expensive and continued efforts, as they had but a remote bearing on the history of Oregon; but this fable of the northwest passage kept up the spirit of discovery for many years, and the search for it was participated in by all the leading maritime nations of the world. The first knowledge of the countries on the Pacific coast was not to come, however, from any passage of the straits of Anian, but from the spirit of conquest that

the conquest of Mexico had kindled in the south.

After the subjugation of Mexico, Cortez began the construction of vessels on the coast of Central America for use on the Pacific. After these vessels had been employed for some time on the lower coasts, they were sent directly across the Pacific, but he constructed others in which he directed expeditions along the Mexican coasts and in Lower California. He discovered the gulf of California and the Colorado river. He made an attempt at colonization at Santa Cruz, in Lower California. The first attempt to pass around the peninsula of California was made in 1539, by Francisco de Ulloa, the energetic and capable assistant of Cortez in all his operations on the west coast of Mexico. He succeeded in reaching the twenty-eighth degree of latitude, but was so baffled by head winds and sickness among his men, that he was compelled to return to Mexico.

Don Antonio de Mendoza, a Spanish nobleman of high rank, succeeded Cortez as viceroy of New Spain. He dispatched an expedition of two small vessels, commanded by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, and dispatched it in 1542 to search for the straits of Anian, and incidentally to discover any of those civilized nations that the traditions of the Indians or the imagination of the Caucasians located in the northwest. He followed the coast as far north as 38°, but encountered a violent storm, which drove him several degrees backward. He found shelter in a small harbor on the island of San Bernardino, lying near the coast in latitude 34°, which he called "Port Possession," and which was the first point on the California coast of which the Spaniards took possession. Here Cabrillo died, in January, 1543, and the command devolved on Bartolomé Ferrello, who again headed the vessels to the northward and voyaged up the coast. He reached, on the 1st of March, a point as high as 44°, as given by some authorities, and without doubt should be credited with having first discovered the coast of Oregon, though he made no chart of its outline, and

made no landing upon it. The results of the voyage, and of some expeditions sent inland under Alcaron and Coronado, satisfied the viceroy that the wealthy nations of the coast and country north of Mexico existed only in Indian fables, and that if any straits of Anian existed they must be far north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, and all effort to explore the country to the northward was abandoned. But Spain was complete mistress of the Pacific. Her flag dominated that mighty ocean, and her enemies were unable to attack her in that vital source of her wealth and power. But this could not long continue when the rivals and enemies of Spain were such powers as England and France. And, besides, this was the era of the "buccaneers," who roved the seas, even in times of peace, under the privy and encouragement of their sovereigns, and they were not less interested than the naval forces of the government of western Europe to find a way to reach and capture the richly laden galleons of Spain, on their way from the mines of Mexico to the treasuries of Lisbon and Madrid. These also sought the straits of Anian, but despairing at last of finding them, invaded the Pacific by the dreaded way of Magellan. With their appearance on the Pacific the security of Spanish shipping on the southern seas ceased forever.

The man who led this crusade of freebooters against the ships and wealth of Spain on the Pacific, was Sir Francis Drake. He was an English seaman of much fame, a daring adventurer and an expert mariner. With three vessels he entered the Pacific through the straits of Magellan. One was soon wrecked, another returned to England, but with the third he continued up the coast, scattering terror among the Spanish shipping and levying heavy contributions on the defenseless ports. Loaded with plunder, he continued northward on the same bootless search for the straits of Anian that had beguiled all the navigators of England and Spain so long, and which, of course, returned to him only their disappointment. How far he sailed northward it is hard to determine, some authori-

ties placing his highest latitude at 43°, and some at 48°. The English writers claim the latter, and the American the former. Doubtless the question of title to Oregon, on the ground of discovery, as between Spain and England, in which the United States was involved by her purchase of the rights of Spain, account for that disagreement. If he reached only the forty-third degree, his discoveries were anticipated by the Spaniard, Ferrelo, by thirty-five years. If he reached the forty-eighth degree, then England's right, by discovery of the coast far north of the mouth of the Columbia river, was undeniable. The accounts published of this voyage of Drake bore so little evidence of reliability that the fair-minded historian finds it difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the fact in the case. There is little difference which was the fact, since it will be forever impossible to adjudicate the dispute, and hence the honor of the discovery of the Oregon coast will remain divided between the Spaniard, Ferrelo, and the Englishman, Sir Francis Drake.

In the month of June, Drake lay in a harbor of refuge, probably in the small bay north of the bay of San Francisco, now known as Drake's bay. Following the example of the Spanish navigators, he landed and took possession of the country in the name of Great Britain, giving it the title of "New Albion," as the Spaniards had called the southern point of the coast "New Spain."

Following Drake, and encouraged by his success came Thomas Cavendish, and other English adventurers, having the same purposes in view as Drake himself, namely, the capture of the richly loaded galleons of Spain, and the discovery of the straits of Anian. Without any reasonable compensation it would greatly lengthen a narrative, only slightly collateral to our main design, to follow the story of their depredations or discoveries. Besides, there was so much that subsequent information has proven to be fiction in the published narratives of these expeditions that the historian is sometimes led to wonder if any part of them, as recorded, is

credible. In some of them places and water passages are minutely described that have long ago been proved to have had no existence. History cannot afford space even to catalogue these romances. Such stories as those of Maldonado and of Juan de Fuca must be classed with these, and thus passed by.

There is really nothing of authenticated discovery on the Oregon coast to relate until 1602, when Sebastian Viscaino, under peremptory orders from Philip III, sailed north from Acapulco, entering the ports of San Quintin, San Diego and Monterey. Nothing of importance having been added by him to geographical science, he soon after returned to Acapulco. In January, 1603, he again sailed northward. On this voyage he reached and named "Cape Blanco," about the 43° of latitude. The historian of the voyage of the little craft on which he sailed says: "From that point the coast begins to turn to the northwest, and near it was discovered a rapid and abundant river, with ash trees, willows, brambles, and other trees of Castile on its banks." An unsuccessful attempt to enter this river, which was probably the Umpqua, and a large number of the crew was sick with the scurvy, the commander determined to return to Acapulco. He and his pilot, Antonio Flores, both died of scurvy on the way, and were buried in the deep.

Still the straits of Anian remained the fable for the solution of which the navigators of Europe continued to search on both coasts of America. Gradually, but generally, the belief came to be entertained that these straits could be found only in a search in Hudson bay. To aid in their discovery, in 1699, Charles II, then king of England, granted to a company of his subjects a charter guaranteeing most royal privileges in consideration of their agreement to search for the straits of Anian. This charter created "The Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." The object expressed in the charter was, "For the discovery of a new passage into the south sea, and for the finding of some trade in furs and other

considerable commodities." This is the organization known in history as "The Hudson's Bay Company." As its history, as well as its relations to the story of Oregon, will be continued later in this book, we make only this brief reference to it here, simply to identify it as one of the links in the chain of discovery on the Oregon coast.

It seems strange that from the time of the return of the little vessel of Aguiar from Cape Blanco back to Mexico in 1603, a century and more elapsed before the prow of another vessel cleft the waters of the North Pacific.* But suddenly interest in these regions revived again. In the north of Europe, Russia rose, by the genius of her enlightened monarch, Peter the Great, from an almost unknown condition to a high rank among the nations of the world. He extended the powers of his empire eastward across Siberia, until they reached the Borean peninsula of Kamtchatka. Then he sought to carry them still farther eastward until they touched the western confines of the provinces of England, Spain and France, on the American continent. How far that might be he knew not, but his was a mind not to be daunted by difficulties nor distracted by doubts. He ordered vessels to be built at Archangel, on the White sea, for the purpose of cruising eastward, and endeavoring to pass into the Pacific through the Arctic ocean. Before his plans were completed Peter died, and was succeeded on the throne by the Empress Catharine.

Though there was some delay in prosecuting the designs of Peter the Great, as soon as possible, Catharine, whose ability was equal to that of her great husband, began to push them forward. In 1728, in accordance with her instructions, vessels were built on the coast of Kamtchatka, and dispatched in search of the passage supposed to exist between the Arctic and Pacific oceans. Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator of experience and skill, had been designated by Peter to command the expedition, and his selection was confirmed by Catharine. He sailed in July, and followed the coast north-

westerly until he found it bending steadily to the west. He became convinced that he had already entered the Arctic, and was sailing along the northern coast of Asia, having reached the 67° of latitude. Neither going nor returning through the straits did he discern the east lines of America, as the prevalent cloudy and foggy weather obscured it. Being unprepared to winter in the ice, or to make a long and exposed voyage in the open sea, he returned to the port of his embarkation.

The next year he made another voyage, in which he endeavored to find the coast of America by sailing directly eastward, but baffled by contrary winds was obliged to take refuge in the bay of Okotsk, and abandoned the effort and returned to St. Petersburg. Other Russian expeditions followed, but without decisive result until in 1732, one of the vessels employed was driven by the winds and currents on the Alaska coast, when it was discovered that but a narrow strait separated North America from Asia. Upon this was bestowed the name of Bering.

Other expeditions from Russia there were, but with little result to geographical knowledge. One in 1741, under Bering, commanding the *St. Peter*, and Tchirkoff, commanding the *St. Paul*, came to a most disastrous end; Tchirkoff himself finally returning with but a few of his men, the remainder having been butchered by the savages or hung, and from the scurvy; and Bering's vessel being wrecked on a little granite island between the Aleutian Archipelago and Kamtschatka, and where Bering and many of his men died and were buried. The island is known as "Bering's Isle" to this day.

These fugitive efforts of Russia to make discoveries on the American continent came to very little, and, as the middle of the eighteenth century was reached, the geography of the American coast from Bering's straits to the Spanish possessions in the south consisted of mere imaginative lines drawn on the charts which navigators had made of seas over which they had never sailed, and of lands they had never visited. The fact was that Russia was not a maritime na-

tion, and she had no seamen of sufficient scientific attainments to lead the discoverers which she was in a most favorable situation to prosecute. Hence, after four official expeditions had been made into these northern seas, and private individuals had been engaged in the fur-trade for a third of a century, the Russian idea of the seas between northern America and Asia was that they were large seas of islands, of which the largest was Alaska. It was reserved for Captain Cook, an Englishman, and a skillful and scientific navigator, to reveal their error.

Captain James Cook commanded the first English vessel to visit the north Pacific seas. He was already the most renowned navigator of England, if not of the world. He had achieved his great distinction in recent voyages of discovery in the South Sea and the Indian Ocean. The desire and purpose of England to plant colonies on the Pacific coast naturally turned the eyes of the Lord of Admiralty, to him as the one man whose past success guaranteed brilliant results in the new expedition contemplated by the British government. Cook did not wait to be invited, but volunteered at once to command the expedition. It consisted of two vessels, the *Resolution*, in which Cook had already passed round the world, and the *Discovery*, commanded by Captain Charles Clarke. These vessels were well suited to their intended use, and were furnished for it as perfectly as science and experience could provide. Cook's charts, though very erroneous in the light of his own subsequent discoveries, were the most perfect that geographical knowledge at that day could devise. There was on them a comparative blank between latitude 43° and 56°, or between the point reached by the Spanish explorations in the south and those of Russia in the north. Conjecture had placed somewhere within these limits the great river, the straits of Fuca and the river of Kings. Cook was instructed very particularly to prosecute his research on the Pacific coast of America within these limits, and especially to do nothing that could be construed into any trespass on the assumed rights

of Spain or Russia. He was directed to reach the coast of New Albion, as the English called California, and not to touch upon any part of the Spanish dominions unless driven to it by necessity, and then to treat the people with "civility and friendship." He was to thoroughly examine the coast, and with the consent of the natives, to take possession in the name of the king of Great Britain, of convenient station in such countries as he might discover that had not already been discovered or visited by any other European power, and to distribute among the inhabitants such things as would remain as traces of his having been there, but if he should find the countries so discovered to be uninhabited, he was to take possession of them for his sovereign, by setting up proper marks and descriptions, as first discoverers and possessors. Thus prepared and commissioned Captain Cook set sail from Plymouth, England, on the twelfth day of July, 1776.

Eight days before, an event had occurred in Philadelphia on the eastern coast of America, that had more to do with wresting from Great Britain the ultimate results of Cook's explorations and those of all other Englishmen on the Pacific coast, than all others in history. It was the Declaration of American Independence, by which the new nation, destined to dominate the American continent, was born into history.

Cook sailed for the east, rounded the cape of Good Hope, explored the coasts of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, and the Society and Friendly islands. Continuing his eastern course on the 18th of January, 1778, he discovered the Hawaiian group, which he named in honor of Lord Sandwich, the "Sandwich islands." Remaining here but a short time, he still sailed eastward, and on the 7th of March, 1778, sighted the coast of New Albion, near the forty-fourth parallel, or, in what is now Oregon, near the mouth of the Umpqua river. Head winds forced him south, but as soon as possible he turned to the north, but sailed so far off shore that he did not again see land until he had reached the 48° of latitude, when he

saw a bold headland, which he named "Cape Flattery," because of the encouraging prospects of his expedition. He was directly off the mouth of the straits of Fuca, but his charts misguided him by placing that opening south of the forty-eighth parallel, and he turned south to find it. Disappointed here, he turned again northward, but they lay too far off and passed the straits without observing them, and finally cast anchor in Nootka sound. From this port he still kept his northward course, and on the 4th of May sighted Mount St. Elias, where he began a most thorough search for the straits of Anian. His explorations about the extreme northern portion of the American coast, in Bering straits, and the Asiatic coast on the Arctic side as far as cape North, were full of painstaking fidelity, and he so charted those regions that many of the fables of the Russian explorers were entirely disproved. On the 9th of August he reached the extreme northwestern corner of America, and named the point "Cape Prince of Wales." Without attempting any further explorations on the coast of America, he sailed directly to the Sandwich islands for the winter. Here, on the 16th of February, 1779, in an encounter with the natives, he was slain. This for a time terminated British discoveries on the North-Pacific coast. When the *Resolution* and *Discovery* reached England, in October, 1780, she was in the midst of her strife with her American colonies and her two immemorial antagonists and rivals across the channel, and had neither time nor inclination to engage in further geographical or colonial enterprises.

It has been seen by those who have carefully followed the line of our record, that as yet little or nothing was known of the Oregon coast. The sweep of discovery and explorations by the maritime powers of England had been far to the north and far to the south. The golden dreams that the vivid imaginations of the Spaniards had woven about New Spain, and the hope of England to find a direct passage from western ports to the Pacific through

the fabled straits of Anian, easily account for that fact. The prow of the Englishman's vessel turned toward that fabled passage; the Spaniard's toward the land of gold. Oregon lay between these objective points, and thus remained unknown. But the time was at hand when the land of verdure between the ice-land of the north and the sun-seared plains of the south should become the object of the explorer's search, as well as the subject of the ruler's covet.

In 1790, ten years after the return of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* from their eventful voyage, the Spaniards again, under the direction of the Viceroy of Mexico, dispatched a fleet of their vessels to the north, under the command of Lieutenant Francisco Elisa, with directions to take possession of Nootka sound, fortify and defend it, and use it as a base of explorations. This was done, and a series of explorations were at once entered upon. Lieutenant Alférez Manuel Quimper, in the *Princesa Real*, in the summer of 1790, left Nootka and entered the straits of Fuca, examining both shores for a distance of one hundred miles. He turned southward into what was afterward called Puget sound. Mistaking it for an inlet, he called it *Enceñada de Caamaño*. He gave Spanish names to various points in that region, all of which now bear names afterward given by Vancouver and others, except the main channel leading north, which he named "*Canal de Lopez de Haro*;" which retains its Spanish cognomen, a monument of this first visit of a civilized keel in the waters of this great Mediterranean of the Pacific coast. On the first of August, 1790, Lieutenant Elisa took formal possession of that region in the name of the Spanish sovereign at port "*Núñez Guona*," now known as Neah bay.

In 1791, Elisa again entered the Straits of Fuca, in the *San Carlos*, and made more extensive and particular explorations of the gulf of Georgia, as far north as latitude 50°. Observing many passages extending inland, Elisa concluded "that the oceanic passage so zealously

sought by foreigners, if there is one, can not be elsewhere than by this great channel."

The most satisfactory explorations ever made by the Spanish in the Northwest were those made during 1791. But they had no longer a monopoly of discovery or trade on the coast. Other and more energetic nations had entered the lists of adventure in these seas. The new flag which the successful revolt of the British colonies of the Atlantic coast had nailed to the mast of empire—"the stars and stripes"—was floating from the masts of a large number of vessels which were hovering along the coast and looking into every bay and inlet of their waters. Great Britain, too, having lost her colonial possessions on the Atlantic south of the St. Lawrence, was more anxious than ever to secure others on the Pacific seaboard, and nine of her vessels, under the command of her boldest and most enterprising seamen, were guarding her interests and prosecuting her purposes all along the coast. With the nine English and seven American and one Spanish vessels, vigilant and keen-eyed, and filled with a spirit of national competition for new empire, added to the vigorous explorations of the Spanish ships, there could certainly little remain unknown along the coast line of the Northwest for many months longer. So when the year 1791 had gone and 1792 had come the time for the fulfillment of the prophecy of these preparations for decisive discovery had come. We shall follow only the story of these vessels which, during this year, made important discoveries, and established, or attempted to establish, national rights that influenced the course of after history. By the vessels representing them the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France and Portugal were all on this coast. Their conflict, however, was not that of guns, but of enterprise and discovery; one greater than that of broadsides, and determining the future of a vast empire.

The movements of the Spanish vessels were mainly limited to a repetition of the already oft repeated effort to discover a northwest passage. Spain reasoned, and correctly enough,

that if her vessels were compelled to double the Cape of Good Hope and then sail around Asia to reach the northwest coast of America; or, on the other hand, to pass around Cape Horn to reach the same point, it was not worth her while to seek for possessions in northwest America. Hence, if the straits of Anian were a myth she was ready to give up her attempts at northwest colonization. True, the Mexican viceroy, representing the Spanish throne, directed his vessels in these waters to thoroughly explore the straits of Fuca and the connecting waters, and to ascertain if there were not convenient points south of the entrance of those straits for the establishment of Spanish settlements, but these objects were subsidiary to the

main purpose of finding the connecting passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Lieutenant Salvador Fidalgo, commanding the *Princesa*, in pursuance of this subsidiary purpose landed at Port Nuñez Gnona—now Neah bay—just within the entrance of the straits of Fuca and on its south side, where he erected buildings and fortifications; but the main purpose failing, he received orders to abandon the post, and he removed everything to Nootka. With the surrender of this purpose Spanish efforts at discovery and colonization on the northwest coast practically ended, leaving only Great Britain and the United States as rivals and contestants in these fields between the fifty-second and fifty-fifth degrees of north latitude.



CHAPTER V.

EARLIEST DISCOVERIES, CONTINUED.

THE UNITED STATES BEGIN EXPLORATIONS—1791-'92—THE NORTHWEST SEAS FILLED WITH EXPLORERS—SPAIN STILL SEEKING FOR THE STRAITS OF ANIAN—SHE RETIRES FROM THE CONTEST—GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SOLE RIVALS—VANCOUVER—HIS CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE COAST—PASSES THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA—HIS JOURNAL—CAPTAIN GRAY MEETS VANCOUVER—VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE NORTHWARD INTO PUGET SOUND—RETURNS SOUTHWARD—LIEUTENANT BROUGHTON ENTERS THE COLUMBIA—DISCOVERY OF THE COLUMBIA BY CAPTAIN GRAY—ANTECEDENT MOTIVES—BOSTON ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOVERY—THE COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON DISPATCHED—THEIR VOYAGE—THE COLUMBIA RETURNS TO BOSTON—HER SECOND VOYAGE—REACHES THE NORTHWEST COAST—MEETS VANCOUVER—THEY PART COMPANY—GRAY DISCOVERS BULFINCH HARBOR—ATTACKED BY INDIANS—ENTERS THE COLUMBIA RIVER—HIS JOURNAL—FIRST REAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE GREAT RIVER—THE SHIP COLUMBIA.

THese two rival powers were in the field: England with her stored and storied vigor of her Saxon thirst for empire; the United States with the flush and fervor of youthful nationality firing her to action, each eager, confident, determined; and each realizing the immense value of the stake for which this game

of discovery was being played on these northern and western seas. First let us read the story of Britain's cruisers and captains in 1792.

The two vessels that represented especially the interests of Great Britain in the Northwest were the *Discovery*, commanded by Captain George Vancouver, and the *Chatham*, com-

manded by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton. Captain Vancouver was already acquainted with the Northwest coast, having served as a midshipman with Captain Cook in his voyages of discovery, to which reference has already been made. His services had been so eminent that he had reached the post of captain in the royal navy, and such was the confidence his government reposed in him, that he was made commissioner to carry out the provisions of the Nootka treaty between England and Spain. For this purpose he was on the coast; but England, ever awake to ulterior advantages, directed him to connect discovery with diplomacy, and especially to examine the "supposed strait of Juan de Fuca, said to be situated between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude." He had arrived off the coast of California, near Cape Mendocino, in April, 1792. He lost no time in entering on a very careful examination of the coast from the point of his arrival northward; and, as so much of the subsequent history of Oregon turned on the discoveries of the English captain, George Vancouver, and the American captain, Robert Gray. We shall follow the story of their voyages more minutely than we have those of any other navigators.

Captain Vancouver with his lieutenant, Broughton, sailed slowly northward. Their examinations of the shore-line were minute. Near the forty-third degree of latitude they sought carefully for the river which the Spanish navigators had represented on their charts as entering the Pacific at that point, but could not find it. On his way up the coast, Vancouver observed very carefully the "Deception bay" of Means, which the Spanish charts represented as the mouth of a river. That our readers may see just the conclusion reached by this really great English navigator as he passed up the Oregon coast, and by the mouth of the great river of the West, we give quotations from carefully and ably written journals. He writes under date of

April 27: Noon brought us up into a

conspicuous point of land, comprised of a cluster of hummocks, moderately high, and projecting into the sea. On the south side of this promontory was the appearance of an inlet, or small river, the land not indicating it to be of any great extent; nor did it seem to be accessible for vessels of our burden, as the breakers extended from the above point, two or three miles into the ocean, until they joined these on the beach, nearly four leagues further south. On reference to Mr. Means' description of the coast south of this promontory, I was first induced to believe it was Cape Shoalwater; but, on ascertaining its latitude, I presumed it to be that which he calls Cape Disappointment, and the opening south of it Deception bay. This cape we found to be in latitude of $46^{\circ} 19'$, longitude $236^{\circ} 6'$ [east.] The sea had now changed from its natural to river-colored water, the probable consequence of some streams falling into the bay, or into the opening north of it, through the low land. Not considering this opening worthy of more attention, I continued our pursuit to the northwest, being desirous to embrace the advantages of the now prevailing breezes and pleasant weather, so favorable to an examination of the coasts.

Thus Captain George Vancouver swept by the mouth of the great river only two weeks before Captain Robert Gray turned the prow of the Columbia into its crystal waters, having, as he believed, ascertained that "the several large rivers and capacious inlets, that have been described as discharging their contents into the Pacific, between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, were reduced to brooks insufficient for our vessels to navigate, or to bays inaccessible as harbors for refitting." As justifying this conclusion, on the 29th of April he gave the following somewhat elaborate statement of his reasons for making it:

"Considering ourselves now on the point of commencing an examination of an entirely new region, I cannot take leave of the coast already known, without obtruding a short remark on that part of the continent, comprehending a

space of nearly 215 leagues, on which our inquiries have been lately employed, under the most fortunate and favorable circumstances of wind and weather. So minutely has this extensive coast been inspected that the surf has been constantly seen to break on its shores from the mast-head; and it was but a few small intervals only our distance precluded its being visible from the deck. Whenever the weather prevented our making free with the shore, or on our heading off for the night, the return of fine weather and of daylight uniformly brought us, if not, to the identical spot we had departed from, at least within a few miles of it, and never beyond the northern limits of the coast we had previously seen. An examination so directed, and circumstances so concurring to permit its being so executed, afforded the most complete opportunity of determining its various turnings and windings, as also the position of all its conspicuous points, ascertained by meridional altitudes for the latitude, and observations for the chronometer, which we had the good fortune to make constantly once, and in general twice, every day, the preceding one only excepted. It must be considered a very singular circumstance that, in so great an extent of sea-coast, we should not until now have seen the appearance of any opening in its shore which presented any prospect of affording a shelter, the whole coast forming one compact and nearly straight barrier against the sea."

The day on which Vancouver had written these statements had not passed before a sail was discovered to the westward, standing in shore; she soon hoisted the stars and stripes and fired a gun to leeward. At six she was within hail, and proved to be the ship *Columbia*, Captain Robert Gray, nineteen months from Boston. Captain Vancouver requested him to "bring to," and sent Mr. Puget and Mr. Menzies on board the *Columbia* to obtain such information as might be serviceable to the English captain in his future operations. This mainly relating to the straits of Fuca and the waters connecting therewith, was very courteously communi-

cated by Captain Gray. He also communicated another piece of information to which Vancouver gave little or no credit, and to which he makes the following reference:

"He likewise informed them—Mr. Puget and Mr. Menzie—of his having been off the mouth of a river, in the latitude of $46^{\circ} 10'$, where the outset or reflux was so strong as to prevent his entering for nine days. This was probably the opening passed by us on the forenoon of the 27th, and was apparently inaccessible, not from the current, but from the breakers that extended across it."

But the English Captain's mind was not at rest, and it is plain to be seen from the tone of his journal that he was both asking himself, "What if I have made a mistake?" and at the same time trying to justify his conclusions by arguments that would palliate his doubts. So he recurs to the subject again on the day after his meeting with the *Columbia*, as follows:

"The river mentioned by Mr. Gray should, from the latitude he assigned to it, have existence in the bay south of cape Disappointment. This we found in the forenoon of the 27th, and, as I then observed, if any inlet or river should be found, it would be a very intricate one, and inaccessible to vessels of great burden, owing to the reefs and broken water, which then appeared in its neighborhood. Mr. Gray stated that he had been several days attempting to enter it, which, at length, he was unable to effect, in consequence of a very strong outset. This is a phenomenon difficult to account for, as, in most cases, where there are outlets of such strength on a seacoast, there are corresponding tides setting in. Be that, however, as it may, I was thoroughly convinced, as were most persons of observation on board, that we could not possibly have passed any safe, navigable opening, harbor, or place of security for shipping, on this coast from cape Mendocino to the promontory of Classet [cape Flattery]. nor had we any reason to alter our opinion, notwithstanding that theoretical geographers have thought proper to assert in that space the existence of arms of the

ocean communicating with a Mediterranean sea, and extensive rivers with safe and convenient ports."

Having thus apparently argued himself into the assurance that he was right and the American captain wrong in regard to the existence of an important river on that portion of the coast, the British navigator proceeded to his survey of the straits of Fuca, and the American captain bore toward the opening of "Deception bay."

Before taking up the story of Gray's voyage, we need to follow Vancouver and Broughton in their survey of the straits of Fuca and the adjacent and connecting waters, as their survey of these fall within the limits of country and time to which our history is intended to be confined.

On the first of May they sailed from cape Flattery eastward, along the coast, following the track of the Spanish navigators. Vancouver named the Port Quadra of Quimper Port Discovery, after the name of his vessel. Just eastward of this port he entered the mouth of the Canal de Caamaño, as it was called by the same Spaniard, which he called Admiralty inlet. This he explored to its head, more than a hundred miles from the straits, and the southernmost extension of it he named Puget's sound, while its western branch he called Hood's canal, and its eastern Possession sound. On the shore of Possession sound the English landed on the 4th of June, and celebrated the birthday of their sovereign by taking possession in his name, and "with the usual formalities of all that part of New Albion, from the latitude of 39 degrees 20 minutes north, and longitude 236 degrees 26 minutes east, to the entrance of the inlet of the sea, said to be the supposed strait of Juan de Fuca, as also all the coasts, islands, etc., within the said strait, and both its shores." So this region thus claimed they gave the appellation of New Georgia.

After completing his survey of these waters, Vancouver sailed to Nootka to attend to his duty as royal commissioner, as before explained. This attended to he again turned his vessel

southward, for the story of Captain Gray about the mouth of a great river was still exciting, if not troubling him. On the 20th of October he was again off Deception bay. Lieutenant Broughton in the Chatham entered the mouth of the river on that day, but Vancouver was unable to take in the Discovery, and being still of the opinion that the stream was inaccessible to large ships sailed for the bay of San Francisco, which he had appointed as the rendezvous for his vessels in case of separation.

This was the close of Captain Vancouver's work on the north Pacific coast. Lieutenant Broughton spent some time in the river, reaching in a row-boat a point of land he named Point Vancouver, in honor of his captain, a place which has retained the name of the English navigator through all the changes of discovery and history.

We are now ready to turn to the story of the discovery of the great River of the West by Captain Robert Gray. As the expedition which resulted in this most important event was distinctively American, and was undertaken so soon after the United States had achieved independence and became a recognized force among the world's great powers, it seems proper that we give it a somewhat particular setting forth. Besides it was that one venture that thus early gave the United States high place in the history of maritime adventure and discovery, and, so far as claims from discovery and prior occupancy of any region can, under international reasons, give any country a right to the possession and ownership of newly discovered uncivilized lands, furnished the decisive ground for America's claim to Oregon. It will be well, therefore, if we, as Americans, pause long enough here to get both the antecedent motives and the real story of this expedition clearly set in our minds.

For the unknown ages "The Oregon" had rolled unseen "through the continuous woods" to the sea. From the middle of the eighteenth century the discoverers and adventurers of France and Spain and Portugal and England, as well as

the "Freebooters" of all climes, had been sailing all oceans and spying all shores in keen quest of new lands to add to old dominions, or of treasures of gold and silver and precious stones to make more pléthoric their national treasures, or add new luster to their jeweled crowns. The independent rovers sought for any prize on ship or shore that could add to their accumulated spoils, either of "beauty or booty." The Pacific ocean was the great field of their unrestrained roam. From the capitals of Europe it was across the Atlantic ocean and the American continent on the one side, and on the other behind the Indian seas and Asia; the largest continent of the globe. There they were secure from the direct interference of courts or kings, and limited only by their iron wills or strength came and went at their pleasure. From island to mainland they coursed the ocean. From the Bering seas to Patagonia they traced the shore-lines of America. They discovered capes and headlands, bays and straits until they supposed they had charted all the coast. Thus their work went on until 1780, and even later, and still "The Oregon" rolled unseen to the sea.

A story that had come at last to seem a myth of some great "River of the West" that went down from the mountains toward the west, had floated, in some mysterious way, into the thoughts of geographers and explorers, and even a name, —Oregon, had been given to it; but no eye save that of whatever barbarous hordes might dwell in its primeval solitudes, had ever seen its springs or traced its course or noted its issue into the ocean. Faith in its existence was well nigh lost. How could it have been otherwise? It had been one great object of the quest of the navigators along the western coast. Means and Cook and Vancouver, and all the navigators of the Pacific coast had sought for its mouth everywhere from San Diego to where the Russian Bear guarded the bleak headlands of Muscovian America, and it could not be found. For them it did not exist. Still, in another quarter and among another people, events were drawing toward a conclusion that would greatly change

international relations on the western coast, and instate a specifically American power among the European claimants of its soil and sovereignty. Let us see what they were.

The publication in 1784 of Captain Cook's journal of his third voyage awakened, not in England only, but New England as well, a profound interest in the possibility of an important and profitable trade on the Northwest coast. In Boston a number of gentlemen took up the matter seriously, and determined to embark in the enterprise on their own account. The leading spirit among them was Joseph Barrell, a gentleman of cultivated tastes, wide knowledge of affairs, high social standing, and acknowledged influence. Associated with him in close relationship was Charles Bulfinch, a recent graduate from Harvard, and who had just returned from pursuing special studies in Europe. The other patrons of the enterprise conceived by these gentlemen were Samuel Brown, a prosperous merchant; John Derby, a shipmaster of Salem; Captain Crowel Hatch, a resident of Cambridge; and John Martin Pintard of the New York house of Lewis, Pintard & Co. These six gentlemen subscribed over \$50,000, and purchased the ship *Columbia*, or, as it was afterward often called, *Columbia Rediviva*.

The *Columbia* was a full-rigged ship, eighty-three feet long and of 212 tons' burden. A consort was provided for her in the *Washington*, a sloop of ninety tons, designed for cruising among the islands and in the inlets of the coast in the expected trade with the Indians. Small as these vessels seem to us in this day of ponderous steamships, they were stanchly built, and manned by skillful navigators. As captain of the *Columbia* the company selected Captain John Kendrick, an experienced officer, forty-five years of age, who had done considerable privateering in the Revolutionary war, and had since commanded several vessels in the merchant service. For the charge of the *Washington* Captain Robert Gray, an able seaman, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary navy, and a personal friend of Captain Kendrick, was

hosen. These able and experienced leaders had equally able subordinates. These were Simeon Woodruff, who had been one of Captain Cook's officers in his last voyage to the Pacific, Joseph Ingraham, destined to be a conspicuous figure in the trade they were to inaugurate; and Robert Haswell, son of a lieutenant in the British navy.

On the 30th day of September, 1787, the two vessels in company sailed out of Boston harbor on their long voyage. It is not necessary to our history to trace that voyage by the Cape Verde and Faulkland islands, around Cape Horn and up the Pacific sea. On the way, on the morning of April 1, 1788, the vessels were separated in a storm, and each pursued the voyage on its own account. The Washington with Captain Gray first saw the coast of New Albion, in latitude 41 degrees, near Cape Mendocino, on the 2d day of August. Sailing up the coast, in latitude 44° 20', they entered a harbor, which they took to be "the entrance of a large river, where great commercial advantages might be reaped." Still farther up the coast they "made a tolerably commodious harbor" and anchored half a mile off shore. Here they were assailed by the Indians and the vessel very narrowly escaped capture. They gave the place the appropriate name of "Murderers' Harbor." It was probably Tillamook bay. Haswell, who kept a very circumstantial journal of the expedition, thought it "must be the entrance of the River of the West," though he considered it "by no means a safe place for any but very small vessels to enter." Captain Gray was glad to get safely rid of "Murderers Harbor" and pursue his northward voyage. He had so good a breeze that he "passed a considerable length of coast without standing in, thus sweeping directly by the mouth of the great river, of the existence of which his maps and charts had only some vague and entirely suppositious suggestions. The chronicler of his voyage made no allusions to any circumstance that would indicate that they had the slightest idea that any such river really entered the ocean in this

"length of coast." Farther north, on August 21, they saw "exceedingly high mountains covered with snow." They pass the straits of Fuca without noting them, although their journalist says: "I am of the opinion that the straits of Juan de Fuca do exist, though Captain Cook positively asserts they do not." On the 16th day of August the Washington reached its destined harbor in Nootka sound; finding two English vessels under Portuguese colors at anchor there, the Felice under Captain Means and the Iphegenia under Captain Douglas, both of whom received the little sloop with hospitable friendliness.

Three days later the Englishmen launched a small schooner, which they named North West America. This was the first vessel ever built on the coast. It was a gala day, Englishmen and Americans cordially joining in its salutes and festivities.

On the 23d of August the Columbia, which had been separated from the Washington for nearly five months, appeared in the offing; and thus after nearly eleven months from their clearance from Boston these historic vessels were reunited again on the other side of the continent, and Captain Kendrick again assumed charge of the expedition.

Although, in this expedition, the mouth of the mythical great river was not discovered, yet the knowledge gained of the coast by Captain Gray stood him in good stead, when four years later, in command of the Columbia, he was again upon the northwest coast.

When the vessels had fulfilled their intended stay on the coast, Captain Kendrick, as commander of the expedition, decided to put the ship's property on board the sloop and go on a cruise with her himself, while Captain Gray should take the Columbia to Boston by the way of the Sandwich islands and China. The incidents of her voyage are interesting, but they are not in the course of our narrative. It suffices to say that she left the harbor of Clayoquot July 30, 1789, and reached her destina-

tion on the 10th of August, 1790, having sailed by her log, 50,000 miles.

This voyage of the *Columbia* gave the vessel, her officers and owners great eclat. Governor John Hancock gave an entertainment in their honor. Though the profits of the voyage were small, it was an achievement to be proud of, and had prepared the way for more profitable trade in subsequent years. The owners of the ship therefore immediately projected a second voyage for her. She was put in perfect order, with new masts and spars and a complete outfit, and again left Boston on the 28th of September, 1790, with Captain Gray in command and a well-selected corps of officers and competent crew. Stopping only at the Falkland islands for a few days, Captain Gray sailed directly to Clayoquot, arriving there on the 4th day of June, 1791.

The instructions to Captain Gray contemplated a season's trade with the natives on the coast, then a visit to China for the sale of the furs he might obtain. He was charged not to visit any Spanish port, not to trade with any of the subjects of his Catholic majesty "for a single farthing." Gray found the natives very treacherous and cruel. Three of his men were massacred. In July Captain Kendrick in the *Washington* arrived from China, and the two vessels and commanders were reunited near where they separated two years before, one, the *Columbia* having made the circuit of the world.

In February, 1792, a plot was laid by the Indians for the capture of the ship. The crafty chiefs had endeavored to bribe Attoo—a Hawaiian lad, who had been taken by Captain Gray from the Sandwich islands when on his way to China, and who had remained with him until now—to wet the ship's firearms and give them a lot of musket balls; promising to make him a great chief. He informed the Captain of the plot. Gray was greatly excited. His heavy guns were all on shore, but he ordered the swivels loaded, the ship's people to come on board, and the ship to be unmoored from the

shore and moved out from the bank. At midnight the warwhoop of the Indians resounded through the forests. Hundreds of the savages had assembled, but on finding their plans frustrated by Gray's precautions they instantly dispersed.

On the 23d of February, a sloop, which was built by the men of the *Columbia*, and named the *Adventurer* was launched. This was the second vessel that was built on the coast. She was fitted up, secured her stores, and went northward on a cruise under the command of Haswell. And by this course of events we are brought up to a date and incident that took the name of the *Columbia* and of Captain Gray, her commander, out of the list of ordinary ships and ordinary commanders and fixed them in a place of transcendent and enduring fame. To this incident let us now carefully attend.

Captain Gray now started on a cruise southward. On the 29th of April, 1792, he fell in with Vancouver, who had been sent from England with three vessels of the royal navy as commissioner to execute the provisions of the Nootka treaty, and to explore the coast. Vancouver said he had made no discoveries as yet, and inquired if Gray had made any. Gray replied that he had: that in latitude 46° and $10'$ he had recently been off the mouth of a river, which for nine days he had tried to enter, but the outset was so strong as to prevent it, but he was going to try it again. Vancouver said this must be the small opening he had passed two days before, which he thought might be a small river, inaccessible because of the breakers extending across it. Of it Vancouver wrote in his journal: "Not considering this opening worthy of mention, I continued our pursuit to the northwest."

What a turn was this in the affairs of men and the destiny of the world. Had the British navigator really seen the river it would certainly have had another name, and the Pacific coast another history.

The two navigators, the Briton and the Amer-

ican, parted here, Vancouver continuing his "pursuit to the northwest," and Gray sailing southward in the tract of destiny and glory.

On the 7th of May he saw an entrance into a bay, in latitude $46^{\circ} 58'$, "which had a very good appearance of a harbor," and bore away and ran in. This he called Bullfinch harbor, but was soon after designated as Gray's harbor as a deserved compliment to Gray, by which name it is still and will always be known. Here on a moonlight night he was attacked by the natives and was obliged to fire upon them in self-defense. On the 10th of May he resumed his course to the south, and at daybreak, on the 11th, saw the entrance of his desired port. As he drew near, about eight o'clock, he bore away with all sails set, ran directly in between the breakers, and to his great delight found his ship in a large river of fresh water up which he steered ten miles. Here, rather than change the phraseology of Captain Gray, we give the exact language of Columbia's log from May 7th to May 21, 1792, at which date the Columbia was again on her way to the north, and sailing away from the bold headland of "cape Hancock:"

May 7, 1792, A. M.: Being within six miles of the land, saw an entrance in do., which had a very good appearance of a harbor; lowered away the jolly-boat and went in search of an anchoring place, the ship standing to and fro, with a very strong weather current: at 1 P. M. the boat returned, having found no place where the ship could anchor with safety; made sail on the ship—stood in for the shore; we soon saw, from our masthead, a passage in between the sand bars; at 3:30 bore away and ran in northeast by east, having from four to eight fathoms, sandy bottom; and, as we drew in nearer between the bars, had from ten to thirteen fathoms, having a very strong tide of ebb to stem; many canoes alongside. At 5 P. M. came to in five fathoms of water, sandy bottom, in a safe harbor, well sheltered from the sea by long sand-bars and spits; our latitude observed this day was $46^{\circ} 58'$ north.

May 10: Fresh breezes and pleasant weather. Many natives alongside; at noon all the canoes left us; at 1 P. M. began to unmoor; took up the best bower anchor and hove short on the small do.; at Bullfinch's harbor, now called Whitby's bay, 4:30 being high water, hove up the anchor and came to sail and a-beating down the harbor.

May 11, 7:30: We were out clear of the bars, and directed our course to the southward, along shore. At 8 P. M. the entrance of Bullfinch's harbor bore north, distance four miles: the southern extremity of the land bore south southeast one-half east, and the north do. north northwest; sent up the main topgallant yard and set all sail; at 4 A. M. saw the entrance of our desired port, bearing east southeast, distance six leagues in steering sails, and hauled our wind in shore: at 8 A. M., being a little to windward of the entrance of the harbor, bore away, and in east northeast between the breakers, having from five to seven fathoms of water. When we were over the bar we found this to be a large river of fresh water, up which we steered; many canoes came alongside. At 1 P. M. came to, with small bower, in ten fathoms; black and white sand; the entrance between the bars bore west southwest, distance ten miles; the north side of the river half a mile distant from the ship, the south side do., two and a half miles distant; a village on the north side of the river, west by north, distant three-quarters of a mile. Vast numbers of natives came alongside; people employed in pumping the salt water out of our water-casks in order to fill with fresh while the ship floated in. So ends.

May 14: Fresh gales and cloudy; many natives alongside. At noon weighed and came to sail, standing up the river northeast by east. We found the channel very narrow. At 4 P. M. we had sailed upward of twelve or fifteen miles, when the channel was so very narrow that it was almost impossible to keep in it; having from three to eighteen fathoms of water, sandy bottom; at 4:40 the ship took ground, but she did not stay long before she came off without

any assistance; we backed her off stern foremost, into three fathoms, and let go the small bower, and moored ship with kedge and hawser; the jolly-boat was sent to sound the channel out, but it was not navigable any farther; so, of course, we must have taken the wrong channel. So ends, with rainy weather; many natives alongside.

Tuesday, May 15: Light and pleasant weather; many natives from different tribes came alongside. At 10 A. M. unmoored and dropped down with the tide to a better anchoring place. Smiths and other tradesmen constantly employed. In the afternoon Captain Gray and Mr. Hoskins, in the jolly-boat, went on shore to take a short view of the country.

May 16: Light airs and cloudy. At 4 A. M., hove up the anchor and towed down about three miles with the last of the ebb-tide; came into six fathoms, sandy bottom, the jolly-boat sounding the channel. At 10 A. M. a fresh breeze came up the river. With the first of the ebb-tide we got under way and beat down the river. At 1, from its being very squally, we came to, about two miles from the village of Chinook, which bore west-northwest. Many natives alongside; fresh gales and squally.

May 18—Pleasant weather; at 4 in the morning, began to heave ahead; at 4:30, came to sail standing down the river with the ebb-tide; at 7, being slack water and the wind flattering, we came to in five fathoms, sandy bottom; the entrance between the bars bore southwest by west, distance three miles, the north point of the harbor bore northwest, distance two miles; the south bore southeast, distance two miles; the south bore southeast, distance three and a half miles; at 9 a breeze sprung up from the eastward; took up the anchor and came to sail, but the wind soon came flattering again; came to with the kedge and hawser; veered out fifty fathoms. Noon, pleasant; latitude observed, 46°17' north. At 1 came to sail with the first ebb-tide, and drifted down broadside, with light airs and strong tide; at three-quarters past, a fresh wind came from the northward; wore ship and stood into the

river again. At 4 came to in six fathoms; good holding ground, about six or seven miles up; many canoes alongside.

May 19: Fresh winds and clear weather. Early a number of canoes came alongside; seamen and tradesmen employed in their various departments. Captain Gray gave this river the name of Columbia river, and the north side of entrance cape Hancock, the south side Adams' Point.

May 20: Gentle breeze and pleasant weather. At 1 P. M., being full sea, took up the anchor and made sail, standing down river; at 2 the wind left us, we being on the bar with very strong tide, which set on the breakers; it was not possible to get out without a breeze to shoot her across the tide, so we were obliged to bring up in three and a half fathoms, the tide running five knots; at 2:45 a fresh wind came in from the seaboard, we immediately came to sail and beat over the bar, having from five to seven fathoms of water; a breeze came from the southward; we bore away to the northward, set all sail to the best advantage. At 8 cape Hancock bore southeast, distant three leagues; the north extreme of the land in sight bore north by west. At 9, in steering and topgallant sails. Midnight, light airs.

May 21: At 6 A. M. the nearest land in sight bore east south east, distant eight leagues. At 7, set topgallant sails and light stay-sails. At 11, set steering sails fore and aft. Noon, pleasant, agreeable weather; the entrance of Bulfinch's harbor bore southeast by east half east, distant five leagues.

This departure of the ship Columbia, with her gallant captain and crew, from the mouth of the great river henceforth to bear the name of the vessel, whose keel first cleft its bosom, closes the most eventful and thrilling chapter of American discovery and adventure on the northwest coast. Up to this time the "Great River of the West" had been but a dream, a vague and uncertified conjecture. Henceforth it is an ascertained and certified reality; and after all the efforts of jealous rivals for the fame of the



WILLAMETTE FALLS, AT OREGON CITY.

important discovery, it must forever remain true that on the 11th day of May, 1792, the first real knowledge of the existence of this mighty stream was gained by a civilized man, and the name it bears forever monuments the day and deed.

Undoubtedly Carver, to whom the word Oregon is traced, may have heard of the river in 1767 from the Indians of the Rocky mountains; and Heceta in 1775 was near enough to its mouth to believe in its existence; and Means in 1788, named cape Disappointment and Deception bay; but none of these saw the river, nor really knew it existed. Means, whose claim as its discoverer England maintained so long and strenuously, showed by the very names he gave the cape and the bay that he was deceived about it. And, to conclude the argument against himself, he gave not the slightest suggestion of the river on his map. The honor of discovery must forever rest with Gray. His was the first ship to cleave its waters; his the first chart ever made of its shores; his the first landing ever effected there by a civilized man, and the name he gave it has been universally accepted. The flag he there threw to the breeze was the first ensign of any nation that ever waved over these unexplored banks, and the ceremony of occupation that he performed was something more than a meaningless pastime. It was a serious act performed of national significance, and was by him reported to the world as soon as possible. And when we remember that as a result of this came the expedition of Lewis and Clarke in 1804 and 1805, and the American settlement of Astoria in 1811—to say nothing of the diplomatic acquisitions of the old Spanish rights by the United States—we may safely say that the title of the United States to the Columbia river and the country drained

by its waters became incontestable. And hence the outcome of the Oregon question in 1846.

Though with their departure from the river the Columbia and her officers and crew ceased to have any active association with the history and development of the region for which they had done so much, yet patriotism as an American, and gratitude as an Oregonian, require that in a few sentences we trace their history to its end.

The Columbia remained upon the northwest coast during the summer of 1792, and Captain Gray pursued an industrious trade with the Indians in furs under many disadvantages and attended by many dangers. In the autumn he hoisted sail for home, by the way of the Sandwich islands and China, amidst the cheers of his crew, who sang a joyous "homeward bound" as they spread the canvas to the breeze. At last, after all her roving, the good ship reached Boston July 29, 1793, having immortalized, if not enriched, her owners, officers and crew; which is, after all, the greatest possible enrichment.

In a few years the ship was worn out and dismantled, and soon her chief officers all passed away. Kendrick never returned to America. Gray commanded several vessels after this and died at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806. Ingraham became an officer in the navy, and went down with the ill-fated brig Pickering in 1800. Davidson was lost on the Rover in the Pacific, and Haswell sailed for the last time in 1801, and was also lost on the return voyage. Their names, however, will always be associated with the ships they sailed and served so well, and as long as the "Great River of the West" flows to the sea so long will the Columbia be gratefully and proudly remembered by the American people.



CHAPTER VI.

OVERLAND EXPLORATIONS.

SPAIN LED MARITIME DISCOVERIES—FRANCE LED LAND EXPLORATIONS—NEW CONDITIONS AND COMBINATIONS—ENGLAND'S POSITION—MCKENZIE'S JOURNEYS—IMPORTANT COINCIDENCE—JEFFERSON'S PROPOSITION—LEWIS AND CLARKE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THEM—LOUISIANA CEDED—LEWIS AND CLARKE SET OUT—TRIP OVER THE "STONY MOUNTAINS"—VOYAGE DOWN SNAKE RIVER—REACH THE OCEAN—WINTER QUARTERS—START HOMEWARD—DISCOVERY OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER—YELLEPT'S TRAVEL UP THE NEZ PERCE TRAIL—REACH THE UNITED STATES—MR. JEFFERSON'S STATEMENT—LEWIS MADE GOVERNOR, AND CLARKE GENERAL AND INDIAN AGENT—CAPTAIN JONATHAN CARVER—FIRST USES THE NAME "OREGON"—CAPTAIN J. C. FREMONT'S EXPEDITIONS—ROUTE OF TRAVEL—VISITS SALT LAKE—REACHES THE DALLES—VISITS VANCOUVER—WINTER JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA.

 THE course of our narrative, during the long period of time in which the Pacific coast of North America was being slowly brought to the knowledge of civilized man, shows that the Frenchman and the Spaniard were the pioneers of exploration in that region, both by sea and land. Spain led the maritime nations in distant and successful voyages. The voyage of Columbus under the auspices of Ferdinand, his noble queen Isabella, whose reign over the united kingdoms of Castile and Aragon gave Spain so much glory in that adventurous and chivalrous age, had kindled every maritime Spaniard into a very knight of the seas, and inspired the whole nation with a burning zeal for discovery and conquest of distant lands. For Spain the times were propitious. Her rulers were among the greatest and most renowned of all ages of the world. Ferdinand and Isabella were succeeded by Charles the Fifth, one of the most enlightened and powerful monarchs that ever sat on any throne. He was succeeded by his son Philip, who, though haughty and imperious, so carried forward the ideas and purposes of his great father that his kingdom reached the very zenith of power and influence in the councils of the European monarchs. The woe pronounced upon a "land whose king is a

child" could not fall upon Spain during this period. Weak and lusterless as may now be the condition of the Spanish nation, and little as her power is felt or feared in the world to-day, then soon the Saxon asked privileges of the Castilian, and measured his own power by the standard of the other's greatness. Under the impulse thus pervading the Spanish nation, her banner was pushed into every sea, and her cavaliers led all armies of distant conquest, especially in the new world. Other portions of our history illustrate what here we need only announce.

While Spain led maritime discoveries, the facile and plastic Frenchman led the land explorations into the interior of the western continent. France had a strong holding on the eastern shore of America north of the St. Lawrence,—a point of great advantage in intro-continental explorations. In addition to this she had planted her colonies at the mouth of the Mississippi, and stretched a cordon of posts southeastward from Quebec to the Ohio, thus hemming the English into a comparatively narrow belt of country on the Atlantic seaboard, and leaving free to her adventurous roamers the vast, and as yet unknown regions that stretched westward and northward, no one

could tell how far or how wide. The French pushed their advantages by land, as did Spain hers by sea, and as early as 1743 their explorations had reached the heart of the Rocky mountains. From Canada and from Louisiana, up the lakes and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the Frenchman's pirogue kept movement with the voyageurs' songs as these care-free men of France pushed their trade and travel into the middle of the continent. The French and English war of 1756, however, by giving England the opportunity to wrest Canada from the weakened grasp of France, put a sudden stop to her movements in the line of explorations from that province, and opened the same opportunity to England that France had previously enjoyed. But, though the opportunity was before her, Great Britain was so fully occupied with her European difficulties, and the care of her American colonies, already growing restive under the grievances of her misrule, demanded so much of the attention of her parliament and rulers, that she could attempt nothing further than to hold her "reign of vantage" securely for at least a quarter of a century.

During the progress of this quarter of a century new conditions and combinations had arisen. England lost all her colonies on the Atlantic coast south of the St. Lawrence. France had sold Louisiana to Spain. Thus England's opportunities were contracted, those of France were destroyed, and the new republic of America was as yet unable to enter the field of exploration and colonization. At this period the continental position was this: Spain, after her purchase of Louisiana from France, had proprietary claim to all the country west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, with no very clearly defined northern limit to her claims. England held the country northward of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river, extending indefinitely westward, above the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. The United States held actually the country east of the summits of the Alleghany mountains, including the six New Eng-

land States and New York, and had ownership of all the country westward of the Alleghanies which England had conquered from France in the war of 1756. These were the powers that, after the American Revolution, stood looking to the yet unknown West as the place for the future aggrandizement of their respective fortunes, and this was the condition in which they looked to the future and prepared for its issues.

The advantages of the condition were with Great Britain. She had grown to be the leading power of Europe. Already the swing of conquest was in the movement of her legislation and her peoples. While the wars of the past twenty years had taxed, they had not paupered her. She was strong, consolidated, ambitious, courageous; and she was Saxon,—the blood of endurance and conquest.

Spain held her position in the south and west by a precarious tenure, and she so felt the feebleness of that tenure, that she neither made nor cared to make any vigorous movements to extend her possessions or to strengthen her holdings in America. The United States, geographically, held the center of opportunity, but the almost chaos of the era that followed the close of the Revolutionary war was over the face of her political history, and she needed time in which to gird herself for the strain of the future. But she had the strength to wait, for she, too, was Saxon. And so, with the parties in direct interest in the movements that were so surely to follow preparing for the race of empire westward, we come to the real opening of the era of discovery by land westward of the great mountains.

These were begun solely by private enterprise for individual gain. They early reached the Athabasca and Saskatchewan. But the field was too great for individual resources, and besides the Hudson's Bay Company entered the field with a competition which could only be met by combination. So the Northwest Company of Montreal was formed in 1784 for the express purpose of meeting and overcoming the

competition of the Hudson's Bay Company, which had proved so ruinous to the individual traders who had ventured into the country before. In a very few years this became a most prosperous and powerful organization, and its traders and explorers filled all the country east of the Rocky mountains as far north as the Arctic and as far south as the Missouri.

The great headquarters of this Company was at "Fort Chippewyan" on Lake Athabasca, and were under the charge on Alexander Mackenzie, a very resolute and able man, whose enterprise in explorations stamped his name of the geography of all the west and north. In 1791 he organized a small party for a western exploration, intending to prosecute his journey until he reached the Pacific ocean. He had, two years before, discovered the river that bears his own name, and followed it from its source in Great Slave lake to where it discharges its waters into the Arctic ocean. Having thus ascertained the character and extent of the country to the northwest, he was determined to develop the character of that to the west by the expedition on which he was now entering. He left Fort Chipewyan on the 10th of October, 1791, and with much difficulty ascended the Peace river from Lake Athabasca to the foot of the Rocky mountains, where the party encamped for the winter. In June of the following year he resumed his journey, still following up the same stream, which he traced to its source near the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude and distant about 1,000 miles from its mouth. Only a short distance from the springs of the Peace river he came upon those of another stream flowing westward, called by the natives *Tacoutches* *Tessee*, down which he floated in canoes about 250 miles. Leaving the river, he then proceeded westward overland, and on the 22d of July, 1792, reached the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of an inlet in latitude $52^{\circ} 10'$. This inlet had, only a few weeks previously, been surveyed by the fleet of Vancouver; and thus Mackenzie had connected the land and water

explorations of Great Britain on the Pacific coast.

Mackenzie reached the coast far north of the mouth of the river on which he had sailed in his canoes so far to the southwest. On his return to Fort Chippewyan, late in August, 1792, he learned of the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Captain Gray, when he at once concluded that the stream he had followed so far was the upper part of that river, and it was so considered by geographers until 1812, or twenty years after Mackenzie's journey, when Simon Fraser, of the same company as Mackenzie, traced it to its mouth in the gulf of Georgia, a little north of the 49° of latitude. Since that time it has been known as Fraser's river. To Alexander Mackenzie doubtless belongs the honor of making the first journey down the western slope of the great Rocky mountain chain to the Pacific ocean; though it was made wholly north of the parallel that was subsequently fixed as the boundary line between the British possessions on the American continent and the United States.

It is somewhat a striking coincidence that the first important American movement for an exploration by land of the country lying on the north Pacific coast was made the same year that Mackenzie accomplished his journey to the Pacific and that Captain Gray sailed into the mouth of the Columbia river. Thomas Jefferson, at that time the representative of the United States Government at the court of Versailles, became deeply interested as an American in this great western region. He proposed to the American Philosophical Society that a subscription be raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an exploration, and a person be employed competent to conduct it. He wished it to "ascend the Missouri river, cross the Stony mountains, and descend the nearest river to the Pacific." His suggestion was acted upon by the society, and Captain Meriwether Lewis, on the recommendation of Jefferson, was selected to lead the expedition; and Andre Michaux, a distinguished French

botanist, was chosen to accompany him. They proceeded as far as Kentucky, when Mr. Michaux was recalled by the French minister at Washington and the expedition was given up.

The next movement for the accomplishment of the same purpose was while the treaty was pending between Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, and Napoleon, then ruler of France for the transfer of the claims of France, to the whole Northwest to the United States. On the 18th of January, 1803, the president transmitted a special message to Congress in which he incorporated a recommendation that an official expedition be dispatched on the same errand contemplated in the one that had been abandoned. An ample appropriation was made, and again Captain Lewis, then private secretary to the president, was chosen to conduct it. He solicited William Clarke as his associate.

The instructions issued to these gentlemen, by Mr. Jefferson, while specific as to purpose, were broad as to geographical extent. In them he says:

"The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river and such principal streams of it as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce."

They were directed to thoroughly inform themselves of the extent and number of the Indian tribes, their customs and degrees of civilization, and to report fully upon the topography of the regions through which they passed, together with the character of the soil, natural products, animal life, mineral resources, climate, and to inquire particularly into the fur trade and the needs of commerce. When these instructions were given, Louisiana had not been ceded to the United States, and hence Mr. Jefferson continued:

"Your mission has been communicated to the ministers here from France, Spain and Great

Britain, and through them to their governments; and such assurances given them as to its objects as we trust will satisfy them. The country of Louisiana having been ceded by Spain to France, the passport you have from the minister of France, the representative of the present sovereign of that country, will be a protection with all its subjects; and that from the minister of England will entitle you to the friendly aid of any traders of that allegiance with whom you may happen to meet."

A few days before the expedition was ready to start, the joyful intelligence was received that France had formally ceded Louisiana to the United States; hence the passport of the representative of the French government at Washington was not needed.

Captain Lewis left Washington on the 5th day of July, 1803, and on arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, was joined by Clarke. They selected their party, went as far as St. Louis, near which they went into camp, and remained until the final start was made, on the 14th day of May, 1804. The party now consisted of Captains Lewis and Clarke, nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers, two French Canadian voyageurs, an interpreter and hunter, and a negro servant of Captain Clarke. The party ascended the Missouri river as far as the country of the Mandan Indians, with which tribe they remained all winter.

Their westward journey was resumed in the spring of 1805. They followed up the Missouri, of whose course and tributaries and characteristics they had obtained very accurate information from the Mandans. Passing the mouth of the Yellowstone, or *Roche Jaune* of the French Canadian trappers and voyageurs who had already visited it, they continued up the Missouri, passing its great falls and cascades, and ascending through its mighty cañon, crossed the Rocky mountain divide and descended its western side to the stream now known at different points on its course as "Deer Lodge," "Hellgate," "Bitter Root," "Clarke's Fork," and "Pend d'Oreille." Upon

this stream they bestowed the name of "Clarke's river." From this river the advance party, under Clarke, crossed the Bitter Root mountains by the Lolo trail. On these rugged heights they suffered intensely from cold and hunger. On the 20th day of September they came to a village of Nez Perces Indians, situated on a plain about fifteen miles from the south fork of Clearwater river, where they were received with great hospitality.

When they reached the Nez Perces village the party was nearly famished, and they partook of such quantities of the food so liberally provided by their Indian hosts that many of them became too ill to proceed until the second day, and among that number was Clarke himself. As soon as they were able to proceed, they went to the village of the chief, Twisted Hair, situated on an island in the stream. To this river Clarke gave the name "Koos-koos-kee," doubtless slightly misunderstanding the words used by the Nez Perces in distinguishing it from the Snake river, into which it enters,—*"Koota-koots-hee,"*—which those acquainted with the Nez Perces tongue say is a descriptive term, and means "This is the smaller."

Here the two parties were united, and after resting a few days, journeyed on down the Clearwater. The company was now utterly exhausted. Many found it difficult to sit upon their horses. Captain Lewis was very ill. The weather was hot and oppressive. They felt that they could proceed no farther in their former manner of traveling, and the commanders resolved to prepare canoes, and prosecute the remainder of their journey in them. With Twisted Hair as guide, Clarke proceeded about five miles, where suitable timber was found, and encamped on the low ground opposite the forks of the river.

When their canoes were constructed, leaving their horses and equipage with Twisted Hair, they embarked on the Clearwater on their journey toward the Pacific.

They were not long in reaching Snake river, which, in honor of Captain Lewis they called

"Lewis river." Down that stream to the Columbia was a quick and rapid passage. Down the Columbia was not less rapid, and they reached the cascades of that stream on the 21st day of October. Making the portage of the cascades they embarked again, passed the mouth of the Willamette without observing it, and on the 15th day of November reached cape Disappointment and looked out on the great ocean, which had been the goal of their journeying for more than a year.

They remained near the ocean, wintering in a log dwelling which they erected on the south side of the Columbia, which they called "Fort Clatsop," in honor of the Indians which inhabited that region. Hoping that some trading vessel from which they could replenish their stores would visit the river they delayed their departure homeward until the 23d of March, 1806. Before leaving they gave the chiefs of the Clatsops, and also of the Chinooks, who resided on the north side of the river, certificates of hospitable treatment, and posted a writing on the wall of their cabin in these words:

"The object of this last is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party, consisting of the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, and who were sent out by the Government of the United States of America to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did penetrate the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States by the same route by which they had come out."

To this paper were appended the names of the members of the expedition. Several copies of the paper were left among the Indians and the following year one of them was handed by an Indian to Captain Hall, an American trader, whose vessel, the *Lydia*, had entered the Columbia river. By him it was taken to China and thence to the United States. Therefore had

the party perished on their return, evidence of the completion of their purpose would have been left behind them.

Their journey out had been so long and its expense so great that, on taking an invoice of their possessions on starting on the return journey they found that they had available for traffic with the Indians only six blue robes, one scarlet robe, one United States artillery hat and coat, five robes made from the national ensign, and a few old clothes trimmed with ribbons. Upon this scant store must they depend for purchasing provisions and horses, and paying tribute to stubborn chieftains, through whose dominions they might pass on their long homeward journey.

On their return they proceeded up the south side of the Columbia, coming unexpectedly upon a large river flowing into it from the south. On an island at its mouth was a large Indian village called "Multnomah," which name they understood to apply to the river they had discovered, of the course of which they made careful inquiry. The result of these inquiries was noted in the map of the expedition, making the river to flow from California to the north and west, and the Indian tribes that actually resided on the waters of Snake river to reside upon its banks. Their journey up stream was far more tedious with their canoes than had been their passage down, away to the numerous rapids and cascades; and at the mouth what they called Lapage river—now "John Day"—they abandoned their canoes and packing their baggage on the back of a few horses that they had purchased from the Indians proceeded up the southern bank of the Columbia on foot. Crossing the Umatilla river, called by them the Yon-ma-lo-law, they arrived at the mouth of the Walla Walla on the 27th day of April.

The greatest Indian chief of the Pacific coast, at that time, if not indeed of all tradition, was then at the head of the Walla nation. His name was Yellept. The story of his life and death, as handed down by the traditions of his

people, is of the most thrilling and romantic character, but belongs rather to such writings as Cooper's than to the sober chronicles of history. This powerful chieftain received the company with most generous hospitality, which charmed the travelers into some lingering before they ventured farther into the wild gorges of the mountains. The journal of the expedition records the kindness of these Indians with many appreciative words and closes its notice of them by saying: "We may indeed, justly affirm that of all the Indians that we have seen since leaving the United States the Walla Wallas were the most hospitable, honest and sincere."

Leaving these hospitable people on the 29th of April the party passed eastward on the great "Nez Perces trail." This trail was the great highway of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Nez Perces eastward to the buffalo ranges, to which they annually resorted for game supplies. It passed up the valley of the Touchet, called by Lewis and Clarke the "White Stallion"—thence over the high prairie ridges, and down the Alpona to the crossing of Snake river, then up the north bank of Clearwater to the village of Twisted Hair, where the exploring party had left their horses on their way down the previous autumn. It was worn deep and broad, and in many stretches on the open plains and over the smooth hills twenty horsemen could ride abreast in the parallel paths worn by the constant rush of the Indian generations from time immemorial. The writer has often passed over it when it lay exactly as it did when the tribes of Yellept and Twisted Hair traced its sinuous courses, or where Lewis and Clarke and their companions first marked it with the heel of civilization. But the plow has long since obliterated it, and where the monotonous song of the Indian's march was droningly chanted for so many barbaric ages, the song of the reaper thrills the clear air as he comes to his garner bringing in the sheaves. A more delightful ride of a hundred and fifty miles than this that the company of Lewis and Clarke made over the swelling prairie upland and along the crys-

tal streams between Walla Walla and the village of Twisted Hair, in the soft May days of 1806, can scarcely be found anywhere on earth.

For the purposes of this narrative it is not necessary to trace the explorations of these travelers farther, interesting as they would be, for they scarcely belong directly to Oregon history. With the usual adventures of explorers in the unfrequented regions which they traversed they followed homeward the path of their outward advance, and reached St. Louis on the 25th of September, 1806, having been absent nearly two years and a half.

Their safe return to the United States sent a thrill of rejoicing through the country. Mr. Jefferson, the great patron and inspirer of the expedition, says of it:

"Never did a similar event excite more joy throughout the United States. The humblest of its citizens had taken a lively interest in the issue of this journey, and looked forward with impatience to the information it would furnish. Their anxieties, too, for the safety of the corps had been kept in a state of excitement by lugubrious rumors, circulated from time to time on uncertain authorities, and uncontradicted by letters, or other direct information, from the time they had left the Mandan towns on their ascent up the river in April of the preceding year, 1805, until their actual return to St. Louis.

Captain Lewis, soon after his return, was appointed governor of Louisiana, and Captain Clarke was made general of militia of the same territory and Indian agent for the vast region he had so successfully explored. Both had performed inestimable services for their country, and were well worthy of generous reward. For themselves they had achieved a lasting fame. Their names will be remembered as long as the crystal waters of "Clarke's fork" or deep flow of "Lewis river" roll to the Pacific sea.

There is another incident of exploration which, perhaps, should have a place in our narrative, and which may appear here, parenthetically, as suitably as elsewhere.

The name of Captain Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, who, ten years before the American revolution, visited the regions of the upper Mississippi, has become connected with the history of Oregon, not so much from what he really did in the way of exploration and discovery as for what he desired or intended to do. Captain Carver had won some credit in the war against the French in which England had wrested from France her American possessions, and was inspired with zeal to establish English ascendancy over the entire northern part of the American continent. From all that appears Carver's actual travels were limited to a visit to the regions of the upper Mississippi, which he reached by the way of Detroit and Michilimackinac. His object, as stated in the introduction to his book, which was published in London, in 1778, was: "After gaining a knowledge of the manners, customs, languages, soil, and natural productions of the different nations that inhabit the back of the Mississippi, to ascertain the breadth of the vast continent which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, in its broadest part, between the forty-third and forty-sixth degrees of northern latitude. Had I been able to accomplish this, I intended to have proposed to the Government to establish a post in some of these parts, about the strait of Anian, which, having been discovered by Sir Francis Drake, of course belongs to the English. This, I am convinced, would greatly facilitate the discovery of a north-west passage, or a communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific ocean." Being unable to prosecute his purpose, to proceed "to the headwaters of the Great River of the West, which falls into the strait of Anian," he gathered what little information he could from the tribes with whom he came in contact; made somewhat large extracts from French journals and histories, and gave all to the world under the title of *Lands Throughout the Interior Parts of North America in 1766-'68*. A notice of his work belongs to these pages only because of a brief reference to the "Great River of the West," and the fact that he, so far as can be

ascertained, first uses the word Oregon as the name of the somewhat mythical "Great River."

It is due to history, perhaps, that we transcribe the brief passage in which he speaks of the great stream which he thus designates. It is as follows:

"From these nations [called by him Nandowessies, the Assinipoils, and the Killisliionors], together with my own observations, I have learned that the four most capital rivers of North America,—the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the river Bourbon, and the Oregon, or River of the West, have their sources in the same neighborhood. The waters of the three former are within thirty miles of each other; the latter, known as rather farther west. This shows that these parts are the highest in North America; and it is an instance not to be paralleled in the other three-quarters of the world, that four rivers of such magnitude should take their rise together, and each, after running separate courses, discharge their waters into different oceans, at a distance of 2,000 miles from their sources; for in their passage from this spot to the bay of St. Lawrence, east, to the bay of Mexico, south, to Hudson's bay, north, and to the bay at the straits of Anian, west, each of these traverse upward of 2,000 miles."

It would hardly seem to the historian of the present, that there was enough in this paragraph, which embraces all Carver says respecting the Oregon, or the "Great River of the West," to associate his name in any way with Oregon history, and there is really not, except for his first using the name "Oregon." Though his use of that name was not such as clearly to identify it with the river whose mouth was discovered by Captain Gray in 1792, and which he appropriately called the Columbia, it really did furnish the name for this vast region westward of the Rocky mountains, lying between the 42d degree of latitude and 54° 40', and including the present three great northwestern States of the American Union. Carver gives no account of the origin of the name Oregon, and no authority for its use, and up to this time no

research has been able to discover them. There is little doubt but that it was invented by Carver, and that it has no historic or scientific significance whatever, except as it is associated with the mythical Great River of the West, and from that passed to represent the vast country through which it was believed to flow. At length Bryant made it classic in his *Thanatopsis* when he sang of

"The continuous wood where rolls the Oregon,
And hears no sound save its own dashing."

So we trust to be pardoned for not pursuing a wearying investigation into the derivation or meaning of the name Oregon, since all the studies of antiquarians have failed to do more than reach the conclusion we have announced in a single sentence.

These two early expeditions, that by Mackenzie in 1792, under the auspices of a company wholly British, and that of Lewis & Clarke in 1805-'06 under the direction of the Government of the United States, are, perhaps, the only expeditions across the American continent entitled to be classed as exploring. Those that followed these entered more into the fabric of the history of the regions by them brought to the knowledge of the civilized world: and they will, as far as necessary, be treated of as such in their proper places. If any exception to this is allowed it should refer to the expeditions of Captain Fremont, to which, as they were under the auspices and at the expense of the United States Government, it seems proper that a brief reference shall be made. They had for their object geographical and topographical information in relation to Oregon.

John C. Fremont was a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers of the United States, appointed from civil life, and hence not entering that service through the door of West Point. He was restlessly ambitious, in love with adventure and anxious to distinguish himself. For his fame he fell on auspicious times. Public attention was strongly directed toward Oregon. He solicited an appointment to the command of an expedition, which he had desired himself

to explore and map out the country west of Missouri as far as the South Pass in the Rocky mountains. In accordance with his request Colonel J. J. Abut, chief of the Corps of the Topographical Engineers, ordered the expedition and gave its command to Captain Fremont. As this expedition of 1842 had little more to do with Oregon than to prepare the way for the one of the following year which was continued in force to the dalles of the Columbia and by Captain Fremont himself to Fort Vancouver we can dismiss it with this brief reference.

The second expedition, that of 1843, like that of the preceding year, was organized at Captain Fremont's own solicitation. He dictated its object, marked out its route and selected its personnel. Its object was to connect his own survey of the previous year, which reached as far west as the South Pass, with that of Commander Wilkes on the coast of the Pacific ocean. He selected a company of thirty-three men, principally of Creole and Canadian French, with a few Americans, and leaving Kansas landing on the Missouri river on the 29th of May, reached the termination of his former reconnoissance in the South Pass, by the way of the Kansas, Arkansas and upper Platte rivers, passing over the spot where Denver now is, on the 13th of August. Here he entered Oregon, making this frank record that "the broad, smooth highway where the numerous heavy wagons of the emigrants had entirely beaten and crushed the artemisia, was a happy exchange to our poor animals for the sharp rocks and tough shrubs among which they had been toiling so long." This, it will be remembered, was the great emigration of 1843, and Captain Fremont makes no claim in his reports to have had anything to do with pioneering its way or contributing to its safe conduct, as his was a purely scientific and topographical expedition, and, in pursuance of these purposes often led him far aside from the road of the emigrants. We speak of this in simple justice, as some writers have ridiculed him as claiming to be the "pathfinder" to Oregon,—a claim which he nowhere makes, but which

was only a political catch-word of his friends when he was the first candidate of the Republican party for president of the United States. It was like "Fifty-four forty or fight" of the candidacy of Mr. Polk in 1844, although it did not serve so successfully its purpose as that.

From the South Pass Captain Fremont continued his course along the well-beaten emigrant road to Green river and then to Bear river, making careful annotations of the topography and geology of the country over which he passed. His exhaustive description of the locality and character of Soda or Beer springs has been the authority of all writers on the topography and mineralogy of that region from that day to this. It is worth observing that his astronomical observations here place Soda springs in latitude $42^{\circ} 39' 57''$, or less than fifty miles north of what was then Mexico and consequently the same distance in Oregon. These are the "Soda springs" now on the line of the Union Pacific railroad in eastern Idaho.

The intention of Captain Fremont being to explore the Great Salt lake, which, up to this time had been almost a myth so far as science was concerned, about five miles west of Soda springs he turned to the left, while the emigrant road bore away over the hills to the right, and, after ten days' travel, mainly down the Bear River valley, on the afternoon of September 5th encamped on the shore of a great salt marsh which he correctly concluded must be the margin of the lake. He reached the bed of the lake near the mouth of the Bear river, but skirted along it to the south until he reached the mouth of Weber river, near which the party encamped and made preparations for an exploration of some portions of the lake in an inflated india-rubber boat. Finally on the morning of September 9, the party launched out on the then calm surface of this ocean-like sea, and about noon reached the shore of an island where they remained that and the following day.

The account given by Fremont of Salt lake and its surrounding is exceedingly particular and interesting, but of too great length for these

pages. He remained upon the lake until the 12th of September, when he resumed his journey toward the Columbia, returning along the line of his previous travel. His company was entirely out of food, making one supper out of sea-gulls, which Kit Carson had killed near the lake. Another evening Captain Fremont records the fact that hunger made his people very quiet and peaceable, and there was rarely an oath to be heard in the camp. Certainly those acquainted with the habits of the men of the mountains and plains in those days will believe these must have been very hungry. He restored them to gayety, and probably profanity too, by permitting them "to kill a fat young horse" which he had purchased of the Snake Indians. Their course led northward, through the range of mountains that divide the Great Basin of Salt Lake from the waters that flow to the Pacific through the Snake and Columbia rivers. From these mountains they emerged into the valley of what he calls the Pannack river, otherwise known as the Raft river, down which they followed until they emerged on the plains of Snake river in view of the "Three Buttes," the most prominent landmarks of these great plains, and reached Snake river on the evening of September 22d, a few miles above the American Falls.

From this point the reconnoissance of Captain Fremont was down the valley of Snake river, along the course afterward so familiar to the emigrants, sweeping to the south along the foot of the Goose Creek mountains several miles distant from Snake river, for all the distance in which it runs through the deeply cut basaltic gorge, in which are situated its greatest curiosities, the Twin falls and the great Shoshone Falls, the existence of both of which was unknown to white men until ten years later than Captain Fremont's explorations. He crossed the river to the north side some miles below "Fishing" or Salmon falls, thence to the Boise river striking that stream near the present site of Boise City, and via old Fort Boise, where he recrossed the Snake river to the south, and so

westward through Powder river valley and Grande Ronde valley to the Columbia river, which he reached at Walla Walla, now Wallula, on the 25th day of October. In this entire distance many careful and frequent astronomical observations were taken, latitudes and longitudes were fixed, and the country very accurately described topographically. The only part of this stage of his journey, on which Captain Fremont, did not follow the usual route of the emigrants, was from near where La Grande now stands, in Grande Ronde valley over the Blue mountains, to where Milton is now located on the Walla Walla river just below where it issues from the mountains. Here he sought a new route, passing the head of the Unatilla river to the east and north; but though he succeeded in forcing his way through the Blue range there, it has not been adopted as a feasible line of general travel.

Fremont continued his journey down the banks of the Columbia, and on the 4th of November reached the Dalles. Leaving most of his party at this point, Captain Fremont himself continued his journey down the river, and in a few days reached Vancouver, where his westward journey terminated.

The reception Mr. Fremont met at the hands of Dr. McLaughlin, at that time governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, was such as that eminently hospitable and courteous gentleman always extended to those who visited that place. The record made by Captain Fremont fully evinces this, and is like the common record of visitors there. He says: "I immediately waited on Dr. McLaughlin, the executive officer of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky mountains, who received me with the courtesy and hospitality for which he has been eminently distinguished, and which makes a forcible and delightful impression on a traveler from the long wilderness from which we had issued. I was immediately supplied by him with the necessary stores and provisions to refit and support my party in our contemplated winter journey to the States." Dr. McLaughlin also furnished

Captain Fremont with a letter of recommendation and credit for any officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, into whose posts he might be driven by unexpected misfortune.

As an item of history recorded by Captain Fremont at this time the following is worth the quoting, as it reveals Dr. McLaughlin's treatment of the emigrants in a somewhat different and more honorable light than that in which some writers have presented it. Mr. Fremont says: "I found many emigrants at the Fort, others had already crossed over into their land of promise—the Willamette valley. Others were daily arriving, and all of them had been furnished with shelter so far as it could be afforded by the buildings of the establishment. Necessary clothing and provisions (the latter to be afterward returned in kind from the produce of their labor) were also furnished. This friendly assistance was of very great value to the emigrants, whose families were otherwise exposed to much suffering in the winter rains which had now commenced, at the same time that they were in want of all the common necessities of life." This record is honorable both to the man who made it and the man of whom it was made, especially when we consider that the relations of the two governments of which they were severally representative citizens, and in some sense official representatives, were then in the stress of urgent and somewhat strained diplomatic controversy over the very country in which they had met.

Completing the outfit for his proposed winter journey toward the States, Captain Fremont returned up the Columbia, the dalles, arriving at that place on the afternoon of the 18th of November. From this point he proposed to begin his return expedition. The route selected would lead him southward, east of the Cascade range, clear through the territory of the United States, and then, by a south and eastward wheel, through the Mexican territory, including a continued survey of the valley of the Great Salt lake, back again to the frontiers of Missouri. Those acquainted with the region he expected

to travel need not be told that few explorers ever ventured on a more perilous expedition than was this at the season of the year in which he undertook it. The country was unknown, except that it was a vast region of bleak and open deserts, of vast and rocky ranges of mountains; that its inhabitants were among the lowest and most savage of human beings, and that there was in it little that could be used for the support of life. It was a bold, brave venture these men made.

It was on the 25th day of November before they were ready to set out from the dalles. Up to this point, besides a mountain howitzer, some wheeled vehicles, the last, except the howitzer, were here abandoned, and in flurries of snow they took leave of the Columbia river and turned away into the great southern wilderness.

It is not our purpose to follow this expedition, only so far as it proceeded through Oregon. The route lay high up on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, at times touching the points of timber that project eastward along the rocky cliffs, or in the gorges of the streams. Proceeding southward they passed between the Des Chutes river and the mountain range, across the Tigh river and over the Tigh prairie, finding that high and sandy plain covered with snow, with the thermometer on the 27th at $2^{\circ} 5'$ below zero. On the 29th they passed the Hot Springs, near which are now the buildings of the Warm Springs Indian Agency. From the elevated plain to the south of Warm Springs river, Fremont records the view of six of the great snowy peaks of the mountains at one time. He makes the mistake that nearly all the travelers of that day made of recording St. Helens as one of the peaks visible from the various points east of the main range, whereas there is no place on the eastern plains from which it can be seen. Doubtless the summit of Mount Adams, which can be seen from many points, was mistaken for the former. On the 5th of December their route led them somewhat down from the mountain slope to the main branch of the Des Chutes river, crossing it the

next day; and after a day or two more crossed it and entered on the high plateau which separates the waters of the Columbia from those which flow westward and southward, and encamped on Klamath lake, on the evening of December 12. They were now nearly on the line between the territory of the United States and that of Mexico, and consequently we shall not follow this exploration farther. Yet it is proper that we remark that Captain Fremont continued on to the southward amidst ever increasing difficulties of travel on account of the roughness of the mountains and the depth of accumulating snows, until he was forced to attempt the passage of the Sierra Nevada mountains into the valley of the Sacramento. He began this effort on the 3d day of February,

and after a chapter of hardships which have few parallels in the history of explorations, reached Sutter's Fort, in California, on the 8th day of March, 1844.

The publication of the journal of these expeditions of Captain Fremont, in 1845, awakened a much deeper interest in Oregon than ever before existed, and his descriptions of the route from the Missouri river to Fort Vancouver, in the very heart of Oregon, was of great value to the great emigrations that crossed the plains from 1843 onward. His descriptions were remarkably accurate, and his maps of the routes traveled most scientifically correct, and these considerations entitle his explorations to this brief reference in a history of Oregon.



CHAPTER VII.

RIVAL CLAIMS AND PRETENSIONS.

CLAIMS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS—CLAIMS OF SPAIN—RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE—EDICT OF POPE ALEXANDER—MAZY BOUNDARIES—EXTENT OF THE OLD SPANISH CLAIM—OF THE FRENCH CLAIM—PARTIES TO THE STRUGGLE CHANGED—FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN—RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1759 TO FRANCE—STATE OF THE CASE—WHAT THE UNITED STATES PURCHASED—CLAIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN—FOSTER ON TEDIOUS DIPLOMACY—TWO TREATIES AT ONCE—NEGOTIATIONS OF 1807—OF 1813—"JOINT OCCUPANCY" TREATY—BRITAIN THE ADVANTAGE—INFLUENCE OF SIR ALEXANDER MCKENZIE—SESSION OF CONGRESS IN 1820-'21—FIRST PROPOSITION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OREGON—"OREGON QUESTION"—SENATOR BENTON'S BILL—PROPOSITIONS OF 1828—JOINT OCCUPANCY RENEWED—WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY—THE BOUNDARY QUESTION ADJOURNED—TREATY RATIFIED AND PROCLAIMED—TAKEN UP BY THE PEOPLE—TWO VIEWS—VIEWS OF RUFUS CHOATE—SENATOR BENTON'S SPEECH—BENTON'S BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

THE claims of the European nations to ownership of the lands and resources of America rested on a somewhat flimsy basis in right. Its morality was that of might. There was a quasi yielding to these claims as against each other on grounds of discovery and formal occupancy. At the same time not one of these powers stopped for a moment to con-

sider what rights of these people that were found there when they came would be violated by their assumptions. Barbaric nations never had any rights that nations calling themselves civilized have felt bound to respect. England, France, and Spain were, as relates to what were termed barbaric nations, the freebooters of the world. America was a field for civilized rapine

worthy of the struggle of these racial giants. Under some forms of treaty, designed mostly by either party to limit the pretensions of the other, but as far as possible leaving itself free to enlarge its own claims as it might have power to enforce them, these powers moved forward first, in the agreed division of the area of North America among themselves, and then in using the allotted areas as the small change that settled the balances of peace and war in continental Europe. Plenipotentiaries sat in European capitals, 5,000 miles away from the regions most interested, and arbitrated American destinies. In this way America became the real, though passive, arbiter of the world's new era. It was what Providence had thrown into the balances of history to poise ultimately its beam for the equities and liberties of humanity. Let us see how the question stood 200 years after the Spanish navigator had lifted the veil of the sea from the fair face of this new land.

When the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, gave some definition to the claims of France and Spain and Russia in the New World, Spain claimed as her share of North America all the Pacific coast from Panama to Nootka sound, or Vancouver island. Her pretensions covered the coasts, bays, islands, fisheries, and extended inland indefinitely. Part of this claim was alleged on the ground of discovery by the heroic De Soto and others; and all of them were based on discovery under the papal bull of Alexander VI, in 1493. This bull or decree, gave to the discoverer all newly discovered lands and waters. In 1530 Balboa, the Spaniard, discovered the Pacific ocean as he came over the Isthmus of Panama, and so in harmony with the pretentious decree of Alexander VI Spain assumed rights of proprietorship over it. France held advantageous positions in America for the mastery of the continent; but as they were outside of the limits of what was afterward known as "Oregon" they need not be discussed. Russia at this time held no possessions in North America. But Peter the Great was her emperor, and his plans were already

matured for entering the list of contestants for empire in the New World. Before his plans could be fully consummated Peter the Great had died, and his widow, Catherine, was on the throne of Muscovy. With an enterprise not less aggressive than his, she pushed forward his plans of commercial and territorial aggrandizement until northern Asia as well as northern Europe had been made commercially tributary to the designs of Russia. It was but a step from the Asiatic shores of the northern Pacific to those of the American mainland of Alaska, and Russia was in a position to take that one step. The fur trade furnished the occasion. Prominent, if not indeed chief, among the agents of Russian aggression in this direction was Behring the Dane, who made three voyages through the straits that now bear his name, and on the third gave up his life on a desolate little granite island that still monuments his memory. But he, and those associated with him, had given, by visitation and trade, a color of title to Russia to this Northwestern America.

At this time England made absolutely no pretense to territorial or even commercial rights on the Pacific coast, and none on the American continent anywhere except on the Atlantic slope from Charlestown to Penobscot northward, and inland to the watershed of the Alleghanies.

Thus stood the pretended foreign ownership of the New World at the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. The intelligent reader cannot but have observed how shadowy were these pretensions, and how vague in territorial limits, but they were the basis of claims that afterward became more tangible and real, and in their ultimate settlement cost long continued struggles of the ablest diplomats of the world, and were no mean elements in setting nations in array of arms against each other.

Though it would be deeply interesting to trace the movements of the struggling forces that sought for mastery on this "Armageddon" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, our

limits preclude much more than the merest outline, and this confined to what relates to the subject of our history, Oregon. In doing this we must refer once more to the edict of Pope Alexander VI, who, on the 4 of May, 1493, immediately after the return of Columbus from his voyage of discovery, published a bull in which he drew an imaginary line from the north pole to the south, a hundred leagues west of the Azores, assigning to the Spanish all that lay west of that boundary, and confirming to Portugal all that lay east of it. One can scarcely fail to recall an incident that occurred on a mountain of Galilee about fourteen centuries earlier, when a landless pretender drew the vision of the Christ to all the kingdoms of the world, and all the glory of them, and said, "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

While the act of Alexander VI had as little authority as the other, it did have a greater influence on those to whom it was made, and Spain and Portugal, in the glory of discovery and in the pompous "gift" of the Pope, ruled the splendid hour. In the train of the spirit of that earlier hour when St. Augustine, Florida, was founded, and the bigoted Philip II was proclaimed monarch of all North America, this edict was made. Such, also, was the superstitious awe with which the pretensions of the Pope were then regarded in Europe that this edict did very much to control the actions of all the powers of that continent in regard to the New World. Of course very little was known of the geography of America at this time, and there could really have been no pre-science of the great part it was to play in the future history of the world. Something, therefore, of the indifference with which these pretences were viewed must be set down to this fact.

Through the maze of boundary lines, fixed on imaginary maps by the negotiations of contending parties, rather than run by the compass on the solid earth, and which involved to a greater or less extent the ultimate title to

Oregon, we shall not attempt to lead our readers. It is sufficient to say that France and England began to crowd Spain southwardly and westwardly on the eastern slope of the continent.

France had established some mythical right to "the western part of Louisiana," which she secretly conveyed to Spain in 1762. Thirty-eight years thereafter Spain reconveyed the same to France. In 1803 France sold the same territory to the United States, and practically disappeared from the list of contestants for the possession of the empire on the western continent. Spain, however, still held Florida, but when in 1819 the United States purchased that, she also disappeared from the same list, the rights and claims of both having passed into the hands of the United States.

It is important that we now restate the fact that the old Spanish claim, which had been accorded some international authority, extended on the Pacific from Panama to Prince William sound, and this entirely covered, not only the Oregon of to-day, but the Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia of to-day up to 54°40'. Presumptuous as it was, this claim became one of the most determining elements in the final settlement of what is historically known as the "Oregon question."

The claims of France to American territory were hardly less ambitious and retentions than those of Spain. They covered more than the size of all Europe. The treaty of Ryswick conceded these claims. But the peace of Ryswick was brief. War soon followed, and the titles to empire were written again by the point of the sword.

Though the parties to the struggle for the possession of the country of the Pacific Northwest had changed, yet the struggle went on. Little of it was in the territory in question. It was in the plots and counterplots of European capitals: in Paris and London and St. Petersburg. It was about the tables of diplomats. Within sixteen years of Ryswick came Utrecht, when the issues of war between France and

England, waged chiefly in North America, brought Anne of England and Louis XIV of France face to face in the person of their ambassadors. The aged and humbled Louis XIV gave up to Great Britain the possessions of France on the Atlantic slope, and thus yielded the *morale* of position to the Saxon. Thus Great Britain became reinstated in place of France over the Hudson's Bay basin, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. But France still held the Canadas, though they were sandwiched between the northern and southern possessions of Great Britain. The grain between the upper and nether millstones could remain unbroken when the stones were whirling as easily as these French provinces could remain in peace in such a position. In the struggles that followed the execution of the treaty of Utrecht, in the old world and in the new, more and more the tide of battle turned against France, in favor of England. At last the culmination of events came. In Montcalm and Wolf the hopes, and even a large measure the destinies of France and England, were impersonated. When they looked into each other's faces at Quebec, standing at the head of their armies on that great September morn in 1759, each felt that was the morn of duty—the morn of destiny for themselves and for their country. The issue of that day on the Plains of Abraham gave each general to immortal fame, but it gave to England all the territorial treasures of France east of the Mississippi, except three small islands off the coast of Newfoundland. Had France not already, by secret treaty with Spain, executed about one hundred days before the great transfer to Great Britain, alienated her Pacific coast possessions, Great Britain would have taken all, and this would so have changed the relations of things that the atlas of the world would have had an entirely different lining. Either the whole must have gone without controversy to the United States of America at the close of the Revolution, or the title of Great Britain would have been conceded and unquestionable to all the territory between California and the Russian

possession. In either event the story of the history of this coast would have been quite another book.

With the transfer of all the claims of France and Spain to the territory on the Pacific coast to the United States, which was concluded in 1803, it would seem that there was no rightful contestant with the United States for any portion of that territory; certainly not as far north as the 49th degree of latitude. None had appeared in the negotiations through which this transfer was made. The state of the case seems to have been this: In the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, between the English and the French, the boundary between Louisiana and the British territory north of it was fixed by commissioners, appointed under it to run from the lake of the Woods westward on latitude forty-nine indefinitely. When France conveyed the territory of Louisiana, whose line had been thus fixed, to Spain in 1762, she also conveyed up to and along this same line westward, indefinitely, on to the Pacific coast. If she did not convey to the coast, it was because Spain already had a more ancient claim along the coast. When Spain, in 1800, reconveyed the same to France, it was, in the language of the third article of the treaty: "The colony or provinces of Louisiana, with the same extent which it now has in the hands of Spain and which it had when France possessed it." As Spain had not alienated any of the territory she had received from France, of course she retroceded to that power all that she had received from her. When, therefore, the United States made the purchase of Louisiana she purchased clear through to the Pacific on the line of the 49th parallel if that was a part of the original cession of France to Spain, or, if not, as Spain had never ceded it to another power than to the Spanish possessions on the Pacific. It was then either American territory, made such by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, or it was still Spanish territory. From 1800 to 1819 Spain made no changes of ownership, sovereignty or jurisdiction touching Oregon. In the "Florida Treaty" of 1819, Spain ceded to

the United States all her possessions north of a line beginning at the mouth of the Sabine in the Gulf of Mexico and running variously north and west until it reached the Pacific latitude forty-two, or the southern boundary of Oregon. The third article of the treaty said: "His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all his rights, claims and pretensions to any territory east and north of said line, and for himself, his heirs and successors renounces all claims to the said territory forever." Therefore, by the purchase of 1803 from France and by the purchase of 1819 from Spain, the United States gained all pretended titles to sovereignty on the Pacific coast between the forty-second and the forty-ninth parallels of north latitude; the exact Pacific limits of the earlier Oregon. England at this time advanced no claim to sovereignty. As late as 1826 and '27 her plenipotentiaries formally said: "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory. The present claim, not in respect to any part but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with the other States having the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance." This, with the history already recounted, leaves the title of the United States to Oregon beyond any question of power. And with this statement our reader will be willing to follow us through the story of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the "Oregon Question" as well as the actions of the National Legislature through the quarter the century during which Great Britain succeeded in some way, in so beclouding the title of the United States to the territory in question and in bewildering our diplomats as to well nigh secure this vast Pacific empire to the crown. We shall make this story as brief as we reasonably can, and be faithful to the facts of history concerning it. The diplomacy was tedious and intricate, and the action, tentative or completed, of the American Congress, often doubtful and inconsequent; yet a careful *resumé* of both is a need of Oregon history.

Negotiations by the United States with Spain

or France in regard to Oregon are now at an end. Henceforth they will be with Great Britain.

At the precise moment the United States was negotiating the treaty with France, in Paris, for the acquisition of Louisiana, her commissioners were also negotiating one in London for the definition of the boundary line between the possessions of the two countries in the Northwest. The negotiators of the two treaties were ignorant of the action of the others. When the two treaties were remitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification, that for the purchase of Louisiana from France was ratified without restriction. That defining the northwest boundary was ratified with the exception of the fifth article, which fixed the boundary between the lake of the Woods to the head of the Mississippi. The treaty was sent back to London, the article expunged, and then the British Government refused to ratify it.

In the year 1807, another effort was made at negotiation between the two countries. A treaty was agreed upon by the commissioners, fixing the line of the forty-ninth parallel as the boundary between the territory of the two countries as far as their possessions might extend, but with a proviso making this provision inapplicable west of the Rocky mountains. This treaty was never ratified, Mr. Jefferson rejecting it without reference to the Senate.

In the treaty signed at Ghent, in 1814, the British plenipotentiaries offered the same articles in relation to the boundaries in question as were offered in 1803 and 1807, but nothing could be agreed upon; and hence no provision on the subject was inserted in that treaty.

In 1818 negotiations upon this subject were renewed in London. The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Mr. Goulborne and Mr. Robinson, for the first time in all the negotiations, gave the grounds of the pretensions of Great Britain to the country in controversy. They asserted "That former voyages, and principally that of Captain Cook, gave to Great Britain the rights derived from discovery; and they al-

luded to purchases from the natives south of the Columbia, which they alleged to have been made prior to the American Revolution. They made no formal proposition for a boundary, but intimated that the Columbia river itself was the most convenient that could be adopted, and declared that they would not agree upon any boundary that did not give England the harbor at the mouth of that river in common with the United States. Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, the American plenipotentiaries made a moderate, if not a timid, reply to the intimations of Great Britain. The final conclusions reached on this subject were announced in these words: "That any country claimed by either on the northwest coast of America, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years, to the subjects, citizens and vessels of the two powers, without prejudice to any claim which either party might have to any part of the country." This was the celebrated "Joint Occupancy" treaty.

It must be confessed that the adoption of this article of "joint occupancy" gave Great Britain a decided advantage in the Oregon controversy. First, it conceded that she had some sort of a claim to the country, a claim that stood for no less, even if it stood for no more, than that of the United States. Secondly, she was on the ground in much greater force in her Hudson's Bay Company and her Northwest Company, united into one of the strongest commercial corporations in the world, and having all the elements in itself of political propagandism. With her advantages in trade, her strong semi-political occupation of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company, Messrs. Gallatin and Rush should have known that she would be able to drive all American enterprises from the country before the ten years were gone. Great Britain knew this; intended to do so, and did it. One of the wonders of the historian is that such a treaty could ever have been approved by an American president, or ratified by the Senate of the United States.

In the history and results of this negotiation, it is easy to detect the influence of the advice of Sir Alexander Mackenzie—whose journey across the continent to the Pacific north of the forty-ninth parallel we have already recorded—over the minds of the British negotiators. He proposed the forty-fifth parallel of latitude as the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States west of the Mississippi. His words were: "Let the line begin where it may on the Mississippi, it must continue west until it terminates in the Pacific ocean to the south of the Columbia river." It was this purpose which plainly dominated the British plenipotentiaries in the propositions they made to the United States.

The session of the Congress of the United States for 1820-'21 was made remarkable, especially in the light of subsequent events, as the first at which any proposition was made for the occupation and settlement of the country acquired from France and Spain on the Columbia river. It was made by John Floyd, a representative from Virginia, an ardent and very able man, and strongly imbued with western feelings. His attention was specially called to the subject by some essays of Thomas H. Benton, just then appearing in the field of national politics, as senator-elect from Missouri, and he resolved to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. He moved for the appointment of a committee of three to consider and report on the subject. The committee was granted, more out of courtesy to an influential member of the House than with any expectation of favorable results. General Floyd was made chairman, with Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky, and Thomas V. Swearingen, of Virginia, associated with him. In six days a bill was reported, "To authorize the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes thereon." They accompanied the bill with an elaborate and able report in support of the measure. The bill was treated with parliamentary courtesy, read twice, but no decisive action was taken. But the sub-

ject was before Congress and the nation, and that was much gained.

In studying the reasons assigned at that time, by the committee, and by such men as Benton and Linn, why the proposed action should be taken, one is impressed with the clear foresight of their prophetic minds as to the future history of this great Northwest. To the great part of their contemporaries their views were wild vagaries and their propositions extravagant and chimerical; to us they are a fulfilling and fulfilled history.

The Oregon question slumbered in Congress until 1825, when Senator Benton introduced a bill into the Senate to enable the President, Mr. Monroe, to possess and retain the country. The bill proposed an appropriation to enable the president to act efficiently, with army and navy. In the discussion of this bill the whole question of title to Oregon came up, and, in reply to Mr. Dickinson, of New York, who opposed the bill, Mr. Benton made a speech which entirely met all objections against the proposed action, and thoroughly answered all the pretensions of Great Britain in relation to the country. The bill did not pass, but fourteen Senators voted for it, namely: Barbour, Benton, Boligny, Cobb, Hayne, Jackson (the general) Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Lloyd of Massachusetts, Mills, Noble, Ruggles, Talbot and Thomas. These names deserve an honorable record on the pages of the history of Oregon.

The action of Senator Benton on the bill showed very clearly that the sentiment in favor of asserting the rights of the United States to Oregon was rapidly increasing. The ten years of joint occupancy, provided for in the treaty of 1818, were drawing toward a close, and a strong and intelligent part of our national legislators, under the lead of Senator Benton, was opposed to renewing that provision. The reasons on which these views were based were never invalidated, but were the final grounds on which the United States won her case and secured Oregon. They were these:

The title to Oregon on the part of the

United States rests on an irrefragable basis. First: The discovery of the Columbia river by Captain Gray in 1792. Second: The purchase of its territory of Louisiana, which included Oregon, from France in 1803. Third: The discovery of the Columbia river from its head to its mouth by Lewis and Clarke in 1806. Fourth: The settlement of Astoria in 1811. Fifth: The treaty with Spain in 1819. Sixth: Contiguity of settlement and possession.

The next step in the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States was the proposition, in 1828, at the end of the ten years of joint occupancy, to renew the terms of the convention for an indefinite period, determinable on one year's notice from either party to the other. Mr. Gallatin was the sole negotiator of this renewed treaty on the part of the United States, and his work was sustained by the administration then in power,—that of John Quincy Adams. The treaty met strong opposition in the Senate, led by that steadfast and intelligent friend of Oregon, Thomas H. Benton, but it was ratified; and thus England was indefinitely continued in her position of advantage over the United States in the territory in question.

From 1828 to 1842, "joint occupation" was the law of the land so far as Oregon was concerned, while "British occupation" was the fact so far as Oregon was concerned. As we have seen elsewhere, every attempt of the citizens of the United States to establish commercial enterprises in the valley of the Columbia had been frustrated and defeated by the Hudson's Bay Company, the potent representatives of British interests on the Pacific coast. Astor's great plans, conceived in a broad intelligence prosecuted at enormous expense, and representing American interests in Oregon, had failed. Wyeth had sunk a fortune between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific, and all other Americans who had adventured kindred enterprises had been equally unfortunate, and after a quarter of a century of "joint occupancy" England had almost exclusive possession of Oregon.

What is known as the "Ashburton-Webster Treaty" was negotiated at Washington, in 1842, said Ashburton being the sole negotiator on the part of England, and Mr. Webster, then secretary of State under President Tyler, on the part of the United States. Said Ashburton was Mr. Alexander Baring, head of the great banking house of Baring & Brothers, and was a very astute and able man, and a finished diplomat. His mission was special, and though Mr. Fox was then the resident British minister at Washington, so thoroughly did the Government trust Lord Ashburton that even Mr. Fox was not joined in the mission. Neither did the president associate any one with Mr. Webster. The English plenipotentiary came, professedly, to settle all questions between the United States and England, a chief one of which was the "Oregon Question." The United States wished it settled. England wished it adjourned; and the wishes of England prevailed. What conferences, if any, were held between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton about anything further than the adjournment of this question, does not appear in any record, and about the only reference to it made of record is the statement of the president that there were some "informal conferences" in relation to it, and in his message communicating the treaty to the Senate, that "there is no probability of coming to any agreement at present."

The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 26th day of August, 1842. After its ratification by the Queen of England, and its proclamation as the supreme law of the land on the 10th day of November, England was more firmly entrenched, so far as law was concerned, in her claims and pretensions to Oregon than ever before. But while plenipotentiaries temporized and compromised, and executives and states moved at a laggard pace on such great questions, events hastened. The people took up the question and went before the Government. What they determined, the Government must soon affirm. So fully did the question which the late treaty had postponed occupy the public

mind, even during the pendency of the negotiation of that treaty, that, had the ear of Mr. Webster been nearer the heart of the people, he would surely have understood that adjournment of the question by himself and Lord Ashburton meant anything rather than a suppression, or even a postponement, of it from public debate. The newspapers took it up, and it was thus brought to the boys and girls, fathers and mothers on the hearthstones of the million homes of the country. The sentiments of the leaders of political action in our National Legislature, as those sentiments appeared in the debates of the Senate on the question of the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty were criticised, approved or condemned by the people in all the land. One sentiment was for the ratification, with postponement of the Oregon question and its easy forbearance with the crafty and insidious policy of England; the other was for the rejection of the treaty, a withdrawal of the United States from joint occupancy, and an act of colonization which would assume the full sovereignty of the United States over the territory in question by granting lands to emigrants, and otherwise encouraging their settlement in Oregon. Representing the first class, and speaking for it, as well as for Mr. Webster the negotiator of the treaty, was Mr. Rufus Choate, senator from Massachusetts, who spoke in his place in the Senate as follows: "Oregon, which a growing and noiseless current of agricultural immigration was filling with hands and hearts the fittest to defend it—the noiseless, innumerable movement of our nation westward. * * We have spread to the Alleghanies, we have topped them, we have diffused ourselves over the imperial valley beyond; we have crossed the father of rivers; the granite and ponderous gates of the Rocky mountains have opened, and we stand in sight of the great sea. * * Go on with your negotiations and emigration. Are not the rifles and the wheat growing together, side by side? Will it not be easy, when the inevitable hour comes, to beat back ploughshares and pruning-hooks into their original forms

of instruments of death? Alas, that that trade is so easy to learn and so hard to forget!"

This was beautifully said, and it had a certain amiability about it that commended it to the favorable thought of many. Still it was far from representing the views of those who, from the beginning of the diplomatic struggle with Great Britain, had been the steadfast and radical advocates of the right of the United States to the possession of Oregon. Their views were better expressed by Senator Benton, who on the "Oregon Colonization Act" closed a speech of great vigor and power by saying:

"Time is invoked as the agent that is to help us. Gentlemen object to the present time, refer us to future time, and beg us to wait, and rely upon TIME and NEGOTIATIONS to accomplish all our wishes. Alas! Time and Negotiations have been fatal agents against us in all our discussions with Great Britain. Time has been constantly working for her and against us. She now has the exclusive possession of the Columbia, and all she wants is time to ripen her possession into a title. For above twenty years * * the present time for vindicating our rights on the Columbia has been constantly objected to, and we were bidden to wait. Well, we have waited, and what have we got by it? Insult and defiance!—a declaration from this British ministry that large British interests have grown up on the Columbia during this time, which they will protect, and a flat refusal from the olive-branch minister [Lord Ashbur-

ton] to include this question among those which his peaceful mission was to settle! No, sir; time and negotiations have been bad agents for us in our controversies with Great Britain. They have just lost us the military frontiers of Maine, which we had held for sixty years, and the trading frontier of the Northwest, which we had held for the same time. Sixty years' possession and eight treaties secured these ancient and valuable boundaries; one negotiation and a few days of time have taken them from us! And so it may be again. The Webster treaty of 1842 has obliterated the great boundaries of 1783—placed the British, their fur company and their Indians within our ancient limits; and I, for one, want no more treaties from the hand which is always seen on the side of the British. I now go for vindicating our rights on the Columbia, and, as the first step toward it, passing this bill, and making these grants of land, which will soon place the thirty or forty thousand rifles beyond the Rocky mountains, which will be our effective negotiators."

The bill of Mr. Benton passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-two. It went to the House, where it remained unacted upon during the session. But its moral effect was to assure the enterprising people of the West that the period of national procrastination and timidity was well-nigh over, and that it would be but a very short time before such decisive action would be taken as would compel a settlement of the controversy with England.



CHAPTER VIII.

RIVAL CLAIMS AND PRETENSIONS, CONTINUED.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844—WATCHWORDS OF THE CAMPAIGN—NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN—WHY NOT SETTLED IN 1844—NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SECRETARY BUCHANAN AND MR. PACKENHAM—ACTION OF CONGRESS—FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL AGREED UPON—AN ANNOYING ERROR—THE CODFISH STORY—DR. WHITMAN AND THE TREATY OF 1842—WEBSTER'S STATEMENT—CONTINUED DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE LINE ALONG THE STRAITS OF FUCA—DANGER OF WAR—THE PACIFIC PIONEERS TAKE UP THE QUESTION—ACTION OF THE OREGON LEGISLATURE—SAN JUAN ISLAND HELD BY THE MILITARY—GENERAL SCOTT ON THE FIELD—AGREEMENT BETWEEN SCOTT AND DOUGLAS—ARBITRATION PROPOSED—DECLINED BY THE UNITED STATES—EMPEROR WILLIAM FINALLY SELECTED AS ARBITER IN 1871—HIS DECISION.

FOLLOWING immediately in the train of the events just related, came the presidential election of 1844. The Oregon question was too available a question for the uses of a political campaign to be kept out of the preliminary canvass. Besides, there were too many Americans, and they were too intelligent and patriotic, already settled in the valley of the Willamette, whose letters to their friends at home and to the public through the periodical press extolled the beauty and salubrity of the country, not to thoroughly awaken the public mind on the entire issue involved. "America for Americans," "The Monroe Doctrine," "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," became the catch-words, if not the watchwords of the hour. The politicians of one party took their cue from the obvious tendency of this popular cry. The annexation of Texas and the immediate occupation of Oregon were very skillfully united together in the platform of the convention that nominated James K. Polk for president. On the Oregon question it declared that our title to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40' north latitude was "clear and indisputable," thus denying and defying the pretensions of Great Britain to any territory bordering on the Pacific. The nominee of the Democratic party for president, Mr. James K. Polk, indorsed the

platform, and the canvass for him proceeded on that issue. Mr. Polk was elected over Henry Clay, who, although the idol of his party and one of the most popular of American statesmen, could not overcome the excited state of the public mind on these questions. Thus the verdict of the people of the United States at the election was unquestionably in favor of Oregon, even up to 54° 40' north latitude. It was well known, however, that the leading statesmen of the Democratic party believed the forty-ninth degree to be the line of our rightful claim. Mr. Benton had already demonstrated it on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun, as Democratic secretary of State for Mr. Tyler, at the very moment when the Democratic convention was making its platform and nominating Mr. Polk upon it, was engaged in a negotiation with the British minister in Washington, and offering to him a settlement of the entire question on the line of the forty-ninth parallel. Only some item in regard to the right of Great Britain to navigate the Columbia river prevented the acceptance of this proposition by the British minister, and the settlement of the whole question at that time.

While, doubtless, Mr. Calhoun himself would have been glad to have concluded the Oregon question as secretary of State, and as he evi-

dently might have done, politically he did not dare to do so. The annexation of Texas was a Southern question, and the South could be carried for Mr. Polk on that issue. Oregon was a Northern question, and the North could be carried in the same way by keeping up the cry of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." To settle on 49° would be to yield the question, and with it the election to the Whigs, and make Mr. Clay president. So the Oregon question was not settled, as it might have been before the election of 1844, and exactly the same line as was adopted two years later, after it had achieved the political results for which it was kept in the air during the political canvass of 1844, namely, electing Mr. Polk president, and finally defeating the aspirations of Mr. Clay for that eminent position.

With this result achieved, and on this ground, this question could not slumber. Mr. Polk brought it promptly forward in his inaugural address, reaffirming the position of the platform on which he was elected. The position of the inaugural threw the public mind of Great Britain into a ferment, and the English nation thundered back the cry of war. For a year the two nations stood face to face like gladiators, with uplifted swords waiting for a word that would send them breast to breast in the fierce grapple of war. History must record that the United States must retreat, in her diplomacy and in her legislation, from the political decision of her people, or the inevitable war must come. It was an embarrassing and mortifying position for the new Government, but it had to be endured and met as best it could be.

James Buchanan was now secretary of State. He waited for some time for a proposition from the British minister at Washington to renew the negotiations on the Oregon question, but none came. On the 22d of July, 1845, he therefore addressed a note to Mr. Packenham, the British minister at Washington, resuming negotiations where Mr. Calhoun had suspended them, and again proposed the line of forty-nine

to the ocean. This the British minister refused, but invited a "fairer" proposition. The knowledge of this proposition on the part of the secretary of State raised a political storm in his party before which the administration cowered, and, as Mr. Packenham had not accepted it, it was withdrawn. The president recommended strong measures to assert and secure our title, and the political storm was measurably appeased. Meantime, the withdrawal of the proposition of Mr. Buchanan, coupled with the recommendation of the president, somewhat alarmed the British people, and it began to be rumored that England would propose the line she had before rejected. The position of the dominant party absolutely required that it should make a demonstration according to its iterated and reiterated promises to the people. Accordingly, a resolution determining the treaty of joint occupancy, and looking to the maintenance of that position, was introduced into the House of Representatives, most ably debated—John Quincy Adams taking strong grounds in its favor—and, on the 9th of February, 1846, adopted, by the decisive vote of 163 to 54.

The resolution thus passed in the House went to the Senate. Here, in the form in which it passed the House, it encountered violent opposition, a strong contingent of the Democratic party taking position against it. Among these, if not their leader, was Senator Benton. General Cass, E. A. Hannigan and William Allen led the debate in its favor. Besides, Benton, Webster, Crittenden and Berrien made exhaustive arguments against it. It was well understood in the Senate that President Polk thought it necessary to recede from the position of his party—the position on which he had fought the campaign in which he was elected to the presidency—and accept of the line of 49° without a "fight." So the resolution of the House was defeated in the Senate. But the Senate adopted another resolution, authorizing the president "at his discretion" to give notice to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty. The

Senate resolution was conciliatory, its preamble declaring that it was only to secure "a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to said territory."

When this resolution went to the House that body receded from its former position, and, with even a greater unanimity than had characterized their action on that which the Senate had rejected, adopted it; only forty-six, and they almost entirely Northern Democrats, voting against it.

With this action the danger of the war with Great Britain was dispelled. It was immediately followed by a treaty between Mr. Buchanan, secretary of State, under the direction of the president and British minister at Washington, adopting the forty-ninth parallel as the boundary between the two countries, with certain concessions touching the line westward of where that parallel strikes the gulf of Georgia, and, for a definite period, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the navigation of the Columbia river by the British. Thus closed a controversy with Great Britain that came very near involving the two nations in a conflict of arms. In a war England could have possessed, and, it may not be too much to suppose, would have possessed Oregon, but, perhaps, at the cost of the Canadas. Had the settlement been postponed a few years longer, it is not improbable that American emigrants would have so filled the country even up to 54° 40' and all the country would have been one. In the discussion both sides were partly right and partly wrong, as history clearly demonstrates. The "30,000 rifles" theory of Senator Benton, in the hands of emigrants, was correct. The "time and patience" theory of Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun was also correct. These acting together, solved the "Oregon question," and on the whole, as matters stood in 1846, solved it honorably and justly to both the high contracting parties.

It is probably due to the justice of history that we should not dismiss finally the subject of the rival claims and claimants to Oregon,

and of the diplomatic negotiations through which, those claims were led to a final settlement, without some notice of a curious and annoying error into which the people of Oregon were led in regard to what was contained in the Webster-Ashburton treaty. It was not only annoying to the feelings of the people of Oregon, but it led to the writing of a great deal of fictitious history, the writers not stopping to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumors which they adopted as fact. The error was this: That, in the negotiations between Mr. Webster for the United States and Lord Ashburton for England a proposition was discussed and well nigh adopted for the United States to cede to Great Britain her claim to Oregon for extended fishing privileges on the banks of Newfoundland, and some other privileges controlled by the English on the northeast coast. This statement was brought to Oregon by the emigrants of 1842 and raised a great excitement among the people. It was widely claimed that it was this that prompted, or rather impelled Dr. Whitman to make his perilous winter journey to the Eastern States in order that the Government should be prevented from making that fatal trade. Dramatic incidents have been recited as veritable history connected with these supposed facts, which have had no being but in the excited imaginations of careless writers, or the partial and overwrought eulogies of admiration and friendship.

The truth of the matter is clearly ascertained to be that the subject of the Oregon boundary formed no part of the formal negotiations of that occasion. There is no reference to it in the treaty, or in the documents accompanying it when it was transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

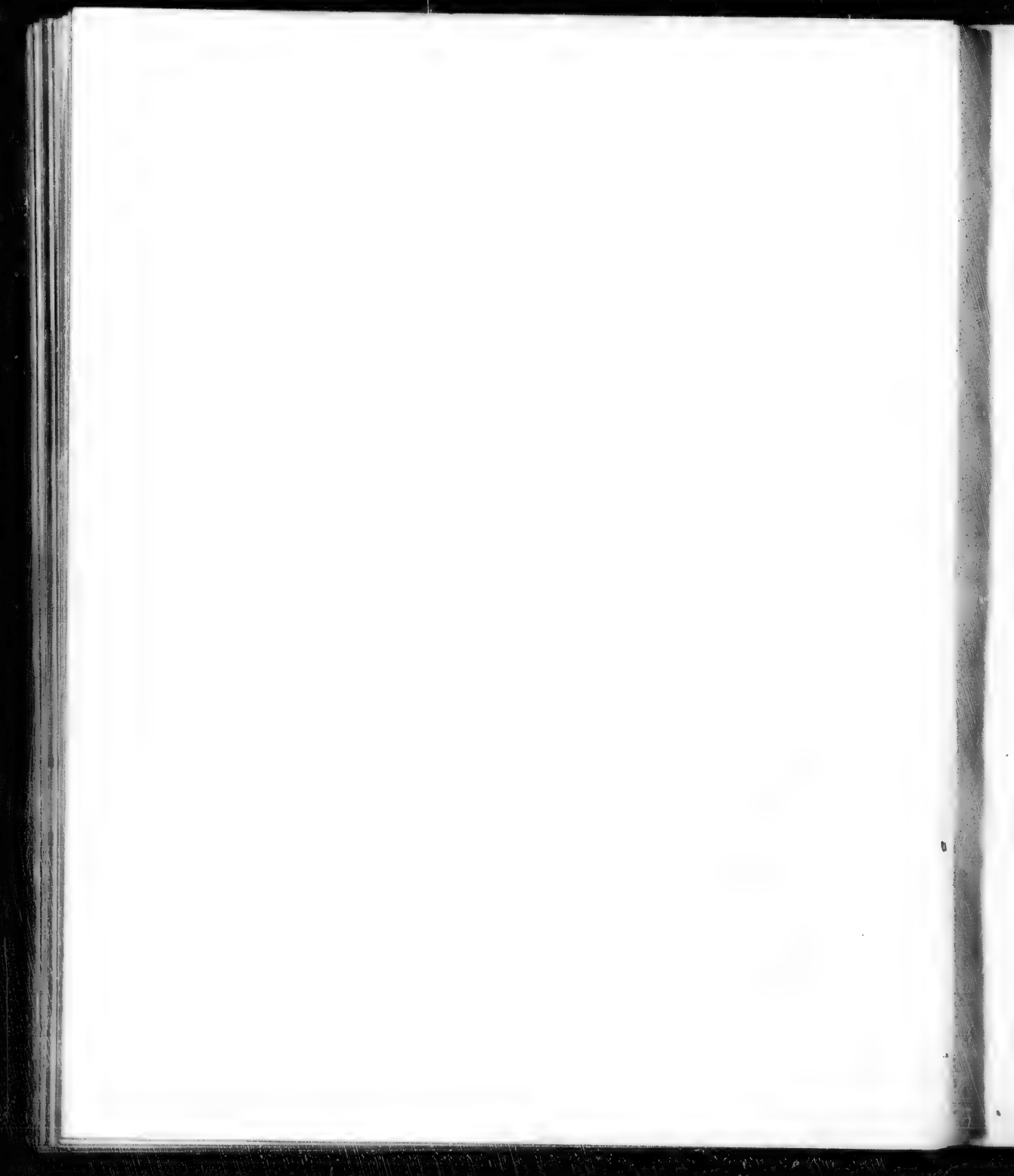
The statement so often made that Mr. Webster and President Tyler were prevented from committing this blunder by the timely arrival of Dr. Whitman in Washington, just before the treaty was to be signed, has not a shadow of foundation. As before shown the treaty was



MOUNT HOOD.



A LOGGING CAMP.



signed August 9, 1842, two months before Dr. Whitman started from his home in Oregon. On the 11th it was submitted to the Senate. On the 26th it was approved, and Lord Ashburton started with it the same day for England, where it was ratified, returned to the United States, and proclaimed on the 10th of November. Dr. Whitman arrived in Washington in March following.

So plain a statement of fact renders it unnecessary to balance probabilities or weigh arguments; the facts are more convincing than either. As the United States had never offered to yield any territory to England south of the 49th parallel, and had always peremptorily rejected any offer from Great Britain to compromise on a lower line, or the line of the Columbia river, so now Mr. Webster and Mr. Tyler could not and did not depart from the oft-repeated position of the United States on that question, and Mr. Webster's own statement that "the United States had never offered any line south of forty-nine, and it never will," concludes it.

Although the Oregon treaty was made, and had been proclaimed as the law of the land, one thing remained to be done which became a matter of infinite disagreement, and came very near involving the two countries in war before its final conclusion. The line was agreed upon, but it was not run. The trouble arose from a long-continued permission, on the part of Great Britain, of the application of the description of the line from where the forty-ninth parallel of latitude strikes the gulf of Georgia. Thence, as it was worded in the treaty, it was to follow "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island," and follow it through the straits of Fuca to the ocean. No map or chart was attached to the treaty on which the line could be traced; so little was really known of the geography of the gulf of Georgia that it would have been difficult for the commissioners to have traced the middle of the channel had one been present. This left open a ground for dispute and diplomatic finance.

Between the continent and the island of Vancouver lies an archipelago, a stretch of sea fifty or more miles from east to west, and sixty or more from north to south, in which are thirty-nine islands that have come under description and name. These range from sixteen miles to one-fourth of a mile in length and from fifty-four to one-half a square mile in area. Through these islands there run ten channels southward, but combine in three as they enter into the straits of Fuca. The one to the eastward is the Rosario, the one to the west is the Canal de Haro. Great Britain insisted on the line taking the eastward, or Rosario channel; the United States claimed that the real channel was the Canal de Haro, or westward channel. What was between these channels was the real object of desire on the part of both the contending parties. This was an area of about 400 square miles, in which area a number of prominent islands, and some small ones, all comprising in land area about 170 square miles. The ownership and sovereignty of these were what was involved in the settlement of the channel question. The most valuable of these was San Juan, containing fifty-five square miles, mostly good grazing land, which the Hudson's Bay Company, whose center of trade was now Victoria on Vancouver island, had been accustomed to use as a pasture for their sheep. The difference between the two channels was about this: Rosario had about four miles width of channel and sixty fathoms of water in its greatest depth, while the Canal de Haro had about six and a half miles of maximum width of channel, and its greatest depth is 183 fathoms.

The debate over this question was hardly less tedious and perplexing than that which fixed the terms of the line at first. That de Haro was the channel intended as the line, was too plain for rational dispute, as no other was known at the time the treaty was negotiated. It was expressly mentioned, more than once, at the very time and by the very persons that conducted the negotiations.

When the commissioners, appointed by the

two governments to run the line agreed upon in the treaty, met to accomplish their task, Captain Prevost, for the British Government, declared Rosario to be the "channel" of that instrument. Of course this claim was met by Mr. Campbell on the part of the United States with rejection. Then Lord Russell proposed as a compromise the middle, or president's channel. This was suggested because, while it yielded a little in area of water, it still retained San Juan island on the British side of the line. Lord Russell instructed Lord Lyons, the British envoy to the United States, that no line would be agreed upon that did not leave that island on the British side of it. Mr. Lewis Cass, our secretary of State, met this menace—for such it really was—with words equally decisive. This ended the effort to fix the line geographically through this archipelago. Then the Pacific pioneers again took it up. Twelve years had passed since the treaty, and ministers of State had invited difficulties and postponed decisions. These pioneers were as clear of head as they were resolute of heart. They knew how to settle it; and they tried their knowledge on.

If the line was not determined they had as good a right on San Juan island as had the Hudson's Bay Company. They would go there. Twenty-five Americans and their families were there,—for when was there ever a pioneer man so bold and brave that he could not find a woman as bold and brave as he, to accompany him, and brace his armor to his breast? The arrogant Hudson's Bay people were all about them. Collisions were imminent. Of this condition Sir Robert Peel declared in the British Parliament it "must probably involve both countries in an appeal to arms unless speedily terminated."

The Oregon Territorial legislature, in the session of 1852-'53, included San Juan and all the islands in the archipelago in a county. Soon after the Hudson's Bay Company took formal possession of the island Oregon levied taxes on the property of the company, and when payment was refused, the sheriff sold sheep enough to pay

them. This was the ready method of the pioneer; open the conflict on the ground for which the battle is to be fought. Of course reeriminations and reprisals followed. This was expected. The local excitement increased. General Harney, commander of the Department of Oregon, in 1859, landed 461 troops on the island, and instructed Captain Pickett—he of the charge of Gettysburg—to protect Americans there. English naval forces, to the number of five ships of war, conveying 167 guns and 1,940 men gathered near the little island. The Americans threatened to resist by force any attempted landing of English troops. The English commander proposed a joint military occupation of San Juan, but to this Captain Pickett responded: "I, being here under orders from my government, cannot allow any joint occupation until so ordered by my commanding general. In this he had the approval of his commander. But General Harney had acted without instructions from Washington, and the president withheld his official approval of the act of taking possession of the island in this manner, and expressed the hope that General Harney had done so for the protection of American citizens and interest alone, and with no reference to territorial acquisitions. Still it was obvious that the Government at Washington was not unwilling that an issue should be forced, so that the question would be settled. Certainly the pioneers of the Northwest approved it.

In the emergency General Scott was sent to the field of action, arriving late in 1859. On his way he called at Portland, and conferred with leading citizens and Territorial officers. The writer remembers him well as he appeared as he walked the deck of the Massachusetts, as she lay at the Portland wharf, on his way to the north. He had met him once before, on the hill at the head of "Lundy's Lane," but six years before. General Scott went out under Pacific instructions, directed to bring about "joint occupation" of San Juan until the boundary line was settled. General Harney was withdrawn from command in the North-

west. It was agreed between General Scott and Governor Douglas of Vancouver, that 100 armed men of each party should occupy the island; and thus again the case was remanded to diplomacy. But the act of General Harney had forced a speedy adjustment.

The next resort was a proposal on the part of Great Britain to submit the question at issue between the two governments to arbitration, and he named the king of the Netherlands, or of Sweden and Norway or the president of the Federal Council of Switzerland, as the arbiter. This proposition was declined by the United States, and for ten years the question lingered. At length, on the 8th of May, 1871, the question was given for final arbitration, without appeal to Emperor William of Germany.

For twenty-five years, under the finesse of British diplomacy, the treaty of June 15, 1846, had waited for its execution. Its interpretation was the last question of territorial right between Great Britain and the United States. It was eminently fitting that George Bancroft, who was secretary of the navy when the treaty was negotiated, and was now the only remaining member of the administration that negotiated it, should be chosen to expound the treaty to the German Emperor on the part of the United States. His memorial of 120 octavo pages is one of the most finished and unanswerable di-

plomatic arguments ever produced. Each party presented a memorial setting forth its case. These memorials were then interchanged and replies were presented from each. These four papers the Emperor had before three eminent jurists, besides giving them his personal attention. After a full and faithful examination of the submitted case the Emperor decreed this award:

"Must in accordance with the true interpretations of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1856, between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America is the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel. Authenticated by our autograph signature, and the impression of the Imperial Great Seal. Given at Berlin October the 21st, 1872." Thus the end of the long controversy came.

For over ninety-two years, the two great English-speaking nations of the world had been trying to decide upon a line that should decide between them from sea to sea, and at Berlin, and by the Emperor William, the last and definite word was spoken, and the controversy was ended.



CHAPTER IX.

FIRST AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

ASTORIA—CHARACTER OF EARLY TRADE—JOHN JACOB ASTOR—JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO ASTOR—THE PACIFIC FUR COMPANY—ITS MEMBERS—THE SHIP TONQUIN—ARRIVAL AT THE COLUMBIA—OVERLAND COMPANY—WILSON PRICE HUNT—UP THE MISSOURI—OVER THE MOUNTAINS—WRECKED ON SNAKE RIVER—IN SNAKE RIVER DESERT—APPALLING OBSTACLES—COMPANY REACH ASTORIA—THE SHIP TONQUIN AGAIN—LANDING AT ASTORIA—TONQUIN SAILS NORTH—TRADING WITH THE NATIVES—DESTRUCTION OF THE TONQUIN—IRVING'S ACCOUNT—ALEXANDER MCKAY—AFFAIRS AT ASTORIA—THE NORTHWESTERN COMPANY AND McDUGAL—ARRIVAL OF SHIP BEAVER—MACKENZIE AND THE NORTHWESTERN COMPANY—GATHERING OF THE PARTNERS AT ASTORIA—BRITISH WAR SHIP EXPECTED—EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTORIA ABANDONED—NEGOTIATIONS WITH NORTHWESTERN COMPANY—ASTORIA SURRENDERED TO THAT COMPANY—ARRIVAL OF MR. HUNT—ASTORIA RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

IT will be hard to put into a brief chapter a history that the genius of an Irving has woven into a volume that has become a classic of romance and adventure: but the integrity of our purpose demands that the trial be made. Other chapters of this book have related the events that led up to the magnificent enterprise of John Jacob Astor in his attempt to found a colony and establish a great commerce on the Pacific coast, and hence it is not needful even to recapitulate. It may, however, be proper to state, in an introductory paragraph, that the trade of the Pacific coast, including that on the Columbia river, during the first decade of the present century, was largely of a fugitive character, or in other words, was the commerce of individual adventure rather than of organized companies recognized by national law and sustained by national authority. The individuals that conducted it, might, and indeed often did, represent wealthy and long-established houses in cities on the other side of the world, but their field of operations were so distant and their trade was encompassed by so many contingencies incident to the character of the people with whom they dealt, that they might well be considered "adventurers." France, having transferred all her

interests of territory and trade to the United States, was out of the line of competition, either for place or profit. England, with her usual greed, gasped eagerly at both. The United States had legitimately inherited the loftier part of English ambition for greatness and gain, and of course she claimed, as of right, freedom for trade and the occupancy of her citizens in all the westward regions to the sea. Her technical claim was, as we have seen elsewhere, founded on the discovery of the Columbia river by Captain Gray in 1792, on the explorations of Lewis and Clarke, continued from the springs in the mountains to the discharge between the capes into the ocean of the mighty Columbia in 1805, and by later purchase, from the Government of France, in 1804, of all her rights of territory, and every other right she held, of the vast Louisiana country, stretching from the Missouri to the Pacific. England's technical rights were based on alleged discoveries by Captain Sir Francis Drake, Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver, and the explorations of Alexander Mackenzie. Thus, in the assertion of these technical claims to Oregon, and in the effort of each to validate these claims as against the other, the United States and Great Britain stood face to face in

the opening of the long and final struggle that would forever determine whether Oregon should be American or British—the struggle for actual possession, during the first decade of the century.

The influence of Mr. Jefferson, as our readers know, was then potent in American affairs, and he earnestly sought American supremacy on the Pacific coast. John Jacob Astor was then a central figure in American commercial enterprises, and had already extended his ventures beyond the great lakes and the headwaters of the Mississippi. His attention was attracted to the vast region westward of the Rocky mountains, and he resolved to carry into them the commercial force of an organized company to supplant the fugitive trade of the independent rivers of the wilderness and the sea. With the presence of a statesman, as well as with the genius of the merchant, he resolved to establish a great central post at the mouth of the Columbia, where the drainage of almost half a continent meets the waters of the mightiest ocean of the globe, and forms a port for the world's greatest flow of trade. Mr. Jefferson and the most intelligent and far-seeing statesman of the country gave him encouragement and counsel. They foresaw, as in the vision of a clear prophecy, what we read now as a marvelous history. Later, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Astor, thus expressed his own views, of the enterprise the latter had undertaken, in these words:

"I considered it, as a great public acquisition, the commencement of a settlement in that part of the western coast of America, and looked forward with gratification to the time when its descendants had spread themselves through the whole length of the coast, covering it with free and independent Americans, unconnected with us but by the ties of blood and interest, and enjoying like us the rights of self-government."

The pen is moved to draw the contrast between this forecast of this great American statesman and the fulfillments of history, but must forbear. In these influences and under such inspirations was the inception of Astoria.

Mr. Astor's plan for the organization of the Astoria Company—or, as it was called, the Pacific Fur Company—was broad and comprehensive. It contemplated both a land expedition to cross the continent, and the dispatch of a vessel around cape Horn, and the two were to meet at the mouth of the Columbia. Every contingency that money could provide for was anticipated. There was, however, an element of weakness introduced in the organization that, from an early date, seriously interfered with its work, and we think finally proved its overthrow. It was this:

Though this was an American enterprise Mr. Astor did not sufficiently appreciate the necessity of making the personnel of his company American. He himself was a German by birth, and though he had achieved his great commercial success under the fostering freedom of American institutions, and was personally an American in the purpose and spirit of his life, hardly realized that all of foreign birth who are in America are not of America. Hence, in selecting his partners, though he chose men of great experience and ability in the kind of trade upon which he was adventuring, he selected for leading partnerships several who had belonged to the Northwest Company, which was always distinctively British in purpose as well as in relation. While for trade alone they were adequate to any patriotic American purposes they were alien in thought and sympathy. They were in the company of Mr. Astor for profit, not American patriotism. These men were Alexander McKay, who had accompanied Mackenzie on both his great journeys, Duncan McDougal, David Stuart, Robert Stuart and Donald McKenzie. As a providence against future difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, in the regions whither they were bound, these gentlemen provided themselves with proofs of their British citizenship, while while they trusted to their association with an American enterprise to shelter them under the eagle's wings. Only one American, Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, was an interested

partner from the first; but to him was intrusted the management of the enterprise. So far these details of the organization are necessary if we would understand the causes that produced results to which we shall presently come.

In carrying forward his plans Mr. Astor purchased and equipped the ship *Tonquin*, commanded by Captain Jonathan Thorn, a lieutenant of the American navy on furlough. She mounted ten guns, had a crew of twenty men, and was freighted with a large cargo of supplies for the company and of merchandise for trade with the people of the coast. She carried also the frame of a small schooner for use in the coastwise trade. As passengers she had McKay, McDougal, the two Stuarts, twelve clerks, several citizens and thirteen Canadian voyageurs. The *Tonquin* sailed from New York for the mouth of the Columbia river, on the 2d day of August, 1810. Nothing in her voyage is to be specially noted, except it may be some conflict of authority between Captain Thorn, a thorough American, and the Scotch Mc's and Stuarts on board, whom he persisted in treating as mere passengers, while they claimed the consideration of owners and employers. In this there was a slight omen of the trouble that was to follow.

The *Tonquin* arrived off the bar of the Columbia on the 22d day of March, 1811. The bar was rough and the breakers rolled high. Captain Thorn ordered Mr. Fox, the first mate of the ship, to take a boat's crew of one seaman and three Canadian voyageurs and explore the channel. The boat was launched and put forth, but soon disappeared and all on board were lost. The next day another boat was sent out on the same errand, but was swept out to sea and only one of its crew reached the shore. Just as the second night of gloom was settling down on the dreaded bar the *Tonquin* succeeded in crossing, and anchoring just within. But the night was an anxious and fearful one. The wind threatened every moment to sweep the vessel on the sands among the rolling breakers. But the night passed with the anchors of the ship still safely

holding, and in the morning she passed safely in and again cast her anchors in a good harbor. With the *Tonquin* safely moored in the Columbia river, we turn to trace the course of that part of the great expedition that had directed its course over the Rocky mountains for the same point.

This party was entrusted to Wilson Price Hunt. It was composed of McKeuzie, and three new partners in the company,—Ramsay Crooks, Robert McClellan and Joseph Miller. Besides were John Day, a noted Kentucky hunter; Pierre Dorion, a French half-breed, who was taken as interpreter; and enough trappers and voyageurs to make up a complement of sixty men. They left the frontier settlements west of the Missouri in the spring of 1811, and pursued the usual course of travel up the Missouri river in canoes and barges to the Mandan country, thence with horses across the Rocky mountains to the waters that flow toward the Pacific. To accomplish this required all the summer and part of the autumn, and the party reached Fort Henry, on Snake river, on the 8th of October, 1811. After detaching some small parties of hunters and trappers, who were to use Fort Henry as their base of supplies, the main part, under Mr. Hunt, embarked in canoes, which they had constructed on the banks of the river, and continued their journey down that treacherous and turbulent stream. Without much trouble, and cheered by the wild notes of their Canadian boatmen's song, they swept swiftly down the river between the willowed banks that channel its flow, for a few days, when these frail canoes were suddenly swept into the roaring rapids of what is now known as "American falls," and their voyaging came to a quick and disastrous end. Just below them the river dropped into a great, black chasm, through which it roared and foamed for many miles, making leap after leap over the edge of basaltic precipices into the deeper depths that seemed ever opening below. In this one moment the expedition seemed to be hopelessly defeated, and all sat down for the time gloomy and dis-

pirited. One of their best men had been lost in the roaring rapids, and some of their canoes hung broken wrecks upon the rocks in the midst of the falls. But with such men in such enterprises, despair soon gives place to new resolution, and so Mr. Hunt was soon rallying his men for new and more desperate effort.

They were now in a most inhospitable country; a dreary desert without tree or fruit or game, and winter was settling rapidly down upon them. Nothing remained for them but to cache their baggage and merchandise, and separating into smaller parties, the better to obtain food in their journeyings, each make the best of its way toward the coast on foot. How far they were from the goal of their journey they did not know. It was a dark and desperate venture that they looked in the face, but it were better than to lie quiet where they were, for that were sure and speedy death by starvation. One party under McKenzie struck off toward the north, hoping to reach the Columbia, which they believed must lay in that direction; one under Crooks pursued its way down the south bank of Snake river, and one under Hunt down its northern shore. The company of McKenzie disappeared under the dim horizon of the great and terrible desert to the north and west of the dread "Cauldron Linn," as the shipwrecked party called the place where their canoe voyage so fatally ended. The mountain ranges crowded them to the west of their intended course, but put them on the arc of a circle described by Snake river, and thus brought them to that stream again about 250 miles from their starting point. The other parties, by following the stream, described the circle, and hence McKenzie's party came out ahead, and after reaching the river in the vicinity of the Blue mountains, followed it down until they reached the Columbia. The parties of Hunt and Crooks toiled wearily down over the seamed and cinereous lava plains that border Snake river, in a great vent of which the river itself flows a thousand feet below the general surface of the plains, famishing for water and almost starving for

food. The most of the way only this impassable gorge was between them. Sometimes they were in sight of each other, and when they reached the point where the river enters its iron gorge through the Blue mountains they encamped with only its turbulent current between them. Both parties were in a starving condition, but that of Mr. Hunt had that day captured a horse that belonged to a small camp of Indians, who fled at their approach, and had killed and was cooking it for supper. After a canoe had been constructed out of skins, some of the meat was taken across to the other party. On its second voyage a man, rendered delirious by famine, upset the canoe, was swept away and drowned. This was on the 20th day of December, 1811. On the 23d day Mr. Hunt's party crossed to the west side of the river, and the two parties, numbering thirty-six men in all, were again united, not far from where the Union Pacific railroad now crosses Snake river, near the town of Huntington. Appalled by the apparently insuperable obstacles before them, three of the men wished to remain where they were rather than venture the snowy passes of the mountain ranges that stood like battlements of ice before them. The remainder struggled wearily on, reaching the valley of Grande Ronde on the last day of 1811. In a forlorn way the company celebrated the festival of the new year in the beautiful valley of Grande Ronde—a paradise of green in the midst of a wilderness desert of ice and snow. With great difficulty and suffering the Blue mountains were passed, and on the 8th day of January they came down upon the Umatilla river, and found food and hospitable entertainment at an Indian village on its banks. The mountain barriers were now passed, and their route was now down the open way of the Umatilla and Columbia rivers to the ocean. They arrived at Astoria on the 15th day of February, 1812. The party of McKenzie having gained some days on those of Hunt and Crooks by its shorter route and easier traveling, had passed down the Snake river to the Columbia, and down that to the ocean; and, having

reached Astoria a month before those of Hunt and Crooks, stood on the banks of the river as the latter landed, the first to welcome their old companions to the rest and bounty of Astoria.

When we began to trace the journey of the land portion of Mr. Astor's great expedition, we left the good ship *Tonquin* at anchor in the bay at the mouth of the Columbia. It is suitable that we return now and take up her thrilling story:

Early in April, 1811, the partners, who had come out in the *Tonquin*, began the erection of a fort on the south side of the river. Lieutenant Broughton, of Vancouver's expedition, with the usual British partiality to royal recommendation, had given it the name of "Point George," but this party, ostensibly representing the American spirit and purpose, called it "Astoria," in honor of the founder and chief promoter of the enterprise. This was the first real step in the actual possession of Oregon by the American people. Though there was much disagreement among the partners of the company in regard to points of authority and etiquette, as well as between them and Captain Thorn, by the first of June a storehouse was built and the supplies landed. Captain Thorn was impatient to proceed up the northwest coast to open communication with the Russian settlements and engage in trade with the Indians, and accordingly, as soon as his vessel was cleared of her load, on the 5th day of June, even before the fort was completed, he got under way, sailed out of the mouth of the river, and turned the prow of the *Tonquin* to the north. With him was Mr. McKay, one of Mr. Astor's partners, probably the most considerate and thoughtful of all those thus intimately and prominently associated with Mr. Astor in this great venture. The vessel proceeded on her voyage, and in a few days came to anchor in one of the numerous harbors on the west shore of Vancouver island. Mr. McKay went on shore. During his absence the vessel was surrounded by a vast number of the savages. Soon the deck of the vessel was covered by the swarthy multitude. They were

eager to trade, but demanded a higher price for their furs than Captain Thorn was willing to pay. Their stubbornness provoked the irascible captain to anger, and he refused to deal with them at all. Seizing the chief of the band who had been following the captain about the deck and taunting him with his stinginess, he rubbed an otter skin in his face, and somewhat then violently ordered the whole band to leave the vessel, enforcing his command by blows. During this misadventure Mr. McKay was on shore—an ill-starred fact for the vessel and expedition. What followed is related with such circumstantial fidelity by Mr. Irving in his "Astoria," and it bears such an important, if not decisive, relation to the ultimate result of the whole enterprise, that we transcribe it for these pages. Mr. Irving says:

"When Mr. McKay came on board, the interpreter related what had passed, and begged him to prevail on the captain to make sail, as, from his knowledge of the temper and pride of the people of that place, he was sure that they would resent the indignity offered to one of their chiefs. Mr. McKay, who himself possessed some experience of Indian character, went to the captain, who was still pacing the deck in moody humor, represented the danger to which his hasty act had exposed the vessel, and urged upon him to weigh anchor. The captain made light of his counsels, and pointed to his cannon and firearms as a sufficient protection against naked savages. Further remonstrances only provoked taunting replies and sharp altercations. The day passed away without any signs of hostility, and at night the captain retired, as usual, to his cabin, taking no more than usual precautions. On the following morning, at daybreak, while the captain and Mr. McKay were yet asleep, a canoe came along side in which were twenty Indians, commanded by young Shewish. They were unarmed, their aspect and demeanor friendly, and they held up otter skins, and made signs indicative of a desire to trade. The caution of Mr. Astor, in regard to admitting Indians on board the ship, had been neglected for some

time past, and the officer of the watch, perceiving those in the canoe to be without weapons, and having received no orders to the contrary, readily permitted them to mount the deck. Another canoe soon succeeded, the crew of which was also admitted. In a little while other canoes came off, and Indians were soon clambering into the vessel on all sides.

The officer of the watch now felt alarmed, and called to Captain Thorn and Mr. McKay. By the time they came on deck it was thronged with Indians. The interpreter remarked to Mr. McKay that many of the Indians wore short mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. McKay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under weigh. He again made light of the advice, but the augmented swarms of canoes about the ship, and the numbers still putting off from the shore, at length awakened his distrust, and he ordered some of the crew to weigh anchor, while some were sent aloft to make sail. The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted apparently by the approaching departure of the ship: accordingly a hurried trade was commenced. The main article sought by the Indians in barter were knives; as fast as some are supplied they moved off, and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons. The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain in a loud and peremptory voice ordered the ship to be cleared. In an instant a signal yell was given; it was echoed on every side, knives and war clubs were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims.

The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk. He was leaning with folded arms on a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companion-way. Mr. McKay, who was seated on the taffrail, sprang to his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war club and flung backward into the sea, when he was dispatched by the women in the canoes.

In the meantime Captain Thorn made a desperate fight against fearful odds. He was a powerful as well as a resolute man, but he came on deck without weapons. Shewish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had hardly time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of young Shewish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows right and left, strowing the quarter-deck with slain and wounded. His object was to fight his way to the cabin, where there were firearms, but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds and faint with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the tiller wheel, when a blow from behind with a war club felled him to the deck, when he was dispatched with knives and thrown overboard.

While this was transacting upon the quarter-deck, a chance medley was going on throughout the ship. The crew fought desperately with knives, handspikes, and whatever weapons they could seize upon in the moment of surprise. They were soon, however, overpowered by numbers and mercilessly butchered. As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carnage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between decks. One fell in the attempt and was immediately dispatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending; a third, Stephen Weeks, the armorer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway. The remaining few made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis still alive, though mortally wounded. Baricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion-way, and, with muskets and ammunition which were at hand, opened a brisk fire that soon cleared the deck. Thus far the Indian interpreter, from whom these particulars are derived, had been an eye-witness of the deadly

conflict. He had taken no part in it and had been spared by the natives as being of their race. In the confusion of the moment he took refuge with the rest in the canoes. The survivors of the event now sallied forth and discharged some of the deck guns, which did great execution among the canoes and drove all the savages to the shore.

For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the firearms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When day dawned the *Tonquin* still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping in the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time, some of the savages ventured to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter. They huddled about her, keeping cautiously at a distance, but growing more and more emboldened at seeing her quiet and lifeless. One man at length made his appearance on the deck and was recognized by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply. Those who mounted the deck were met with no opposition, for Mr. Lewis, after inviting them, had disappeared. Other canoes now passed forward to board the prize; the decks were soon crowded and the sides covered with clambering savages, all intent on plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. Arms, legs and mutilated bodies were blown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown unhurt into the water, when he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes. According to his statement the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes and Indians swimming for their lives and struggling in the agonies of death, while those who had escaped the danger remained aghast and stupefied, or made with frantic panic for the

shore. Upward of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterward the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach.

The inhabitants of Neweetec were overwhelmed with consternation at the astounding calamity which had burst upon them at the very moment of triumph. The warriors sat mute and mournful, while the women filled the air with loud lamentations. Their weeping and wailing, however, were suddenly changed into yells of fury at the sight of four unfortunate white men brought captive into the village. They had been driven ashore in one of the ship's boats, and taken at some distance along the coast. The interpreter was permitted to converse with them. They proved to be the four brave fellows who had made such a desperate defense from the cabin. The interpreter gathered from them some of the particulars already related. They told him further, that, after they had beaten off the enemy and cleared the ship, Lewis advised that they should slip the cable and endeavor to go to sea. They declined to take his advice, alleging that the wind set too strongly into the bay and would drive them on shore. They resolved, as soon as it was dark, to put off quietly in the ship's boat, which they would be able to do unperceived, and to coast along back to Astoria. They put their resolutions into effect, but Lewis refused to accompany them, being disabled by his wound, hopeless of escape, and determined on a terrible revenge. On the voyage he had frequently expressed a presentiment that he should die by his own hands, thinking it highly probable that he should be engaged in some contest with the natives, and being resolved in case of extremity to commit suicide rather than be made a prisoner. He now declared his intention to remain on the ship until daylight, to decoy as many of the savages on board the ship as possible, then set fire to the powder magazine and terminate his life by a simple act of vengeance. How well he succeeded has been

shown. His companions bade him a melancholy adieu and set off on their precarious expedition. They strove with might and main to get out of the bay, but found it impossible to weather a point of land, and were at length compelled to take shelter in a small cove, where they hoped to remain concealed until the wind should be more favorable. Exhausted by fatigue and watching, they fell into a sound sleep, and in that state were surprised by the savages. Better had it been for these unfortunate men if they had remained with Lewis and shared his heroic death; as it was they perished in a more painful and protracted manner, being sacrificed by the natives to the manes of their friends, with all the lingering tortures of savage cruelty. Some time after their death, the interpreter, who had remained a kind of prisoner-at-large, effected his escape and brought the tragical tidings to Astoria.

Thus ended the career of the Tonquin and her able but obstinate and hot-headed Captain Thorn, and here too closed the career of Alexander McKay, a man to whom Mr. Astor had justly looked as one most able to direct the vast interests that he had committed to this commercial venture on the Pacific coast. Mr. McKay, however, left a representative in Oregon in the person of his son, who became celebrated in the annals of adventure on the trails of the fur trader and in the campaigns of the Indian wars of Oregon. At a later period his descendants, in the persons of Dr. W. C. McKay, of Pendleton, Oregon, and Donald McKay, the celebrated scout in all the Indian wars of forty years, have won for his name continued distinction, and been of great service to the region in the interests of whose foundations their forefathers died.

Affairs at Astoria were, meantime, progressing slowly toward a settled condition. The fort was completed, and everything put in readiness for the large trade which was reasonably anticipated with the surrounding tribes. During the summer only one event occurred to

ruffle the smooth flow of the somewhat monotonous life of the past. It was this:

On the 15th of July a canoe, manned by nine white men, was seen descending the river, and in a short time they landed on the beach. They proved to be a party sent by the powerful Northwest Company, a British corporation, commanded by David Thompson, a partner in the company. He had been dispatched from Montreal the year before to anticipate the arrival of the Astor party, and take possession of the mouth of the Columbia before that party should arrive. His journey had been greatly hindered, many of his men had deserted, and now with the few who remained faithful, he had arrived too late for the purpose for which he had made the long and perilous journey. The flight of the eagle had been too rapid for the crawl of the lion, and America had first possession in Oregon. Still there was that in the reception that McDougal, who had charge at Astoria, tendered to Thompson, the agent of an opposing and foreign corporation, that, if it could have been understood, boded no good to the interests of Astoria. McDougal had himself been formerly connected with the Northwest Company, and still cherished the warmest sympathy with it, and a still warmer sympathy with the principles and purposes of the British Government. Hence Thompson's welcome was cordial; his wants were bountifully supplied; and, notwithstanding the fact that the very purpose of his presence was to thwart the very designs for which McDougal and his company were there, he was sent on his return journey, eight days later, with the benefactions, if not the benedictions of McDougal thick upon him. This visit of Thompson's was a most sinister one, and he is a blind reader of history who cannot connect it, and the information and impressions he obtained in it, with events toward which our story hastens, and which will not be long to appear.

It is hardly necessary for us to trace the story of the various efforts of the company to extend its trade and establish outposts during

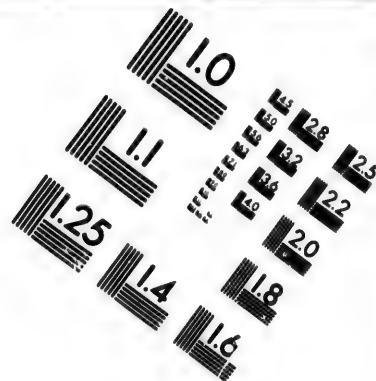
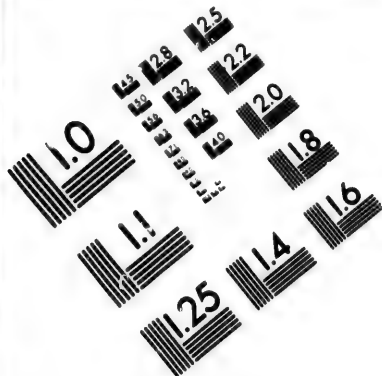
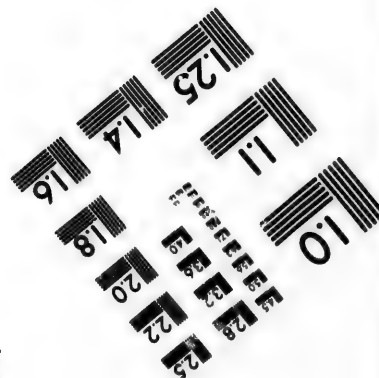
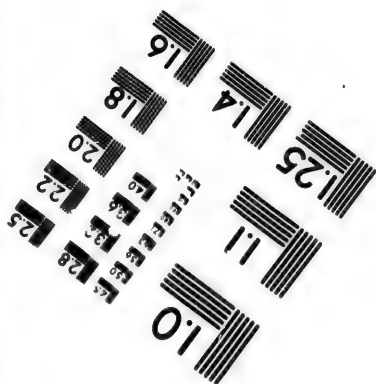
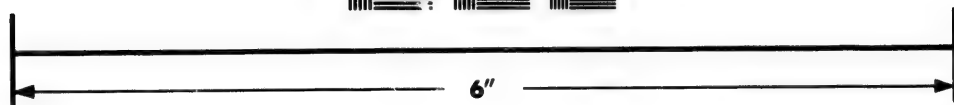
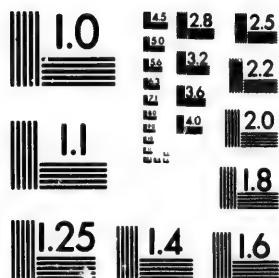


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the summer and autumn of 1812. They were but parts of this general historic enterprise which had its heart and pivot at Astoria, and, however interesting as individual incidents of adventure they might be, they did little to affect or change the current of events that was so rapidly flowing toward a historic point of great importance.

On the 9th of May, 1812, the ship *Beaver*, sent by Mr. Astor with re-enforcements and supplies, arrived at Astoria. Her arrival put the Pacific Fur Company in the best condition for vigorous and profitable service. After the discharge of her cargo, Mr. Hunt, who it will be remembered was Mrs. Astor's immediate representative in the charge of the company, set out in her for Alaska, to fulfill the mission on which the ill-fated Tonquin had sailed; leaving Mr. Duncan McDougal in charge at Astoria. The *Beaver* sailed on her voyage up the coast in the month of August. As the closing months of the year passed by, and the first of the next was following them, and she did not return, gloomy apprehensions of her fate settled down on Astoria. McDougal, especially, gave way to the most unmanly despondency. He had nothing but evil forebodings and prophecies for the whole enterprise. At this juncture he was surprised on the 16th of January by the appearance of McKenzie, way worn and weather-beaten from a long winter journey, from his post on Snake Run, with intelligence which brought to McDougal confusion of mind, if not dismay of heart. It had been brought to the post of McKenzie by Mr. John George McTavish, a partner of the Northwest Company, and commanding a post of that company in the vicinity of that commanded by McKenzie. While McTavish was delighted by it McKenzie was as much alarmed, and lost no time in breaking up his establishment and hastening with all his people to Astoria. The substance of the news that thus delighted McTavish and dismayed McKenzie, was that war had been declared between England and the United States; that as the representative of the English

company he was prepared for the vigorous opposition to the American, and he clapped the climax of this, to hear very pleasing intelligence, or, by saying that the armed ship, *Isaac Todd*, was to be at the mouth of the Columbia river about the beginning of March, to get possession of the trade of the river, and that he was directed to join her there at that time.

The intelligence brought by McKenzie completed the dismay of McDougal. All hope of maintaining Astoria was abandoned, and the partners resolved to give up the post in the following spring, and return across the Rocky mountains. Meantime all trade was given up, and after a short stay at Astoria, McKenzie set off for his post on Snake river, to prepare for its intended abandonment, and also for the contemplated journey to the States. When the party was some distance above the Dalles of the Columbia, they met Mr. J. G. McTavish with two canoe-loads of white men, in the employment of the Northwest Company, on their way down the Columbia to meet the *Isaac Todd*. The parties encamped together for the night, like comrades rather than rivals, the two leaders holding very friendly consultations, and in the morning each proceeded on his way. With the exception of McKenzie the partners in command of posts in the interior did not agree with McDougal's determination to abandon the country. They had been very successful in their trade with the Indians, and considered it unmanly to break up an enterprise of such magnitude and promise on the first difficulty. In this they were more faithful and courageous than their chief at Astoria.

The time for the annual gathering of partners, with the products of the year's trade, at Astoria, was in June. Accordingly, on the 12th of that month, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Clark, and Mr. David Stuart, arrived from the posts on the upper Columbia and Snake rivers, bringing a very valuable stock of peltries. They found McDougal, representing the Pacific Fur Company, and McTavish, representing the Northwest Company, rivals both in trade and nationality, in

closest fellowship. McDougal's hospitality to McTavish, was altogether uncalled for, and the more especially when the nation which he, as a member of the Northwest Company, really represented, was at war with the United States, and McDougal well knew that he was there for a hostile purpose. He treated McTavish and his party as allies rather than enemies and rivals. McDougal had but to leave them to their own resources and they must have abandoned the country immediately. The moral evidence of McDougal's treason to his company is conclusive, and the results soon justified the belief.

The ship *Isaac Todd*, which McTavish expected to meet at the mouth of the river, not arriving, that gentleman applied to McDougal for a supply of goods with which to trade his way back. They were furnished, and on the proposition of McDougal the posts of the Pacific Fur Company on the Spokane was conveyed to the Northwest Company. This established that company in the very garden of the trade of the Pacific Company.

McDougal and McKenzie, who were at one in their sinister purpose, at length succeeded in influencing the minds of Clarke and Stuart, and the two other parties present, and the four signed a manifesto to Mr. Astor setting forth the most desponding representations of the condition of affairs at Astoria and formally announcing their determination to dissolve the concern on the 1st of the following June. This instrument was delivered to McTavish, who departed from Astoria on the 5th of July, to be forwarded to Mr. Astor at New York by the Northwest Company.

While these events were occurring on the Pacific, others of not less moment to Astoria were transpiring on the Atlantic. On the 6th of March, 1818, Mr. Astor dispatched the ship *Lark* with supplies for Astoria. She had scarcely sailed before it became known to him that the Northwest Company had for the second time memorialized the British Government, representing Astoria as an American establishment of great strength, with a vast scope of purpose, and urging that it be destroyed. In answer to the

memorial, that government ordered the frigate *Phoebe* to convoy the armed ship, *Isaac Todd*, of the Northwest Company, which was ready to sail with men and supplies for a new establishment at the mouth of the Columbia. They were to proceed together to the mouth of that river, capture or destroy whatever American fortress they should find there and plant the British flag upon its ruins.

To meet this new and alarming condition of affairs, Mr. Astor appealed to the Government and the frigate *Adams*, with Captain Crane commanding, was ordered to the mouth of the Columbia, and Mr. Astor immediately proceeded to fit out the ship *Enterprise*, with supplies and re-enforcements to sail in her company for Astoria. Just as the two ships were ready for sea the exigencies of the American naval service on lake Ontario called for more seamen, and those of the *Adams* were transferred to the squadron of Commodore Chauncey, and the expedition was abandoned.

It would needlessly lengthen our work to attempt to trace the complicated movements of the different parties in one way or another connected with the various expeditions, by both sea and land, that in some way affected the history of the great enterprise of Mr. Astor. On the whole, taking into account the fact that the undertaking had such vast and wide ramifications, touching all the possibilities of Indian trade in half a continent of trade with China and Russia and other parts of the world, and that purchases, sales and returns over the world-wide sweep of Mr. Astor's plans would needs require, at least, two years before any intelligent estimate of success or loss could be made, the conclusions of McDougal and McKenzie at Astoria, with which even Mr. Hunt had at last, with much difficulty, been persuaded to agree, appear to have been childishly hasty, or else wickedly disloyal to their patron and chief. Whichever it was, the result to the enterprise was the same, and its record can soon be made.

On the 7th of October a squadron of ten boats under the command of J. G. McTavish,

who had with him Mr. J. Stuart, another partner of the Northwest Company, with some clerks and sixty-eight men swept around Tongue Point, and soon after landed and encamped under the guns of the fort, displaying the British colors. There were some young men in the fort, native Americans, who desired to run up the "stars and stripes," but McDougal forbade them. They were astonished and incensed, as they would gladly have nailed the national ensign to the staff even at the cost of a battle, but their protest had no influence with McDougal. He had determined on a surrender of Astoria, and to prepare the way for it read to the young men of the fort a letter from his uncle, Mr. Angus Shaw, one of the principal partners of the Northwest Company, announcing the coming of the Phoebe and Isaac Todd "to take and destroy everything American on the northwest coast." This did not dismay nor convince the patriotic American youth, but they were powerless. McDougal and McTavish hastened negotiations. On the same day the former agreed to transfer Astoria and all it contained. It was to be transferred to the Northwest Company on terms that were entirely satisfactory to the latter. Before the stipulations were signed, however, Mr. Stuart and the reserve party of the Northwest Company arrived and encamped with the party of Mr. McTavish. He insisted on a reduction of prices and McDougal obsequiously complied, and on the 18th of October, 1813, an agreement was executed by which the furs and merchandise of all kinds in the entire country belonging to the Pacific Fur Company passed into the possession of the Northwest Company at about one-third of their real value. Soon after the British sloop-of-war, *Raccoon*, arrived in the river, having come with high hopes that in the capture of Astoria her officers and men would be enriched by the trophies the Americans had gathered. They found instead that already the establishment had passed into the hands of the British subjects, and were sorely disappointed. On the 12th of December the formal raising of the British flag over the fort

took place, and in the name of her Britannic Majesty its name was changed from Astoria to Fort George.

About two months after this transaction, Mr. Hunt, in the brig *Pedlar*, arrived at Astoria, finding McDougal a partner of the Northwest instead of the Pacific Fur Company, and acting under the British instead of the American flag. It was too late to remedy the grievous error and wrong, and it remained for him only to gather up the fragments that remained of the interests of Mr. Astor and his great company; and on the 13th of April, 1814, he sailed away from the Columbia, sadly leaving the flag of Great Britain floating where should have streamed the ensign of America.

In concluding this chapter of Oregon-American history the writer can hardly help adding the reflection that the key to the failure of Mr. Astor's grand enterprise is found in the fact that the most of its leaders were so largely foreigners. Their very names had a foreign accent and orthography, and they loved the cross of St. George more than the stars and stripes of Columbia. They were not great enough to be true to principle and obligation against appeals to feeling and profit. And so the American establishment of Astoria became the British post of Fort George.

Matters at Astoria—now for a time to be called Fort George—remained the same until the war between the United States and Great Britain was terminated by the treaty of Ghent, in 1815. This treaty stipulated that "all territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored without delay." The commissioners, however, could not agree upon a line of division between the possessions of England and the United States west of the Rocky mountains, and no action was taken in regard to Fort George. In July, 1815, in accordance with its understanding of the terms of the treaty, the United States Government notified the British minister at Washington that it

would immediately reoccupy the captured fort at the mouth of the Columbia river. Great Britain made no official response to this notice, and for two years no further action was taken. At last, in September, 1817, the American sloop-of-war *Ontario*, commanded by Captain J. Biddle, was despatched to the Columbia, and the captain and Mr. J. B. Prevost were constituted a commission instructed to assert the claim of the United States to sovereignty over the region of the Columbia. This decisive act compelled a decision also on the part of Great Britain, and resulted in negotiations, which finally terminated in a formal transfer, in 1818,

of Fort George to Mr. Prevost as representative of the United States, thus putting that power again, at least nominally and formally, in the possession of Oregon. Still the Northwest Company remained in actual possession of the property of Fort George by virtue of its purchase of the same from the agents of Mr. Astor, as heretofore recorded. It was now a strongly built and thoroughly armed fortress, and remained practically as much a British post as before, until the final adjustment of the boundary question, in 1846. But it had no history of its own separate from the general history of Oregon.

CHAPTER X.

OREGON'S MISSIONARY OCCUPANCY.

INDIANS IN SEARCH FOR "LIGHT"—EMBASSY TO ST. LOUIS—INDIAN'S SPEECH—MR. CATLIN'S TESTIMONY—AMERICAN CHURCHES AWAKENED—JASON LEE—HIS MISSIONARY WORK—THE FIELD UNKNOWN—JOURNEY TO IT—LEE AND McLAUGHLIN—MISSION ESTABLISHED—CAPTAIN SLOCUM—OTHERS ARRIVE—LEE RETURNS TO THE STATES—LARGE RE-ENFORCEMENT—INDIANS DECAYING—PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS—DR. WHITMAN AND MR. PARKER—FIRST JOURNEY OF WHITE WOMEN—INDIANS OF THE INTERIOR—ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS—ARRIVAL OF TWO PRIESTS—ELEMENT OF DISCORD—BASIS OF THE CONTROVERSY—ERROR OF THE PROTESTANTS—POLICY OF THE CATHOLICS—STATEMENT OF BLANCHET—SUCCESS OF THE CATHOLICS—THEIR STRENGTH IN 1847.



WE have traced the history of Oregon through the traditions of its ante-civilized state. It is now time that we turn to its initial occupancy for civilized purposes and life, without, at this point, discussing motives or philosophies of civilization, but giving a plain narration of facts.

In the year of 1832 the attention of the churches of the United States was called, in a somewhat romantic and startling manner, to the country west of the Rocky mountains as a

promising field for missionary work among the native tribes. It occurred on this wise:

In some manner the Indians of the far northwest had become impressed with the great superiority of the white man. With the natural superstition of uncivilized races, or, it may be, with the true instinct of universal humanity, they assigned that superiority to the marvelous power of the white man's God. To find that God and avail themselves of the advantages that a knowledge of Him would give them, became the subject of earnest and repeated con-

ultation among them. They had also heard that the white man had a book that communicated that knowledge, and they earnestly desired its possession. How these glimmerings of fact had come to their minds we cannot tell, though it was doubtless through some stray American trappers, or some wandering Iroquois who had come into contact with Christian teachings in Canada or New York. They were crude at best, invested with the charm of supernaturalism, always exciting and attractive to an Indian's mind, and of course stirred their imaginations to the very deepest. In the councils of the Flathead nation it was at last determined that an embassy should be sent on the long trail—they knew not how long—if haply they might find the book and bring back the coveted light.

An old chief, celebrated among his people for bravery and judgment, and an old brave skilled in war, were selected, and with them were associated two young braves for daring and perilous feats during the long journey, as the chosen ambassadors of the waiting and expectant tribe.

The route they took was never recorded. They disappeared in the defiles of the Rocky mountains, stole their way through hostile tribes, traversed the wide, treeless plains that stretch between the mountains and the Missouri river, and finally appeared before General William Clarke, who had led the exploring expedition over the Rocky mountains to the sea seventeen years before, with the story of their people's desire and of their own journey for its gratification, in St. Louis, then a hamlet on the uttermost borders of civilization. General Clarke was then superintendent of the Indian affairs in the great west, and the man to whom they would naturally apply for information they sought.

Without following the romantic speculations of many writers as to what was done and said by these Indians, it is necessary to add but little more than that their mission to them was a sad failure. The old Indian chief and his companion brave died in St. Louis, and after long and sad inquiry the two young men prepared to depart

for their distant home. Before their departure they took a ceremonious leave of General Clarke and one of them delivered to him a speech that for sad pathos and wild eloquence may safely be quoted as the equal of Logan's plaintive words. One who was present and listened to it, thus puts into English its words:

"I come to you over a trail of many moons from the setting sun. You were the friend of my fathers, who have all gone the long way. I came with one eye partly opened for more light for my people, who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. How can I go back blind to my people? I made my way to you with strong arms, through many enemies and strange lands, that I might carry back much to them. I go back with both arms broken and empty. The two fathers who came with us—the braves of many winters and wars—we leave asleep here by your great water and wigwam. They were tired in many moons of journey, and their moccasins wore out. My people sent me to get the white man's Book of Heaven. You took me where they worship the Great Spirit with candles, but the Book was not there. You showed me the images of good spirits, and pictures of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. I am going back the long, sad trail to my people in their dark land. You make my feet heavy with your burdens of gifts, and my moccasins will grow old in carrying them, but the Book is not among them. When I tell my poor blind people, after one more snow, that I did not bring the Book, no word will be spoken by our old men or by our young braves. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence. My people will die in darkness, and they go out on the long path to the other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no white man's Book to make the way plain. I have no more words."

The interview ended, the two remaining Indian messengers turned their faces homeward. One died on the way, and the other returning to his people, disappeared from historic record.

The fact of the coming of this embassy, and its disappointed return to the distant regions whence it came, was soon noised abroad as a very romance of religion. A young clerk in the office of General Clarke, having witnessed the interview, and noted its sad and disappointing end, detailed an account of it to friends in Pittsburg. George Catlin was then pursuing his studies and investigations in Indian lore, and enriching his gallery with Indian portraits and paintings. To him the letter was shown. He had met the two returning braves, traveled with them on the Yellowstone, and even taken their portraits for his gallery, and they had said nothing to him of the object of their visit to St. Louis and its failure. He therefore asked that the letter be not published until he had written to General Clarke and ascertained the facts in the case. The reply from the general came at length, saying: "It is true; that was the only object of their visit, and it failed." On Catlin's advice the letter was given to the world. In his "Indian Letters," Mr. Catlin speaks of the matter thus: "When I first heard the report of this extraordinary mission across the mountains, I could scarcely believe it; but on consulting with General Clarke I was fully convinced of the fact.

* * They had been told that our religion was better than theirs, and that they would be lost if they did not embrace it."

The publication of the letter detailing these events stirred the heart of the Christian people of America as a call from God,—as who shall say it was not? For, though the one lone survivor of this embassy returned sad and disappointed to his more disappointed people, his mission was far from being a failure, and, as we read history backward from to-day, this event seems a divine pivot on which turned not only some of the most thrilling chapters of individual history ever recorded, but much of the destiny of the Indian people, and probably all of that of Oregon.

It was forever contrary to the genius and spirit of Christianity to leave a call so clearly

within the limits of the Christian's idea of Providence unanswered. So, while all the churches of the land felt the thrill of this providential call, the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to respond. She did not stop to experiment and explore, but through her constituted authorities sought for a man to lead the vanguard of the forces of civilization and Christianity over the Rocky mountains and down toward the western sea a full 2,000 miles beyond the westernmost fringe of American settlement. In a church whose typical legend was a man on horseback bearing a banner inscribed, "The world is my parish," it could not be far nor difficult to find such a man, and, having found the leader, to find coadjutors and helpers in the work he adventured.

After due and diligent search the authorities of the church decided that Jason Lee, a young man of thirty-one years, who resided in Stanstead, Lower Canada, only just across the line of the United States, born of New England parents, educated in Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, under Wilbur Fisk, the most renowned educator of early Methodist history, was the man for the hour that had thus struck. The reasons for this conclusion were decisive. Mr. Lee was of unusual physical dignity and prowess. He was six feet three inches in height, and of most stalwart and manly mold. Erect, with open and manly and frank countenance, a clear blue eye, light complexion and hair, he was the impersonation of Saxon vigor and will. Upon him the seal that gave the world assurance of a man was set. Without, his own heart was moved in the direction of the work to which the church, through her constituted authorities, was thus calling him. When, therefore his former tutor at Wilbraham, Dr. Fisk, put the question before him in behalf of the church, and also in behalf of the waiting Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains, "immediately he conferred not with flesh and blood" but stepped resolutely through the open door thus unexpectedly opened before him, and gave himself to history as the pioneer of civilization and Christ-

ianity west of the Rocky mountains. Others, kindred in purpose, and of similar heroic quality, were soon associated with him. These were his own nephew, Rev. Daniel Lee, and Mr. Cyrus Shepard, of Massachusetts, who were also, under the appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church, designated to share the honor as well as the peril of a missionary expatriation among the western tribes.

It does not enter into the purpose of this history to give a detailed account of the personnel and work of the various missionary companies that pioneered the work of American civilization in Oregon, further than is necessary to show the relations they sustained to the history of the country into which they entered. It would belong rather to ecclesiastical than general history to do that. Still that personnel was so great and heroic, and that work so fundamental, that neither can be dismissed with a paragraph. Hence we take up the history of these missionary companies in the chronological order of their occupancy of this field; premising the remark that the essence of the importance of their work in every respect that bore upon the settlement of questions of national and international rights was in the time, as well as in the fact, of their coming. With this explanatory remark, and within this limitation, we resume the story of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church under the direction of Jason Lee.

Mr. Lee received his appointment as "missionary to the Flathead Indians" in 1833, from the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Leaving his home in Canada on the nineteenth day of August of that year, he spent the following autumn and winter in traveling through the cities and villages of the North from Portland, Maine, to Baltimore, stirring up the hearts of the church everywhere by his fervent appeals for the Indians of Oregon, and inspiring the confidence of the people by his evident sincerity as well as his commanding ability. Under the influence of his speeches Oregon began to rise out of a mythical into an

actual existence in the thoughts of the people. To Americans even, up to this time, it was as unknown as Hindoostan,—a name standing only for unexplored regions between the summits of the Rocky mountains and the western ocean, of unsurveyed limits and unknown conditions. Although it had served, in Congress and in Parliament, as a text for vamping political discourse, yet so little did Briton or American know of it that one sought it only as a preserve for the fur hunter, and the other believed it to be but a barren and inhospitable waste fit only to appear on his maps as the "Great American desert." The appointment of Jason Lee to evangelistic work within it, and the evident intention of the great church whose commission labored to sustain him in the field to which she had assigned him, meant the lifting of a veil that for the ages had hidden that vast region from human sight.

In the spring of 1834 the company of missionaries for Oregon, headed by Jason Lee, joined the company of Mr. Nathaniel Wyeth, of whose trading adventures west of the Rocky mountains we have elsewhere written, at Independence, Missouri, prepared to accompany them on their journey over the mountains. His associates were his nephew, Rev. Daniel Lee; Mr. Cyrus Shepard, an experienced and eminent teacher of Salem, Massachusetts; and at Independence he secured the services of Mr. P. L. Edwards, a young man of fine abilities and excellent character, afterward a prominent lawyer of Sacramento, California, all men well adapted to sustain their chief in his arduous undertaking. Notwithstanding there was so much of the history of Oregon wrapped under the coats of these four men, it would occupy too much of the space that is needed for other events to record the incidents of their journey of two thousand miles on horseback to their field of selected toil. Suffice it here to say that, through all the incidents and perils of the journey among such Indian tribes as the Pawnees, the Sioux, the Shoshones, the Blackfeet, the Bannacks, the Nez Percés and the Cayuses, wild freebooters of the plains, they bore themselves like brave men,

ready to do all their part in every emergency of travel or danger. Mr. Lee, in a very special manner, won the confidence and respect of such mountain leaders as Sublette, Wyeth, Fitz-Patrick, Walker and others. Prof. Townshend, a naturalist who accompanied the party for scientific purposes, speaks of him in his journal in most flattering terms.

Mr. Lee and his company reached Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the residence of Dr. McLaughlin, its governor, on the 15th day of September, 1834. He was received with great respect by Dr. McLaughlin. The moral and political casuist will readily see that in the meeting of these two men on that day, there stood face to face causes and destinies of wonderful import to Oregon, and even to civilization itself the world over. They were both typical and representative men. They were both Canadian born. One was a Scotch-Englishman with all the stalwart grip and force of that splendid blood. The other was of pure New England parentage. They were both over six feet in height and looked level into each others eyes. Seldom indeed have two such representatives of opposing forces and antagonistic purposes stood face to face with each other, and met so calmly, and so entered at once into each other's personal friendships, as in the case of these two men. One is tempted to stand long and gaze upon this strange moral and intellectual tableau thrown against the foreground of an opening and against the background of a departing era; for when their two hands clasped it was the old greeting, perhaps unconsciously, the better new, and the new, perhaps as unconsciously, bidding the old depart.

Dr. McLaughlin, as the representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, and hence of the power and purpose of Great Britain in Oregon, could not meet Mr. Lee as he could and did meet Mr. Nathaniel Wyeth. The cases and the causes were entirely dissimilar. Mr. Wyeth came with merchandise as a trader, came to set up a rival establishment within hearing of the morning gun of Fort Vancouver. Mr. Lee came as a

missionary of help and moral uplift to the degraded tribes that swarmed in the valleys and roamed over the hills. Mr. Wyeth had arms in his hands; Mr. Lee had ideas and moral purposes in his mind and heart. The first could be met with stronger and older commercial power or with more numerous arms if necessary; the other could be met only with ideas and moral purposes better than his own. Therefore, the first was hemmed in, circumscribed, thwarted, finally defeated, and within a year compelled to leave the country a broken and ruined man. But Mr. Lee and his ideas had come to stay. One cannot shoot an idea to death. He cannot kill a moral impulse with gunpowder. Besides, those who know Dr. McLaughlin in his lifetime knew very well that his moral nature was far superior to the purposes and work of the soulless corporation of which he, by a providence very gracious to the work, Mr. Lee came to Oregon to perform, was there the executive head. In the case of Mr. Lee, therefore, his heart became the guide of his actions, and hence he not only did not attempt to hinder, but really extended efficient help in the establishment of his mission and the opening of his work in Oregon. Still justice requires us to say that it is not probable that Dr. McLaughlin was enough skilled in moral casuistry, or well enough acquainted with the history of the results of missionary enterprises in other parts of the world, to fully comprehend the meaning of the future history of this coast that was wrapped up within the white folds of Mr. Lee's mission. So he helped where otherwise he might have hindered; he counseled where he otherwise might have opposed and defeated.

It was under the advice of Dr. McLaughlin that Mr. Lee finally decided to establish his missionary station in the heart of the Willamette valley. Two motives seemed to prompt that advice. First, the putting of the American establishment south of the Columbia river, which the Hudson's Bay people expected would become the boundary between Great Britain and the United States on this coast, and secondly

having it near enough to Vancouver to be under its watchful eye. Mr. Lee, having carefully examined every point that would suggest itself as a suitable one for his work, finally on Monday, the sixth day of October, 1834, with Daniel Lee and P. L. Edwards, pitched his tent on the banks of the Willamette river, about ten miles below the present city of Salem, where he had determined to establish his mission. On Sunday, the 19th of October, he delivered the first formal sermon ever preached in the Willamette valley, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Gervais, near where the town of Gervais now stands.

His unpublished journal says: "From these words, 'Turn ye from your evil ways,' to a mixed assembly, few of whom understood what I said, but God is able to speak to their hearts."

From this time forward, ever increasing, becoming more and more a molding force in the intellectual and moral life of the country, his work went forward. It is not the province of this history to follow it in detail, only far enough to show how potentially this and succeeding missionary establishments became the nucleus around which accreted whatever there was of American thought and purpose and life in Oregon for nearly ten years following this date. For this reason the men, and the work they performed, as makers and molders of history, are of first importance in estimating the conditions out of which history is made.

Though Christians, Mr. Lee and the three men who wrought with him were plain, practical, solid men. All the pictures of the writers who paint them as pietistic recluses, or even religious zealots, expecting to save the heathen and renew a people by exhortations and prayers and moral incantations, are sheer rhetorical caricatures, to say the least of them, instead of real descriptions, and show either the ignorance or perversity of those who painted them. These men knew well that their work, to be ultimately productive of the results for which they were here, must lay its foundations in the very elements of intellectual and physical culture. They had placed but half a shelter over their lone

heads before they proceeded to the establishment of an Indian manual-labor school, into which Indians both youth and adults, were gathered, and where they were taught husbandry and mechanics, as well as the song and prayer. As showing the result of this teaching in these earlier years of their work, the testimony of Captain W. A. Slocum, of the United States Navy, commanding the brig *Loriot*, who visited Mr. Lee's mission about two years after its establishment, may properly be quoted. He says: "I have seen children who two years ago were roaming over their own native wilds, in a state of savage barbarism, now being brought within the knowledge of moral and religious instruction, becoming useful members of society, by being taught the most useful of all arts—agriculture—and all this without the least compulsion." So favorably did the work of this mission impress him that he made to it the considerable donation of \$50, as a testimony of his appreciation.

After two years of successful work by these four men in the missionary field, so promising did the future appear that six others, three men and three women, were added to their number by the missionary authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arriving in Oregon in May, 1837, and these were succeeded in September of the same year by four others, two men and two women. One of the last named gentlemen, Rev. David Leslie, was attended by his wife and several children—a thorough New England family, having some of the best blood of old Massachusetts flowing in their veins; the first real family transplanted from the New England of the Atlantic coast to the better New England of the Pacific coast; the real beginning of American home life in the valley of the Willamette. Does not this mean something for American civilization in Oregon.

It should be noted that up to this time the Indian tribes were maintaining their old numerical strength. They were amply impressed with the superiority of that form of civilized life that they saw in the missionary homes of

Oregon. They could not but see the difference between them and the trappers and trail-men of the fur companies. They were calling for missionary establishments elsewhere. East of the Cascade mountains, at Clatsop, in the Umpqua, among the Cayuses and Nez Perces. An emergency of civilization and christianity was upon the land. Jason Lee, the Corypheus of this band of Christian civilizers, returned to the East, by the trail by which he came out, to secure help adequate to the great emergency. His appeals from Boston to Charleston, from St. Louis to New York, on the rostrum and through the press, in the winter of 1838 and the summer of 1839, awakened profound and widespread interest, not only in his special work but in Oregon itself. He asked for four or five missionary helpers. The great church to which he appealed, judged that the demands were greater. Five clerical missionaries, one physician, six mechanics, four farmers, one steward or business-manager, four female teachers; thirty-six adults in all, together with seventeen children, constituted the reinforcement of the church, in whose employ Mr. Lee was laboring, judged not too large to meet the emergency of the hour. It was a missionary company, but it was not that only. It was an American colony; an educated, refined, patriotic colony of American citizens. When in the early summer of 1840, these fifty-three people united in the Willamette valley, with the sixteen who had preceded them, there was a truly American colony, west of the Cascade mountains, of nearly four-score souls,—a nucleus of civilization around which the elements of a great history might gather and enlarge and crystallize until a great and prosperous State should be the result.

"Man proposes; God disposes." So it was here. A single year while Mr. Lee was absent from the country, had touched the Indian tribes as with a pestilence. They were wasting out of being. The beautiful Willamette was to be dedicated to something greater and grander than even Indian missionary establishments. A stronger race, with a purpose and a power that could carry

the country to the highest forms of civilized society and life was to have and to hold it. Their vanguard of chosen men and women, chosen for their personal power and purpose, was here to fix and drive the initial stake from which should be traced the foundation measurements of the history of a thousand years. Nor was this altogether an unexpected condition. This great enterprise had the countenance of the national authorities with some reference to its political as well as its moral and religious significance. Of course it was known that, sooner or later, the Indian tribes here, as everywhere else, would disappear. The men in authority at Washington did not know this better than did the men who constituted this missionary company. Indeed they did not know it as well. But it came sooner than was anticipated, though not too soon for the safety of American interests; as the pressure of events in Washington and in London were hurrying the two nations toward a final issue of their struggles for Oregon, with the coming of this fate—sad, it would seem, to the Indian tribes—there was a necessary failure comparatively, of these Indian missions. But that failure was one of the conditions of the incoming of that after civilization the germ of which was in that colony of American men and women that had thus strangely been set down here just in time to give it most potent relation to what was to be. Still, for three years, the work of this company of people was, as far as those immediately about them were concerned, endeavoring to do good to the decaying remnants of the Indian tribes. Besides the missionaries and those immediately connected with them, the Indians, few and feeble as they were, were all upon whom they could bestow labor or sympathy. As to themselves they were waiting, becoming acquainted with the geography and resources of the country. They were young people. Hardly a person forty years of age among them. They could afford to wait and be ready for what was ready for them.

Our readers will see when they reach and study the history of "Immigration" as treated

hereafter in this book, that the autumn of 1843 dates a change in the population of the country of such a character as necessarily to close, in large measure, the era of Indian missions in Oregon. It is true there were local interappings and overlappings, but after that date the white and the American predominates in the country over the Red and the Hudson's bay. Hence we do not trace the history of this first established and strongest mission farther than that period; but consider its personnel as afterward absorbed into the larger life of a commonwealth of which itself had been a most potent creator. As we conclude our distinctive reference to this individual mission, the fairness of history requires us to give the names of the gentlemen then constituting it, or had been prominently connected with it. They were Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepard, who had died, P. L. Edwards, who had returned to the States, David Leslie, H. K. W. Perkins, Elijah White, who had also returned to the States, A. Beers, W. H. Wilson, Alvin F. Waller, Gustavus Hines, George Abernethy, Hamilton Campbell.

The same incidents that at the beginning awakened such an intense interest in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America for the Indians of the Rocky mountains and beyond thrilled with the same intensity the other churches of the land. They began to project missionary work in that region at the same time. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, then representing the Presbyterian, Congregational and Dutch Reformed churches, was not backward in its purposes. Early in 1834 initial steps were taken. A commission to explore the country preparatory to the establishment of a mission was appointed, consisting of Rev. Samuel Parker, Rev. J. Dunbar, and Mr. S. Ellis. They left Ithaca, New York; in May, but reached St. Louis too late to join the caravans of fur traders for the Rocky mountains, and were obliged to defer the contemplated exploration until another year. Mr. Parker returned to New York, and Messrs. Dunbar and Ellis engaged in missionary labors among the

Pawnees. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Parker was joined by Dr. Marcus Whitman, and they reached St. Louis in April. In company with the annual caravan of the American Fur Company they proceeded westward as far as Green river, about fifty miles west of the summit of the Rocky mountains, the rendezvous of that company. Here they met a large number of the Indians of the Columbia, and the information they received from them, together with that from trappers, traders, and travelers whom they met here, was such as decided them to establish a mission on or near the middle Columbia. In furtherance of that decision Dr. Whitman returned to the East, and Mr. Parker continued his journey to the Columbia. He visited Walla Walla, Vancouver, the mission of Mr. Lee in the Willamette, and after completing his observations returned to New York by the way of the Sandwich islands and cape Horn in 1837.

Two Nez Percés Indians accompanied Dr. Whitman on his return to New York, where their appearance as specimens of the tribe among which it was proposed to establish a mission excited the greatest curiosity and interest.

In the spring of 1836 Dr. Whitman and his wife, to whom he was but recently married, with Rev. H. H. Spaulding and his young wife, and Mr. W. H. Gray as secular agent of the mission proceeded to the frontier of Missouri, and uniting themselves to the American Fur Company's convoy proceeded across the continent to the place fixed upon for their missionary work among the Cayuses at Waiilatpu and among the Nez Percés at Lapwai.

This journey is justly celebrated in history as the first ever made by white women across the Rocky mountains. That alone was sufficient to make the names of Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding historic. It writes them on the page of history as heroines. They were the first white women whose blue eyes ever looked into the black orbs of the aboriginal daughters of the Columbia. That makes their arrival date an epoch in Oregon history. While they were

coming by land, others were on the way by sea, but these were first by a few months, and no fair hand has ever been raised, or ever will be raised, to pluck the crown of this great distinction from their brows. They were personally worthy of it, and we are glad to study them in their unique and magnificent isolation in historic story. Full as was this journey with thrilling incident, we can do no more than, with these few sentences, conduct these missionaries to their place where, two years after Jason Lee had established the Methodist mission in the Willamette, they began thus in interior Oregon.

The same general course of incident marked the work of these missions as did that already described in the Willamette valley. There was, however, a difference in one important respect. The Indians of the interior were very superior physically and intellectually to those nearer the coast. Hence, while the tribes of the Willamette were smitten with decay these were yet vigorous and comparatively numerous. Seven years, therefore, after the Indian mission work was almost or entirely abandoned in the Willamette, that in this region was enjoying its greatest prosperity. But it was only to meet the same fate at last, except as the Indians themselves have proved capable of so far resisting the enfeebling and destructive contact with a miscellaneous white population, and have maintained an existence as a people even until this day; while those of the Willamette as tribes and nations, have long since disappeared.

From time to time these missions of the American Board of Church and Foreign Missions were re-enforced by the addition of a class of men and women worthy to be what their position made them, founders of a civilization. Some of the gentlemen composing the mission became most important and honored instruments in the settlement of great questions of State, and in the final establishment of the institutions of civil society here. Notably this was true of Dr. Whitman, the record of whose heroic efforts to benefit Oregon, as well as of his tragic death as a martyr to his steadfast purpose

of life, is given elsewhere, and need not be repeated here. Like those whose work in the Willamette we have partially recorded, these were among the best of men. We make no attempt to enshrine them, nor even to exalt them above other men who came after them. They had weaknesses and defects, but they are the weaknesses of strong natures, the defects common to humanity. Without a question any impartial history of the times from 1836 to 1847, will write the names of Whitman, Spaulding, Ellis, Walker, Gray, and their companions and collaborators among the few dozens of names that were foremost in laying deep and broad the foundation of the great commonwealth that is now what it is, because the men whose lives and work projected it, were what they were.

The history of the institution and work of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church in Oregon is more difficult to trace than is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or of the American Board. The reasons are obvious to those who have made the methods of that church at all a study. Their work is more distinctly a church work than is that of any other body of Christian people. It consists more exclusively of catechetical instruction, and the observance of certain forms of ritual observances, than any other. There is less publicity to it. They do not organize communities with a public life outside of the ecclesiastical and church life they inculcate. Their missionaries come and go unheralded and unannounced. Without a family life themselves, they appear for a day or a year, then move forward and another takes the vacated place. What has been done or has not been done is not proclaimed. Silent, self-contained, with the air and aspect of men who are moved, instead of moving with a self-purpose, except it be a purpose to obey what is commanded, they do their work with a patience, a devotion, a self-forgetfulness that is worthy of all praise as a method of ecclesiastical proselytism. These methods and peculiarities are not mentioned as derogatory to them, but only to account for the difficulty a writer experiences

in following the lines of their history. And if these peculiarities render it difficult to do this in established conditions of society, they render it much more difficult when the field is such as Oregon was when they entered into it.

The Roman Catholics were the third to enter the missionary field in Oregon. Their first priests, Rev. Francis N. Blanchet and Rev. Modest Demuse, came overland from Montreal with the regular Hudson's Bay Express, reaching Vancouver on the 24th of November, 1838. They came at the instance of the Hudson's Bay Company. They were British subjects, although French themselves, and the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company were mostly French Canadians, and Roman Catholic in their religious belief and sympathies. Many of these, at first, received the Protestant missionaries gladly, and attended upon their ministry, but the very presence of these suggested and awakened a desire in their hearts for teachers of their own faith. This was but natural. The influence of these French Canadian subjects of Great Britain over the Indians was very great, and it was soon felt against the Protestant missions. As we have shown in our chapter on "The Hudson's Bay Company and the Protestant Missions," the leading men of that company did all they could to encourage their coming and facilitate their work when here, because they were British subjects, and because they were Roman Catholics, and therefore most against the only American influence then in the country—the Protestant missions. This they had a right to do, and our duty is only to record it.

But the coming of the Roman Catholic priests introduced an element of discord and trouble into the country that bore very bitter fruit in after years, and this seems the only proper place to fairly consider it. This we shall try to do both judiciously and judiciously, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

It is necessary to observe that there had been no controversies between, nor because of, the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. and those of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. There were two reasons for this. First, the religious ends before both were the same; they were not aiming to make sectaries of the Indians, but to make Christians of them. Second, they were all Americans, and therefore there was no division of political or national grounds. The priests of the Roman Church differed at both these points, and that difference was at the basis of all the bitter controversies of that period of Oregon history, and of those that have been continued from it down to the present by some writers on both sides,—a controversy into which we shall not enter further than to state it historically.

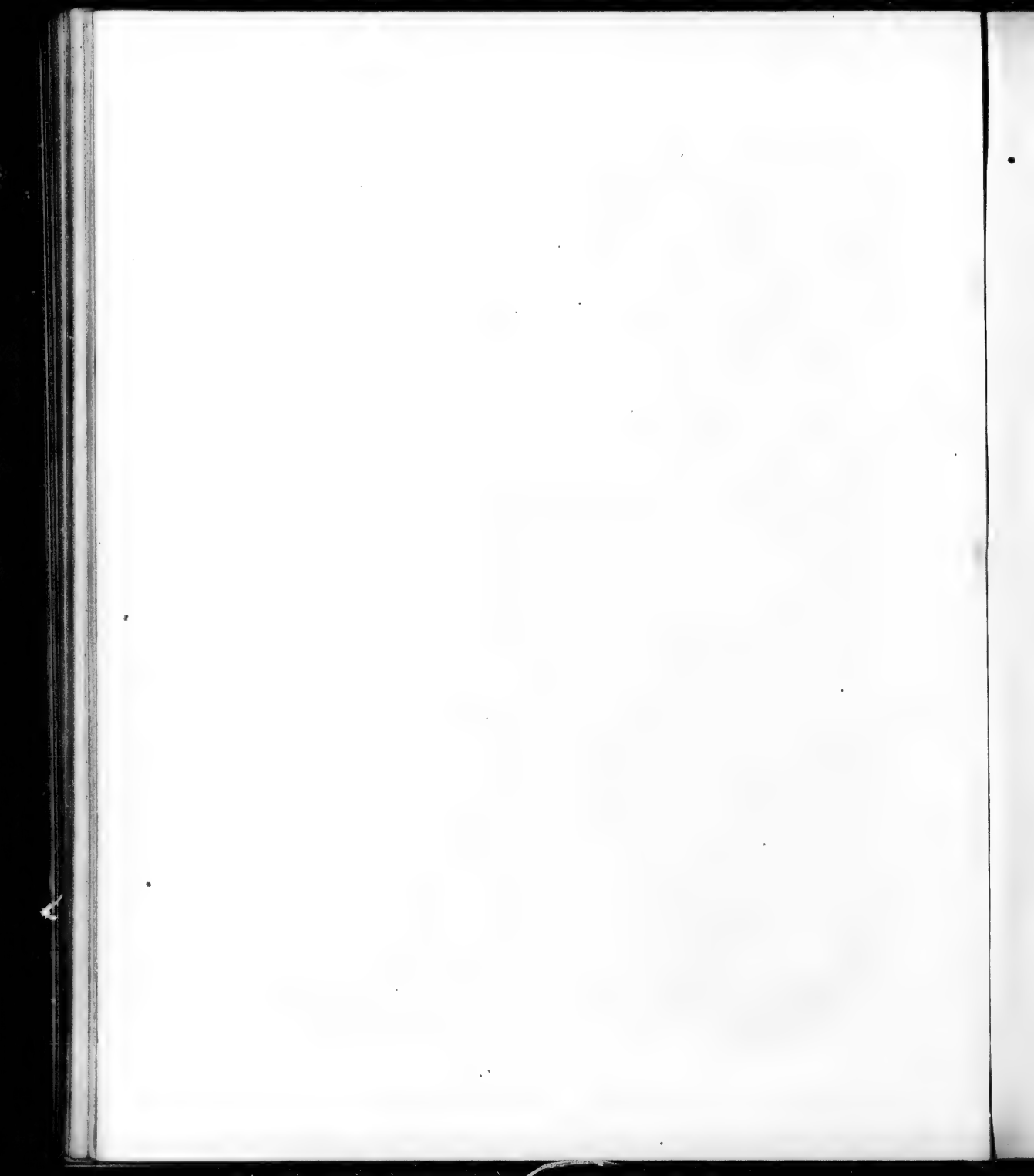
It is exceeding difficult to discuss religious differences so that the discussion itself does not become a special plea on the side of the writer himself. It is equally difficult to make such discussion reasonably intelligent to the un-churched reader. But we will try to do both.

Of course the original basis of the controversy was theological—churchly,—Romanism vs. Protestantism,—which is true and which is false. This we do not debate, but it was the core of the trouble. Out of the convictions of either party and both parties on this subject came their intense zeal and bitterness against each other.

The Protestant missions and missionaries took too much counsel of their prejudices and desires. They did not sufficiently consider that the Romish priests had the same rights in the country, either religiously or politically, as they had. Their being first gave them no pre-emptive right to control the religion of the people. To a very great degree they forgot or ignored this very obvious and fundamental principle of human freedom: consequently they met the priests with protests against their presence, and probably a somewhat acrimonious denunciation of their teachings and themselves. It is very clear to any candid reader of the historical literature of this period that such was especially the spirit of the missionaries of the American Board, as it was, to a less extent, of those of the Methodist Board. Instances might



CRATER LAKE AND CONE.—ELEVATION, 6,500 FEET. DEPTH OF WATER, 2,500—(S. OREGON.)



be given and language quoted to evidence this, but its concession by a Protestant writer is sufficient.

On the other hand, the priests made it a special purpose to break down and destroy the Protestant missions. Instead of opening new fields to any considerable extent, they established their missions almost by the very doors of the Protestant missions. They declared it to be their purpose to antagonize and destroy them. This was in entire consistency with their beliefs as churchmen, and we do not write of it as a crime, but simply as a fact, leaving the reader to his own conclusions. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, afterward archbishop of Oregon City, with whom the writer had a personal acquaintance, wrote historically, at a later day, of the work of their priests at that time, thus:

"They were to warn their flocks against the danger of seduction, to destroy the false impression already received, to enlighten and confirm the faith of the wavering and deceived consciences, * * * and it was enough for them to hear that some false prophet [meaning Protestant missionary] had penetrated into a place, or intended visiting some locality, to induce the missionaries to go there immediately, to defend the faith and keep error from propagating itself."

In another place, and in reference to the particular mission of the Methodist Church at Nesqually, north of the Columbia river, the same eminent ecclesiastic wrote:

"The first mission to Nesqually was made by Father Demus, who celebrated the first mass in the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company, on April 22 (1839), the day after he arrived. His visit at such a time was forced upon him by the establishment of a Methodist mission for the Indians. * * * After having given orders to build a chapel, and said mass outside the fort, he parted with them, blessing the Lord for the success of his mission among the whites and Indians, and reached Cowlitz on Monday, the 30th, with the conviction that his mission

at Nesqually had left a very feeble chance for a Methodist mission there."

This statement of this most influential and controlling man, in regard to the modes and purposes of the work of the Roman Catholic missions, certainly justifies the statement we have made in regard to them, historically.

Among the Indians the Catholic missionaries were more successful than the Protestant, in the sense of gaining more adherents. Their methods and principles made this inevitable. With them Christians were constituted by sacraments; with the Protestants, by life. With them baptism opened the door of the kingdom of heaven; with the Protestants, a renewed nature. The difference was radical, and with uneducated and unreasoning Indians, altogether in favor of Romanists. The symbols and ceremonies of that church were far more alluring to the Indian, easily approachable through his sensuous organs, but harder to reach through reason and conscience, than were the high idealism and lofty spirituality of Protestant teaching. Mr. Blanchet was right when he said: "The sight of the altar vestments, sacred vessels and great ceremonies were drawing their attention a great deal more than the cold, unavailable, long lay services of Brother Waller;" and this fully accounts for the greater influence of the priests over the Indian mind. There was, however, another reason that should be noted, namely, the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indians, which was very great and always favorable to the Romanists, while the Protestants were in close affiliation with the Americans, indeed, at this time constituted the American element of the country. It can hardly be necessary to draw this parallel and contrast further.

From the time of the arrival of Messrs. Blanchet and Demus, in 1838, priests continued to arrive and scatter over the country. In 1847, nine years after the first arrival, the Roman Catholic Church had so increased that Oregon City was constituted an Episcopal See, with Rev. F. N. Blanchet as its bishop. The

total number of clergymen employed was twenty-six, with five churches in the Willamette valley, three north of the Columbia river, with quite a number of Indian missions in

different parts of the country. It can hardly be needful to follow the history of these missions, as separate departments of the life of the common Oregon, farther.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

HOW CONSTITUTED—SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE—ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COUNTRY—EXTENT OF ITS OPERATIONS—THE NORTHWESTERN COMPANY—UNION OF THE COMPANIES—STAKES PLAYED FOR—DR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN—GROWTH OF THE COMPANY—CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—CAPTAIN WYETH AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—ERECTION OF FORT HALL—REACHES VANCOUVER—FORT WILLIAM BUILT—SALE TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—ALL RIVALRY CRUSHED—RULING POLICY OF THE COMPANY—STATEMENT OF A CHAPLAIN—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SOCIALLY.

THE Hudson's Bay Company was constituted by royal charter, given by Charles II on the 16th day of May, 1670. It gave the "government and company and their successors the exclusive right to trade, fish and hunt in the waters, bays, rivers, lakes and creeks entering into Hudson's straits, together with all the lands and territories not already occupied or granted to any of the king's subjects or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state." The company had eighteen original incorporators, at the head of whom was Prince Rupert; hence the name Rupert's land was once given to that region. The first object of the company, as named in its charter, was "the discovery of a new passage into the South sea," as the Pacific ocean was then generally called.

Some curious and interesting facts touching the pretended ownership of the region in which these "exclusive rights" were thus presumptuously ceded, appear both before and after this time. In 1632, Charles I of England had resigned to Louis XIII of France the sovereignty of the

country, and the French king gave a charter to a French company who occupied it, and it was called Acadia, or New France. Notwithstanding Great Britain, by this act of Charles I, had thus given up its right to the somewhat mythical region indicated, the second Charles asserted that right in the giving of this charter to the Hudson's Bay Company. Still, in the terms of the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, twenty-seven years after the Hudson's Bay Company received its charter, the whole country was confirmed to France by Great Britain, and no reservation of British rights, or of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, was made. This, at the present time, since all questions of rights, real or pretended, have been definitely settled, is of interest only as showing upon what flimsy prettexts the sovereigns of western Europe asserted ownership of vast regions of country on the American continent, and how they used these "rights" as the small change that settled balances in their accounts with each other, not more than 200 years ago.

For 100 years little comparatively of interest

attached to the company, and few results of public importance are recorded. Something was done in the line of geographical discoveries in the northwestern parts of America, and the leaders of the company were growing hopeless of the discovery of an inland channel from the Atlantic to the Pacific. About 1778, Frobisher established a trading post on lake Athabasca, about 1,200 miles from lake Superior. Ten years later it was abandoned and Fort Chipewyan was built on the southwest shore of the same water. From this post Sir Alexander Mackenzie made an expedition down the river that bears his name, to the Arctic, and returned in 102 days. In the autumn of 1791, he started to explore a route to the South sea,—the Pacific ocean. He ascended Peace river to its head in the Rocky mountains, and in that dreary solitude made his winter quarters with his ten men. They were snowbound until May, when they resumed their journey, and in June came to the divide, and saw for the first time the waters that flowed toward the Pacific,—a sight that no white man had ever before beheld. In July, they came in sight of the sea and were soon upon its shores. There, on a bold rock, facing Asia, this great explorer painted in vermilion these words: "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three." This was the first expedition of white men across the continent to the Pacific ocean. It was a great feat, and had in it the presage of great events, to which our history will soon come. So valuable were his discoveries considered to Great Britain, that he was rewarded for them by the honor of knighthood in 1801.

Mackenzie was a man of far more than ordinary ability. He had a statesmanlike grasp of mind, unconquerable determination, clear and penetrating foresight, and by his personal explanations and recommendations laid a foundation for much of the subsequent claims of Great Britain to the regions west of the Rocky mountains, and to more of the future progress and prosperity of the Hudson's Bay Company on

that field. The point he reached on the Pacific coast was within the present limits of British Columbia (latitude 53° 21'), and clearly within the limits of the claim made by the United States, which afterward became the slogan of a great national party in one of the most exciting presidential contests in our history, when "The whole of Oregon or none," "Fifty-Four, Forty or Fight," streamed on banners and were shouted by the people all over the land. He was the first and ablest representatives of Great Britain in her quest for other empire on the American continent as a compensation for that which had been snatched from her grasp by the American Revolution, that had closed but ten years before.

The attitude of the Hudson's Bay Company toward the vast region over which its charter assumed to give authority was actually that of sovereignty. They legislated for it, governed it, made war and peace within it, and all other people were forbidden to "visit, haunt, frequent, trade, traffic, or adventure" within it! There was, of course, a confession of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, in fact that their charter was from it, but the power of the company was practically absolute. For all these rights and prerogatives the company was to pay an annual revenue of "two elks and two black beavers," to be collected on the grounds of the company.

With such unlimited prerogatives, in such a vast and productive field of trade, the company could not but rapidly increase in wealth and power. With these came a grasping avarice and a bold and inexorable spirit. The company stretched out its arms like a huge commercial octopus, and drew into itself all opposing and rival interests from the Yukon to the Sacramento, from the Arctic to Salt Lake, and from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Columbia. What came in and what went out of the country was at its dictation. The Indian and the European alike did the bidding of the giant monopoly. Not to do it was to perish. This power was reaching out and preparing to en-

fold in its grasp all of the Pacific coast from American Russia to Spanish California.

The original stock of this company was only \$50,820. In fifty years it had made its stockholders rich, besides trebling its stock twice by profits alone. In 1821, its capital stock had gone up to \$457,380, and in that year it absorbed the Northwest Company of Montreal, with a capital equal to its own.

The Northwest Company was the Canadian British rival and competition of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was organized by the principal merchants of Montreal in 1787, especially to control and monopolize the fur trade over the boundless forests of the Canadas, and stretching westward and northward along lakes Huron and Superior to the chain of great and small lakes, to lakes Winnipeg and Athabasca, and along the Saskatchewan and the Red River of the North, following up the game and the Indians wherever they could be found. Though these were both British companies, yet the rivalry and hostility between them was as radical as they could have been between either of them and any rival American company.

There were many reasons for that hostility. The Hudson's Bay Company was the older and more powerful, and held letters patent from the British crown, and its organization and personnel were more distinctively English than the other, which was largely of the French Canadian type. Besides, the great profitability of the fur trade at that time made it a prize for commercial adventure eagerly to contend for. Hence, as the Northwest Company was reaping a rich harvest from its trade in these regions, and was pushing that trade farther and farther westward and southward and northward, the Hudson's Bay Company began to set up rival establishments and place rival trades by the side of theirs. Personal friendship could not long continue when commercial interests came into such sharp competition. The result was open war between the two companies. Forts were captured, prisoners taken and held in captivity, nations of the same country and subjects of the

same king. Earl Selkirk, of the Hudson's Bay Company, resolved to establish a colony of Scotch and Irish Hudson's Bay people on the Red river, where was the great depot of the Northwest Company, and which that company considered its own ground. His first attempt was a partial failure, but he was skillful and determined enough to detach some of the most important partisans of the Northwest Company from its service, and to unite them to that of the Hudson's Bay Company. Among them was Colin Robertson, one of the most successful traders and astute administrators of the company, to whom he committed the control of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company in all that region. He pursued a most vigorous policy against the company with which he was so lately identified. The colony at Red river was re-established. This only intensified the strife, and finally led to several severe battles, in one of which Governor Semple of the Red river colony and five other officers of the colony and fifteen men were killed. The result of these conflicts, on the whole, was favorable to the Hudson's Bay Company, but they left the companies exhausted, and in 1821, to save anything from the wreck of the conflict, the companies amalgamated, and the name of the Northwest Company was lost, all becoming the Hudson's Bay Company.

The strongest play of this now twice-grown giant for the heaviest stakes was yet to be cast. While in London and in Washington diplomats were debating, and governments trying to foil each other by a play of technicalities, this giant corporation was nurturing all its powers and gathering up all its resources ready to cast them into the scale, when at last the contending nations should poise the beam for a last decision. Its play was first for itself, after that for Great Britain, but always against America.

What this company first desired was to hold the country over which it ruled with such absolute sway in its old condition of barbarism. It had no instinct of civilization in it. It cared nothing for humanity—for man—only as man

could be made a machine for the use of its money-making greed. For its purposes a stolid and unreasoning Indian, with bow and steel-trap, roaming the hills or trapping the water courses for bear or beaver, was worth far more than the scholar in the schoolroom, or the plowman in the field. The Indian's wigwam was better than marble palaces. The silent prow of the birchen canoe was far more to be desired than the rush and roar of the wheels of the steamer. The sharp crack of the huntsman's rifle in the dark forest was far more musical to their ears than the roar of the paved streets of the metropolis. All these, and everything kindred to these, were what the Hudson's Bay Company thus sought for itself.

Let the reader pause a little here and remember that the region this company was thus endeavoring, by the unscrupulous use of all its power, to save to itself, and for that end to keep in its old barbaric state, was all that wonderful land in which now the four great States of the American Union—Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho—then all called Oregon—now hold a population, a wealth and a culture greater than the entire thirteen States at the close of the Revolution. Let him add to this all of British Columbia, itself a very empire of prosperous and cultivated civilization, and he will see for what enormous stakes this powerful company was playing its desperate game from the time of its union with the Northwest Company for at least a quarter of a century. Surely the prize for which it struggled was well worth all its ventures.

Next to the keeping of the country for its own purposes of trade, it was the wish of this company to put enough vested interests in it to swing the scale of ultimate ownership in favor of Great Britain. Indeed it early became apparent to the company that this was the only means of saving it to itself. Of disinterested patriotism—country for country's sake—it had none. Notwithstanding many of its leaders and managers were eminent in abilities, and even high in the confidence of the English govern-

ment, they lived and wrought and wrote with this ultimate end forever in view,—subordinating country to company and patriotism to self.

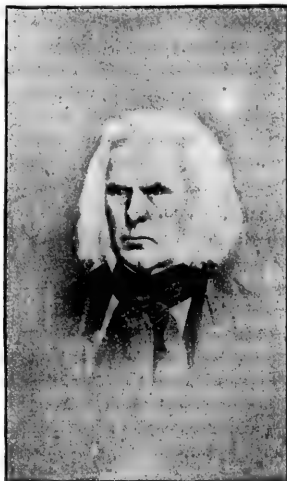
We do not mean to say that in this these men were worse than other men. They were like other men; and in their very faithfulness to the ends for which their company existed there was much that the historian must admire, though he may not commend the end for which they so strongly strove. No company's affairs were ever more ably administered, nor were means ever more wisely adapted to ends, than here. The agents of the company were everywhere, watchful, vigilant; friends, if friendship would serve their purposes best, but enemies as readily as friends, if enmity better secured the object for which the company existed. Such was the Hudson's Bay Company when history brings us to the verge of the decisive conflict of diplomacy, almost of arms for the ultimate ownership of Oregon.

With the union of the Hudson's Bay Company with the Northwest Company in 1821, there came into the consolidated and greatly enlarged Hudson's Bay Company a gentleman destined to a larger place and greater influence in its history, and the history of the country for a full quarter of a century, than any other man. It was Dr. John McLaughlin. The position he occupied and the influence he exerted in the country fully justifies us in pausing in the midst of our story to give some brief characterization of this historic personage.

Dr. John McLaughlin was by birth a Canadian, by blood a Scotch-Englishman. He was an educated physician, and early entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company as such, and served in that capacity at Winnipeg. Such was his zeal and intelligence, however, that he exercised a very commanding influence over the counsels of the company, and at length when his company was merged into the Hudson's Bay, he became a factor in that company, in which his abilities received their legitimate appreciation, and he was made governor of all its territory and business west of the

Rocky mountains. This made him practically a dictator in a country twelve hundred miles long and a thousand miles broad.

In person Dr. McLaughlin was of most imposing mien. He stood six feet and three inches in his "moccasins," for he wore the Indian moccasin generally to the end of his life—was erect as a fir tree, and moved with a stately and even majestic tread. His face was full and florid and cleanly shaven, and his eye a clear blue. When the writer's personal acquaintance with him began, in 1853, his full hair was like a silver



DR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

crown, and worn full and flowing, reaching nearly to his shoulders, and his eye had yet a quick and darting fire. His movements were decisive, if not quick. His voice in ordinary conversation was low, and his speech somewhat slow, but when excited it rang sharply and decisively out, like that of a man, who was accustomed to his own way in all that he cared to do at all. The writer was then a young man, just entering upon his life-work in Oregon, while Dr. McLaughlin had then, for some years, been a private citizen; but his appearance was so venerable and august, his position in the country

had been so commanding and his history so remarkable, that he seemed to my imagination the most impressive personality I had ever beheld. To this day I doubt whether a more imposing physical presence ever walked the streets of this great Northwest than that of Dr. John McLaughlin.

His character was as marked as his presence. He had a very high sense of personal honor, and his integrity was beyond question. He was generous and humane to an unusual degree. Quite a number, now among the wealthy and distinguished citizens of Oregon, owe their first commercial positions in the trade of this coast to his helpful hand. And, after the acrimonies arising from the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was governor, as the overweening monopoly of the coast have passed largely out of the personal remembrance of the people, and Dr. McLaughlin is remembered only as the man and the citizen that he appeared after he closed his connection with that gigantic corporation. There is no name held in higher veneration by the citizens of Oregon than his.

With the Hudson's Bay Company, the period from 1821 to 1833 was an era of growth, and yet of consolidation. Nothing occurred to disturb the equanimity of its rule. Its power touched every center and circumference of the vast territory of its operations. True, some American fur companies, like that of Sublette, Smith and Bridger, or some independent traders and trappers like Bonneville and Wyeth, now and then ventured over the line of its assumed rights along the gorges of the Rocky mountains, but it had only to speak and they disappeared. Even before this era it had absorbed Astor's company, as we have before noticed. It would extend this portion of our work unduly were we to follow in detail the adventures of the gentlemen and servants of this company through this decade of its greatest power and prosperity. During this time the diplomatic debate between Great Britain and the United States as to the ownership of Oregon passed through many

changes, but seemed not to advance toward any settlement. Both parties were claimants of the country, but both were wary, procrastinating, and fearful of a final tender of terms. Great Britain seemed to have justest reason to postpone decision. The Hudson's Bay Company was British. It held the situation with a grasp it seemed nothing could unloose. Its brigades of boats were on every stream and its hunters and trappers on every trail. There were literally none to oppose them. Their small but wonderful circle of leaders like Simpson, McLaughlin and Douglas, were planning with marvelous foresight and ability to retain for England what their former enterprise and courage had apparently gained,—all the Pacific coast from California to the Russian possessions,—a region they well knew to be among the fairest and most fruitful on the globe. They held a first mortgage—that of possession upon it. But give them time and they would do the rest. So diplomacy waited upon possession, trusting that might would make right, and the young republic on the Atlantic shore would, in some critical and nervous hour, surrender to power what was clearly her right in law. But both Britain and the Hudson's Bay Company had left out of their account the most decisive element—determination of history, as we shall subsequently see. Meanwhile the relations of the Hudson's Bay Company, with competitors in its field, whether associated or individual, require some consideration.

Subsequent to the defeat of the grand project of John Jacob Astor, as already related, the expedition of Captain Bonneville was the first that held within itself any real threat to the supremacy of the Hudson's Bay Company in the region now known as Oregon. As it seems needful to maintain the continuity of history, and enable our readers to understand the latent, as well as the obvious, causes that finally wrought out the history of the Pacific Northwest, to give some brief account of that expedition, a few sentences regarding Captain Bonneville here will be acceptable to the reader:

He was of French parentage, born in the city of New York about the close of the American Revolution. He inherited all the French volatility and fervor of imagination, though it was disciplined in his early years by mathematical studies. He was educated in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he entered the army, and was for a number of years stationed on the far western frontier. The inactive and uneventful life of a soldier in time of peace ill suited his active and adventurous temperament, and naturally his eyes turned toward the unexplored regions of the Rocky mountains as the field offering incident and excitement enough to gratify his ambition. He obtained leave of absence from the army, and secured from the major-general commanding it, from the secretary of war and from the president more than a quasi-indorsement of his plans. He succeeded in interesting with himself Alfred Seaton, of New York, a gentleman of high respectability and influence, and formed an association with adequate means for the prosecution of his expensive project. Mr. Seaton was the more ready to aid Captain Bonneville from having been associated with Mr. Astor's enterprise, and was one of the patriotic American youths who were at Astoria at the time of its surrender to the British. He hoped to contribute to the raising again of the flag of his own country on the shores of the Columbia. Captain Bonneville was also on close terms with Mr. Astor himself.

Prepared for his adventurous expedition, Captain Bonneville found himself in the early spring of 1832 on the western frontier at Fort Osage, Missouri, when he enlisted a force of 110 men, mostly experienced in the craft of the plains and mountains, and ready for any enterprise of profit or danger. On the 1st of May of that year he began his march westward.

To Captain Bonneville belongs the historic distinction of first conducting wagons to and over the summit of the Rocky mountains. This was a distinct gain for civilization, as it introduced civilized methods of locomotion in the

place of those of the barbarous Indian or the white marauder. These first meant every succeeding wheel of trader or emigrant or locomotive; and, though the world did not see it, they meant Oregon for the Americans instead of the English.

The exciting adventures of his journey westward cannot be followed here. His route was across the then unpathed solitudes where now are the wonderful States of Kansas and Nebraska, and he opened for wagons the identical road traveled by emigrants from western Missouri to Oregon until the rail-car displaced the ox-wagon, nearly forty years after he had pioneered the way. From the 1st of May to the 24th of July, his long cavalcade of wagons and horsemen moved slowly westward and upward. At noon of that day he was beyond the divide of the Rocky mountains and encamped on a branch of Green river, then called Seeds-Keo Agio, or Sage Hen river. On the 27th of July he reached Green river—the “rendezvous” of the trappers and traders of the Rocky mountains for that year,—at least a hundred miles within the limits of Oregon as the maps then described it.

He had now entered a region of indescribably wild and broken mountain ranges, and hence he determined here to abandon his wagons—the first, we repeat, even to pass the gates of the Rocky mountains—and on the 22d of August packed his horses and began his march still westward, having selected the valley of Salmon river, near where Salmon City, in Idaho, is now situated, as the place for his winter's cantonment.

A full year was spent in the region contiguous to this place, and the following December he established his winter quarters on the Portneuf river. But his main purpose in coming to the mountains was yet unfulfilled. When all was settled for his people in their winter encampment, with three trusted and hearty mountaineers, he mounted his horse on Christmas morning of 1833, for an expedition of great peril, as well as of great historic importance, namely,

to penetrate the Blue mountains, visit the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia river, and gain such information as he could of the country itself and of the great company that controlled it.

There is a temptation to the pen of the writer to follow this wonderful midwinter journey of this wonderfully resolute explorer down the storm-swept plains of the Snake river, amid the snow-clad summits of the Blue mountains, across the alway interesting “Grande Ronde” valley, then along a devious way among the heights of “Immaho,” as Bonneville writes it, and finally, having scaled these icy pinnacles into the valley of the Columbia and to Fort Walla Walla, the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia river east of the Cascade mountains; but space forbids the thrilling recount.

Captain Bonneville reached Fort Walla Walla on the 4th day of March, 1834. Though received politely, as a man, by Mr. Pambrun, in charge for the Hudson's Bay Company, when he sought to purchase some supplies for his return journey to the Portneuf, he was plainly told he could have nothing. The policy of that company was to discourage all trade and all traders but its own. While Captain Bonneville was a guest he could have food and polite attention as such, but when Captain Bonneville was on the trail, a trader representing an American interest, he was to the Hudson's Bay Company a foe, and it were better to that great British corporation if he perished than if he lived. He could therefore have nothing. Piqued and irritated, and disdaining to receive courtesies as a man that were forbidden him as an American, on the 6th day of March, having received the hospitality of the Hudson's Bay Company only two days, he set out on his return to his people in the valley of Snake river. After many vicissitudes among the snows of the Blue mountains he reached the place of their encampment on the 1st of June.

The result of this exploration of Captain Bonneville was to satisfy him of two things: First, that an American trade could profitably be

opened in the valley of the Columbia; and, second, (that any such attempt would meet the determined and unscrupulous opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company. Future events demonstrated that in the first judgment he was mistaken, while in the second he was unhappily correct. Still such was the conviction of his own mind that, one year later, he prepared to put his opinions to the test by a second visit to the Columbia at the head of a trading company of twenty-three men. He left his encampment on Bear river on the 3d day of July, 1834, again traversed the dreary plains of Snake river, penetrated the Blue mountains near the line of the old "emigrant road" and reached the Umatilla river (called "Ottolais" by him) about the middle of September. Being now within thirty miles of Fort Walla Walla, he sent forward a detachment of his company to procure food, as he was in danger of famine. They met with a peremptory refusal of the Hudson's Bay Company, who added to the inhospitality of refusing food for the almost famishing camp, an attempt to seduce the men from the service of Captain Bonneville by most tempting offers of employment if they would abandon his employ. They refused, and returned to the camp of the Captain empty-handed. He instantly broke up his camp, followed down the Umatilla river to the Columbia, and endeavored to open a trade with the Indians for fish and other food, but the Hudson's Bay Company had forbidden them to hold any communication with the Americans, and they kept almost entirely out of his sight. He endeavored to force his way down the Columbia river to the Willamette, where he intended to establish his winter quarters, but it was everywhere the same; not an article of provisions could be obtained. To keep his men from starvation two of his horses were killed for food. But to unhorse his company even to sustain life here was certainly to lose all their lives. An enemy he could not see confronted him everywhere, and inhospitable Nature seemed in league with that enemy to destroy him. The reader need not be told that that unseen enemy was the dread and deadly

influence of the Hudson's Bay Company, poisoning the suspicious and timid minds of the Indians against all that was American. The way before him to the Willamette was unknown. That valley itself was only a fable to his men lovely and rich indeed as a fable, but they dared not venture farther. Nothing seemed to remain to him but a hasty return to the Blue mountains, where deer and elk could be found for food, or death by starvation on the driving Columbia sand. The alternative of return and life was chosen, and reluctantly he faced his company eastward for the mountains. Thus Bonneville's struggle to establish an American traffic on the Columbia in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company ended in utter failure. Few among the men of the mountains and plains at that time had the courage and caution and will of Bonneville, and where he failed none need hope to succeed.

In subsequent years Bonneville, then a major in the United States Army, was put in command of the troops of the United States stationed at the old Hudson's Bay post of Vancouver, and there the writer met and conversed with him in the autumn of 1853. Suave, intelligent and filled with pioneer memories, and delighting to recount the incidents of his three years in the mountains of eastern Oregon from 1832 to 1835, where, though ostensibly a mere trader, he was there really under the sanction of the president of the United States as an observer of the attitudes and power of the Hudson's Bay Company, the representative and embodiment of the British Government in Oregon.

After the power of the Hudson's Bay Company had compassed the defeat of Bonneville's well-laid schemes, the next to try his prowess against it was Mr. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Indeed, Mr. Wyeth's adventure was partly contemporaneous with Captain Bonneville's, though its disastrous culmination was somewhat later. Like all men who assay such gigantic undertakings, Mr. Wyeth was ardent, enthusiastic, determined and capable of inspiring others with his own spirit. In 1832 he organized an emigrating company

of twenty-two persons in Massachusetts, for the purpose of proceeding to Oregon, and, together with that of establishing a trade with the Indians, occupy portions of the country as settlers.

With this company he started westward. Knowing little of the practical life on the frontier, it was not until they reached St. Louis and began to come into contact with such men as the Sublettes that the true character and great difficulty of the undertaking began to dawn upon their minds. Some of his party turned back, but Mr. Wyeth was made of hardy stuff, and with others he pushed forward, and finally reached the Columbia river and Vancouver; and, having made a somewhat cursory examination of the country, and being greatly impressed with its beauty and resources, returned to Boston and immediately entered on preparations to forward a ship-load of suitable merchandise the following year for the Columbia, while he, with an associated company of men, should return to Oregon by land and enter the list of competition with the Hudson's Bay Company in the very center of its power.

In connection with this journey of Mr. Wyeth occurred an event that incidentally illustrated the ability and disposition of the Hudson's Bay Company to do anything at any cost necessary to control the trade of all the West. It was this:

On his return eastward the year before, Mr. Wyeth had entered into a contract with one of the Sublettes in the Rocky mountains for the delivery of a large invoice of merchandise at the rendezvous of the following year. Mr. Wyeth, true to his part of the contract, brought forward the goods and had them at the rendezvous on Green river the latter part of June. Mr. Sublette is said to have violated his part of the contract under the urgent advice of others, and Mr. Wyeth found himself in the middle of the continent with a large invoice of merchandise, for which he had no market. He was highly and justly indignant, and told Mr. Sublette and his associates, who were trying to monopolize the

American trade with the Indians, that he "would roll a stone into their garden that they would not be able to get rid of." He immediately packed his goods, went on westward a few days' journey and erected Fort Hall, where he deposited his goods and opened a trade with the Indians and mountain men. The Hudson's Bay Company immediately established Fort Boise, farther down Snake river, as a rival to Fort Hall. Unable to cope with that company, Mr. Wyeth accepted an offer from it for the purchase of Fort Hall, and thus in a few months fulfilled his justifiable threat to Mr. Sublette and his associates by installing the Hudson's Bay Company several hundred miles farther east on Snake river than it had ever established a post before. No rival could stand before that company west of the summits of the Rocky mountains.

This done, Mr. Wyeth proceeded westward to Vancouver to await the arrival of his vessel, the brig *May Dacre*, that was expected in September. In due time she arrived, anchored in the lowest mouth of the Willamette river, and began discharging her cargo on Wapato, now Sauvies, island, where Mr. Wyeth erected a trading post called Fort William, in which he deposited his goods, and where he assayed to open up a traffic. His position was both well and poorly chosen. It was central to the lower Columbia and to the tribes that dwelt upon its banks, who traveled mostly in canoes. It was easy of access from the tribes of the Willamette. It was where seagoing craft could easily reach it. But it was within fifteen miles of Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in immediate rivalry with its most astute and accomplished leaders. In this respect his location was poorly chosen, and a very short time made it necessary for him here, as at Fort Hall, to accept the best terms he could obtain of that company and abandon his enterprise, and even the country itself. Mr. Wyeth, in a memorial to Congress on the Oregon question in 1839, says of that company: "Experience has satisfied me that

the entire weight of that company will be made to bear on any trader who shall attempt to prosecute his business within its reach. * *

* No sooner does an American concern start in this region than one of its trading parties is put in motion. A few years will make the country west of the mountains as completely English as they can desire."

With this complete failure of Mr. Wyeth's enterprise terminated the last organized effort of American traders to establish a successful rival to the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon, either for trade or the protection of American interests, and the advancement of American claims to the country itself; and 1834 closed and 1835 was ushered in with British supremacy represented by the Hudson's Bay Company apparently assured in all the country of the Columbia.

At this time, 1834, the Hudson's Bay Company had more than twenty posts in Oregon, and over 2,000 men in the various branches of their employ. There were probably not a hundred Americans in the same territory, and they were hunters and trappers, isolated and wandering over a vast region of country, too few to be formidable, and too dependent on the hospitality of that company to be dreaded as rivals. This showed Mr. Wyeth's statement to be true, that "the United States as a nation are unknown west of the mountains." The Hudson's Bay Company ruled supreme, and there seemed no probability to those on the ground that its supremacy would soon, if ever, be shaken. It is well, therefore, that we pause here and take a brief survey of what Oregon was in this supreme hour of Hudson's Bay domination.

It will be remembered that we are now writing of Oregon as it was understood in 1834, extending from the 42° to 54° 40' of north latitude, and from the Pacific ocean to the Rocky mountains. It was the distinct and avowed policy of the ruling company to keep back all settlement and hold the country only for the production of game. White men,

therefore, were unwelcome intruders, unless they were of those races ready to intermarry with Indian women, and thus render themselves fit for the barbaric purposes of that company. They would have no civilization, as we understand civilization. The greatest and ablest and best men among them were intermarried with the native women, and half-breed children swarmed around their habitations. These conditions were a necessity of their policy, and that policy was the only means of securing the ends for which the Hudson's Bay Company was organized, and for which it existed. We are speaking of this policy of the company as we saw it in the last days of its existence in Oregon, when it seemed to us so strange that intelligent and educated English, Scotch, and Canadian gentlemen could ever have fallen into such barbaric modes of domestic living. But we were then comparing their life with the ideals of our own New York training, and were ignorant of the history and avowed purpose of the company whose best social products we saw. When these were studied we plainly saw that this was not perverse criminality in the people we saw around us, but a commercial necessity in their relations of life. Anything that meant or typed the civilization of an American village would of necessity have been the germ of its destruction to the end for which all this system lived and wrought. Illustrating this, a statement of a chaplain at Moose Factory may be quoted. He said: "A plan I had devised for educating and training to some acquaintance with agriculture native children, was disallowed. * * * A proposal for forming a small Indian village near Moose Factory was not acceded to, and, instead, permission only given to attempt the location of one or two old men no longer fit for engaging in the chase, it being carefully and distinctly stated by Sir George Simpson that the company would not give them even a spade to commence their new mode of life!"

Coming to understand that this policy was the wisest, indeed, the only means of perpetuat-

ing the company itself, we soon found that the "gentlemen of the company," as they were called, personally were indeed gentlemen, while as officers of the company they were necessarily opposed to all that made for civilization. Hence we are able to write of Dr. McLaughlin as a man, as we have truly written. Let the reader himself apply these reflections to the Oregon of 1834, and he will understand what, socially and commercially, the Hudson's Bay Company, at its very best estate, and in the day of its supremest power, had made of one of the finest lands upon which shines the universal sun; and in this knowledge he will understand just what the Hudson's Bay Company meant to do for humanity. Almost necessarily its life was entirely hid behind the lids of its own ledger, and to

quote the language of Hazlitt, it "Had no ideas but those of custom and interest, and that on the narrowest scale."

We have said that the supremacy of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia, and through that company the ultimate ownership of Oregon by Great Britain, was "apparently assured" in 1834. But the genius and prophet of the downfall of the great company, and the defeat of British plans for the possession of the country, were then surveying Oregon, looking through the blue eyes of a pioneer missionary, who landed at Vancouver within a few days of the arrival of Mr. Wyeth, of whose coming and going we have previously spoken. Our next chapter will tell something of influences that proved too mighty for that power.



CHAPTER XII.

THE MISSIONS AND THE AMERICANIZATION OF OREGON.

THE GREAT RIVALS—EARLY FORM OF THE CONTEST—A NEW ELEMENT INTRODUCED—THE NEWLY MATCHED CONTENDANTS—HUDSON BAY'S COMPANY AT THE ZENITH OF ITS POWER—OREGON'S ONLY OCCUPANTS—ARRIVAL OF FOUR MEN—THEIR SUPPORT AND PATRONAGE—THEIR AMERICANISM—THE GROWTH OF THE MISSIONARY POWER—TWO CLASSES—THE METHODIST MISSIONS—MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD—INDEPENDENT MISSIONS—FACTS—WHAT THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY IS DOING—THE PEOPLE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—JASON LEE, THE CORYPHEUS OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT—HIS VISIT TO THE EAST AND RETURN—MISSIONS, THE CENTERS OF AMERICAN SENTIMENTS AND PEOPLE—CONTEST MORALLY CLOSED.

FROM the time that the claims of France and Spain to the Oregon country were finally transferred to the United States in 1803, there was as our readers have seen, no claimant contesting with the United States, and the ownership of the country but England. Its final possession by one or the other of these great powers was evidently in the way of the destiny of empire. They were nations of one blood, except that in the United States there

was a deeper tinge of the cavalier in the veins of the people than in England. Their very relationship and similarity of origin and of character, made them essentially rivals, jealous of each others power, and anxious to place barriers in the way of each other's advancement. Besides the United States were not far enough removed from the close of a successful rebellion against the mis-government of England, in which rebellion this country had snatched the

guerdon of her nationality from the dismembered empire of Great Britain for either to have come to an era of real friendliness and natural fraternity. The very actors in the events of 1776 and 1784, both in England and America, were yet in places of power in the two countries. They had not forgotten, and they had not forgiven. The Americans were the most forgiving, for they had won the most, and hence could most easily forgive. The British had lost the most, and hence were the sorest and most unrelenting. It was to be expected, therefore, that the struggle for what both so greatly desired, and each believed it owned, would be long and tenacious, and that it would be led through every possible chance and change before it would be finally decided.

We have seen how, in commerce by sea and river, and in the rivalries of the trail and the mountains, the fur companies that represented severally these two nationalities had met each other, and had in every contest of that character the representatives of England had defeated, thwarted and driven away the representatives of the United States, until, though there was a legal joint occupancy there was no real occupancy but that of Great Britain. From 1813, when the British flag was raised over Astoria, for a full score of years the stars and stripes waved in the skies of Oregon only as a transient visitor, while the cross of St. George symbolized the real ruling power over the country from the mountains to the sea. The Hudson's Bay Company, wholly representative of the designs and spirit of the British crown, and intensely loyal to them, held supreme dominion over the whole country. It seemed a foregone conclusion, that this powerful organization, with its great wealth, and its unrivaled facilities for transplanting its own numerous people into the fruitful soil of these Pacific valleys, would win for England the "nine points of law,"—possession of the country. So the issue and the probability stood up to 1834.

In 1834 the contest was re-opened in another form. Another wholly American element was

introduced. It came noiselessly, unheralded, without display of march or flaunt of ensign. It was so small in numbers, and so humble in pretense, that it scarcely arrested the attention of the powerful men who were then at the head of the British power on the banks of the Columbia. Its professed and real purpose so commended itself to every gracious sentiment of the human heart, that men so really humane as were they could not but give it encouragement and blessing. This element, thus introduced, was what, technically, in the early history of Oregon was known as the "missionary element." It came in the persons of four men whose names have been elsewhere mentioned in this book, but which will bear repeating here, namely: Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepard and P. L. Edwards, and they were the types and forerunners of all the missionaries, who, for the following decade, practically alone embodied and expressed the American sentiment and the American citizenship, in contrast with the British spirit and the British citizenship embodied and expressed by the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon.

The one thing that distinguished these men in the relation in which we are now writing of them, and the missions established by them and by those who came subsequently, was their Americanism. They not only came to Oregon by the direction of the most intensely American church in the country, but they came under the passport and permit, and hence under the protection of the government of the United States, certified to Mr. Lee and his coadjutors by General John H. Eaton, the honorable secretary of war under Andrew Jackson, president of the United States at that time. This, with their own personal citizenship, gave them a character not less distinctively American than it was missionary. The same statement, in substance, would be true of all the Protestant missions established in Oregon, whether by the great denominational or interdenominational societies, or by individual citizens of the United States.

They were all American—intensely, radically and loyally American.

We are not ignoring the fact that the missionaries who came to Oregon, from 1834 up to 1840, came primarily for the purpose of evangelizing the pagan tribes of this great Northwest. We are only bringing to view the other fact that in doing or attempting this they never forgot and never slighted or temporized with their national relationship. Patriotism, in its true sense of love of the country that fostered and encouraged their works, and spread the broad *agis* of its protection over themselves personally, was a part of their religion. Their feelings were never isolated from the country that thus protected and cherished them, but they "loved its rocks and rills, its woods and templed hills," with a great venerating, patriotic love. They might not have done this the more because they were missionaries, in a land where at that time an American citizen could have but a doubtful and precarious sojourn; but they certainly did not do this the less for that reason. Here, then, were the matched contestants for the possession and consequent ownership of Oregon,—the Hudson's Bay Company on the one side, with the confidence of its past successes and its present power upon it; the missionary stations and missionaries, with their high moral purpose and their American sentiment, on the other. Providence had thus handed over the conflict of empire on the north-west coast to these contesting elements, and then awaited the issue.

At this time the Hudson's Bay Company was at the very zenith of its power. Its leaders were kings of men. Its *cavalcades* were on every inter-mountain trail over half a continent. Its fleets of *batteaux* and canoes were on every river, and its *voyageurs* sung to the music of every cascade from Winnipeg to California, and from the mountains to the sea. A contest of force, of brawn, or even of trade and commerce with it at that time, would have been simple madness. Indeed the latter was adventured at this very time by at least two of the ablest and

most determined leaders that the history of such commercial partizanship among Americans ever produced,—Wyeth and Bonneville,—and both were compelled to hastily retire from the field, Wyeth bequeathing his fortune, with Forts Hall and William, to the Britain, and Bonneville compelled to fly from starvation on the banks of the Columbia because the very fish of the rivers and game on the hills were denied him by the lordly barons who ruled at Vancouver for themselves and Britain only. So intrenched was this British power behind the great mountain ranges of the mid-continent, that armies could not march against it if they would; and on the thither side 3,000 leagues of ocean, roamed by the prowling cruisers of the British navy, kept eternal watch and ward over them. Thus they stood, and thus Britannia ruled, not the wave only, but the land as well, when these *avaut* couriers of the mighty host of Americans that ten years later began to follow in their footsteps, sat calmly down before this mountain power of commercial supremacy, and that other mountain power of paganism intrenched in the superstitious legends of a hundred generations of petrified intellectual and moral darkness, and began, in their thoughts, if not in their speech, to prophesy to them: "O, thou great mountain, be thou plucked up and be thou cast into the midst of the sea."

These men were not a power in themselves to enter this vast contention for the possession of a mighty empire, for there were but four of them; but they were the seed of a power, the germ of a force, that was to win that empire to American civilization, and plant it as the thirty-fourth star in the blue field of our country's banner.

It is now time that we begin to note and measure the growth of that new force that thus confronted the old. The task is difficult, for who can weigh or measure such forces?—but we must attempt it.

We have before remarked the fact that these mission establishments were of two classes: First, those organized and sustained by great mission-

ary societies, like the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and, second, personal and independent missions, established and sustained by the men who themselves wrought it in them. But they were all Americans, and nearly all of New England blood, if not of New England birth. That our readers may the better understand the relations, both of men and events, to resultant history, we shall consider these classes separately; and it is the logical order to consider first the class that itself was the first in the order of time. This was the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1834 the four men already named—Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepard and P. L. Edwards—under the direction of that society, established themselves in the very heart of the Willamette valley, the great agricultural paradise of Oregon. These were followed, in 1836, by Dr. Elijah White and wife, with two children; Mr. Alanson Beers and wife, with three children; with Mr. William H. Willson and Misses Anna M. Pittman, Susan Downing and Elvira Johnson. When these arrived, in May, 1837, the first American home was planted in the Willamette valley. There had scarcely been even the semblance of a home, as we understand that word, in Oregon previous to that time. Even the able and cultivated leaders of the Hudson's Bay Company had consorted with the Indian women, and their abodes had the odor of the wigwam, and their progeny the taint of Indian blood. But here were educated and cultured white women, accustomed to the refinements of the parlors of Boston and Lynn, of Newark and New York, able to grace any social life, as well as to aid in lifting up a fallen and degraded race. Before, only pioneer American manhood had been here; now pioneer womanhood and childhood, and with them pioneer home life, were added, and an American community, with all the elements of perpetuity and increase in itself, was established in the very heart of Oregon. Nor should the statement be

omitted here that, with these men and women and children, the Missionary Board had forwarded a large amount of stores of various kinds to render its community practically independent of all others. Within six months of the arrival of this company the community was further strengthened, both in its numbers and its character, by the arrival of Rev. David Leslie and wife with three children, Miss Margaret Smith and Rev. H. K. W. Perkins. Thus, before three years from the arrival of the first company of four men, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church had planted an American community in the Willamette valley, consisting of men, women and children, with homes and schools and worship, with flocks and herds and plows and harvests, peaceably, but mightily confronting the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company over the fair realm which it so long had governed. In less than three years more fifty-one more persons were added to this American community by the same missionary authority. These consisted of Revs. J. P. Richmond, Gustavus Hines, W. W. Kone, A. F. Waller and J. H. Frost, Dr. I. L. Babcock and Messrs. George Abernethy, H. B. Brewer, W. W. Raymond, L. H. Judson, H. Campbell, Josiah L. Parrish and James Olley, all of whom had families, and Misses M. T. Ware, C. A. Clark, E. Phillips, A. Phelps and O. Lankton. So, in less than six years after its first small contingents had reached Oregon, the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society had not only planted an American community in Oregon, but had made it so strong, and so established it on strategic grounds all over the Northwest, as to make it ineradicable,—doing what the United States Government and fur-traders and commercial adventurers had failed to do in fifty years of effort.

We turn now to the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the same general field and with a like result. Its first mission in Oregon was established in 1836, two years later than that of the Methodist society; though the country had been quite

thoroughly explored the preceding year by Rev. Samuel Parker, of New York, a very intelligent and careful observer. The persons who for this society established this mission were Dr. Marens Whitman and wife, Rev. H. H. Spaulding and wife, and Mr. W. H. Gray, all from the State of New York, and all, like those connected with the Methodist community, intensely American in training and sentiment. This company of five persons, including the two ladies, crossed the continent from the Missouri river on horseback, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding were the first white women of any nation who ever made a home in Oregon, and are forever monumented as such in the history of civilization of the Northwest. The American heart lingers over their deeds and their memory with a great love and a great reverence, and is glad to give them the crowning place, of which personally they were so worthy, and which with such bravery they won that of the first American home-makers between the Rocky mountains and the eastern sea. The missions of these people were established in the very heart of what has since become known as the great "Inland Empire," at Waulitpu, on the Walla Walla river, and at Lapwai on the Clearwater, among the Cayuses and Nez Percés, the two strongest and most promising tribes of the entire coast. In 1838 Messrs Eels, Walker and Smith, with their wives, joined them, and they enlarged their work and broadened their field. So, at the close of 1838 the American Board had six American families, representing the best forms of American life and sentiment, firmly fixed in the soil of the Oregon of that period; its contribution to the double result of that evangelization of a pagan people and the Americanization of Oregon.

In addition to these there were what we have called independent missions, established on the individual responsibility of those conducting them, that contributed no slight influence to the great aggregate of American sentiment and life that was now beginning to repress and neutralize the sway of the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany. In 1838 Rev. Harvey Clarke, Mr. Littlejohn and Mr. Smith, Presbyterian self-supporting missionaries, with their wives came over the mountains, and in 1839 Moses Griffin and Munger and their wives entered the country with similar intentions. What we have said of the gentlemen and ladies of the missions of the two great boards would be true in character of all these. They were of the same type of representative Americans, stood on the same relation to the Hudson's Bay Company, and were as thoroughly at one with the plans and hopes of the United States in regard to Oregon, as were the others. In a sense, indeed, their independence gave them a vantage ground not possessed by the others, of which they were prompt and faithful to use for the cause of the country they loved so tenderly.

Having thus summarily noted the beginning and traced the development of this entirely American force in Oregon up to the autumn of 1840, a period of but six years, we are in possession of the following facts:

The entire number of adult men and women that these Missionary Boards had transplanted from the best life of the old States into Oregon, together with those of the independent missions was sixty-one; constituting not far from thirty American homes. Probably these homes held at that time not far from 100 children, born to an inheritance of American patriotism which certainly would not diminish when they contrasted their own with the homes of those who disputed with them the dominion of Oregon.

But it was not numbers only, nor indeed was it numbers chiefly, that gave these American people the prestige of conquest. The names of Lee and Leslie, of Whitman and Waller, of Hines and Parrish, of Abernethy and Gray, of Spaulding and Walker, of Clarke and Griffin, of Babcock and Campbell, of Eels and Hall sufficiently attest that, for no writer of early Oregon history can fail to give them honorable mention, or to recognize their great influence in molding that history.

Two other facts, of a somewhat material character, illustrate the eminent service of the missions in making civilization a possibility in Oregon. One was the establishment of mills, both for the production of lumber and the grinding of grain for bread, by the missions of both boards; the other was the introduction of a printing press in 1839, by Mr. E. O. Hall, who set up his press at Lapwai, in the mission of Mr. Spaulding and published elementary books, both in the Nez Percés and Spokane tongues. And so we are brought to the close of 1840.

Meantime we should know what the Hudson's Bay Company, as representing British pretensions to Oregon, has been doing during the six years that the American missions have been developing into this formidable and opposing force. Surely such astute leaders as McLaughlin and Douglas could not fail to comprehend the threat against the position and power of their company that was in the very presence of these missionary establishments near them. Two things were done, both in themselves well chosen for the end contemplated. First, they introduced in 1838 two French Canadian Roman Catholic priests. These were British subjects, and it was expected, of course, that the influence their profession and character gave them would be exerted against the American and in favor of the British rule in Oregon. This the company had a perfect right to do; and this also Messrs. Blanchet and Demus, the two priests, had a perfect right to do. They placed these priests at most important strategic points; one in the Willamette valley, very near the Methodist missions, and the other was a faithful itinerant, visiting the different posts of the company alternately. Also in 1840 the company brought an emigration of 125 persons, men, women and children, from Winnipeg to settle in Oregon. Thus, at the two points where the leaders of that great company feared the influence of the American missions the most, they made the most strenuous effort to countervail that influence. They knew the greatness of the prize at

issue, and they were not the men to neglect any fair means they could use to win that prize for the government of the country they represented.

We do not blame them for this. On the contrary there is a measure of honor that we accord them. They were faithful to the trust their country reposed in them. They did what they could, and in the best way they could, to counteract the influence that, they could not but see left unchecked must give the long disputed Oregon, coveted equally by both England and the United States, to the American nation. And here it is proper to say that, though the men whose acts we are here recording were both British and Romanist, and this writer is both American and Protestant, there is no record, certainly not up to this date, of any action on the part of either the British or American party that was discolored by criminal unfriendliness. On the contrary, while doing their duty for the cause they represented, neither forgot that broader duty they owed to universal humanity. Still the results on the one side were much more effective and determining than on the other. Can we tell why? Let us see, although the observant reader has already caught the drift of the reason in what we have previously said.

The claims and interests of Great Britain in Oregon were sustained on the whole, by a conglomerate mass of people, of various colors and cultures, and with very little of moral and social adhesiveness. The Briton and the Scotchman, it is true, were at their head, but the French Canadians constituted the larger portion of their followers. What they had of home life, from the highest to the lowest, was an admixture of these with the females of the various Indian tribes, and seemed to weaken, rather than to strengthen, the moral and intellectual fiber of the best men among them. The traders, the chief factors, and even the governor himself, were as the *voyageurs* and trailmen in this regard. Their children were, as a body, without any large and worthy ambition,

too high to be Indians and too low to be white men. A home and social life thus tainted never was and never can be a strong political life, and no men could know this better than the really able men whose lives had fallen into these evil coils. One need, therefore, not look beyond this fact for an explanation of the historic anomaly so patent here, namely, that the stronger in numbers and positions and opportunity should prove the weaker in a conflict of intellectual and moral, or even political potencies.

On the other side,—the side of the American community, as embodied, up to this time, in missions and missionaries—there was a homogeneity of moral and intellectual and national idea that gave it the strength of welded steel, while it had the elasticity of a three-fold cord. They were picked men and women; chosen from among the hardiest and most aspiring people of the new world. They had been trained on the farms and in the shops and at the forges where human frames are annealed into endurance and tempered into elasticity. They were educated, in the best sense of that word. There was neither illiteracy nor ignorance among them. They were isolated from contaminating and degenerating contacts. Many of them, both men and women, had high literary ability and culture. They had ambition,—that supreme propulson that forever lifts great souls from the victories of to-day into the wider triumphs of to-morrow. They comprehended their responsibility and accurately measured their opportunity. It may be doubted if the yellowflower landed on Plymouth Rock as unusually endowed and thoroughly equipped body of empire-builders as the missionary board of the United States placed in Oregon from 1834 to 1840. And this was the body of men who stood alone for American interests and supremacy in Oregon, over against the Hudson's Bay Company, representing English interests and supremacy. Can we not now see the philosophical reasons for the final issue of the struggle?

We are not to be understood as saying that there were absolutely no Americans in Oregon in 1840 but the missionaries and their families. There were a few, possibly twenty-five in all, but they were mostly of that floating class that linger on the fringes of society, or that wander over the world without a fixed and definite aim. Some of them, it is true, remained in Oregon, and, under the influence of the stronger power of the missionary organizations, became highly useful members of society, and left an honorable record in the early history of the country. Not strong enough in numbers to constitute a community, it was beyond the possibilities of their condition that they should uphold, and make ultimately successful, the American cause in Oregon.

We have carried this parallel and contrast between the Hudson's Bay Company and the American missions only down to the close of the summer of 1840, because after that date comparatively few persons were added to the missionary force in Oregon; and hence it was that for two or three years following that date the "missionary influence," as it was called, was at its zenith. But the relative power of the Hudson's Bay Company grew less, and its strong grip upon the destiny of Oregon was forever unloosed.

The writer would not detract from the credit or fame due any man, or any class of men, from their work for, and in our early Oregon; nor would he add to the laurels of any one more than is due. But up to this date the American interest in Oregon owed more to the influence and work of Jason Lee, than to those of any other one man, if not indeed of all the men in the country combined. He was as fully the Corypheus of the American community as was Dr. McLaughlin of the Hudson's Bay British influence. He was a man strong in purpose, vigorous in execution, reticent and self-contained. Being first in the field, he very early made himself well acquainted with the country from the Umpqua to Puget sound, and from the ocean to the Rocky mountains. His manu-

script journal, now open before the writer, shows that he placed a very high estimate on the agricultural capabilities of the country, and especially of the Willamette valley, and as early as 1835 believed that it would soon be occupied by a civilized people. His correspondence with the Board of Missions, in whose service he was employed, which was published in New York in 1835-'36-'37 and '38, showed the same thing. Following up his belief on this point, in 1838 he returned overland to the States, and before the missionary board in New York, in the public prints, and in the presence of great audiences in every great city from Maine to South Carolina, and from New York to St. Louis, he set forth the character, needs and advantages of Oregon. He spent a full year in this employment, visiting Washington and conferring with the secretary of State and the secretary of war, and receiving substantial help from the officers of the general Government for the furtherance of the purpose for which he was in the East,—the organization and equipment of a strong reinforcement for his missionary work in Oregon. His purpose was completely successful, and in October of 1839 he sailed from New York in a ship chartered by the missionary board, with what was really an American colony; ministers, mechanics, farmers, teachers, and with supplies for the work in which they had engaged, to the value of \$25,000. It was the largest and best furnished company that, on such a purpose, had ever sailed from any port; and when it reached Oregon in 1840, with Mr. Lee at its head, it morally fixed the national status of Oregon, because it put the American influence far in advance of the British. The inception, organization and cultivation of that influence was more directly the result of the work of Jason Lee than that of any other one man.

A single other point in our view of the relations of these missionary stations to the Americanization of Oregon it is necessary to notice. It is this: The stations became the centers around

which accreted whatever there was of American sentiment or American people in the country. This was especially true of the Willamette station. True to its purpose, and the nation under whose charter it pursued that purpose, the Hudson's Bay Company would do nothing to induce or foster American settlement. While it would sell its goods to Americans it would buy nothing from them. This was the surest system of antagonism it could possibly have adopted. It had forced the Americans out of the country before the missionary stations were established, and, until an organization able to cope with itself in mercantile operations could take up the work of colonizing the country, it could keep them out. Rivalry in trade it did not fear, for that it could easily destroy. But the missionary establishments, while independent and self-supporting, were not trading posts. Even their object in the country commended itself to the better feelings of the gentlemen of that company, and, without turning absolute barbarians, they could not molest them. This they would not, perhaps could not do. Hence they could not prevent the ministry of hospitality, which the missionaries were always ready to exercise towards their countrymen, and all others indeed, who came to their doors or pitched their tent under the shadows of their sanctuary. And so, though the missionaries were not traders, nor their stations depots of commerce, they were, in the only way in which rivalry could have been successful against the Hudson's Bay Company, the rivals of that vast and mighty monopoly; and, by the time any considerable number of American citizens were prepared to follow the path they had blazed out into the valleys of Oregon in 1842, they had prepared an asylum for them, and broken the right arm of the power of the Hudson's Bay Company, and never afterward did it, or the British nation, which it had so ably represented, recover supremacy in Oregon. Morally the contest was ended, and Oregon was Americanized.



CHAPTER XIII.

IMMIGRATIONS.

GERMS OF OREGON HISTORY—QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION DISCUSSED—HALL J. KELLEY—HIS MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS—SOCIETY ORGANIZED—ITS PLAN OUTLINED—KELLEY'S EFFORTS TO OPEN TRADE—HIS FAILURE—FROM 1835 TO 1841—IMMIGRATION OF 1841—AMERICANS—HUDSON'S BAY—EMIGRATION OF 1842—ITS IMPORTANCE—DR. E. WHITE—OTHER IMPORTANT CHARACTERS—MR. CRAWFORD'S STORY—IMMIGRATION OF 1843—ITS IMPORTANT PLACE IN HISTORY—CAUSES THAT IMPELLED IT—GENERAL DIRECTION OF NEGOTIATIONS—IMPULSE OF EMIGRATION.

IN the story of emigration to the Pacific coast from the Atlantic seaport and the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, are found the real germs of Oregon history. There is in this story a romance of enterprise, patriotism, adventure and ambition, finely illustrating the genius of the American people as it has exhibited itself since Jamestown in the South and Plymouth Rock in the North became the early altars of its consecration to the service of subduing a wild continent, and building up within it a splendid empire of liberty. It was only a continuation of the activity of that genius of free conquest that first sent the hardy sons and daughters of Plymouth out over the Hudson and Genesee, and over the plains of western New York and Ohio, and the not less hardy and more volatile sons and daughters of Jamestown over the Alleghanies and down across the blue and green hills and vales of Kentucky and Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi even before the Revolutionary war had ceased to echo on the hills of the Carolinas. It is not necessary to claim that these who passed, in the '30s and '40s, the gates of the Rocky mountains were greater and nobler than those who, before the beginning of the century, had forced those of the Alleghanies to give these a title to all the honor that bravery and hardihood and patriotism can possibly confer upon mortals. It were honor enough that these sons were worthy of their sires, and that the daughters, whose pres-

ence graced and illuminated the mountain bivouacs of a two or three thousand miles emigrant's trail to Oregon, and were the lone settler's cabin's chief charm and glory on the prairie shores of the Willamette during the decade of 1840 and 1850, were worthy of the mothers whose company was alike the joys and inspiration of the two or three hundred mile's trail to the Ohio and the Tennessee in the decades of 1790 and 1800. There was, indeed, more of danger and more of deprivation in the earlier than in the later hegira, but both fully paralleled any great conquering movement of humanity in any period of the world's history. If there was in these less of the noise of battles, and less of the bannered heraldry of war, there was not necessarily less of real victory, but rather the more, for the victories of peace are always nobler than those of war. An American must needs dwell with peculiar pride on the fact that this great resistless on-sweeping flow westward of the most strongly impelled of the great mass of the "common people" of this continent, was what finally settled the most vexing and troublesome questions of international dispute that this country ever encountered. Diplomacy must needs wait on emigration, and a nation's claim must wait on the people's possession. Nothing can be settled with the people. The grants of kings, long since discredited the edicts of parliaments in capitals far beyond the seas, the charters of corporations and companies given by assumed

owners are nothing. It is the people that assure ultimately all claims and pretences by their own presence and will and work. So it was in Oregon; and in tracing the history of Oregon immigration we trace the movement of the people that finally and potentially settled all "Oregon questions," and gave the United States her most magnificent seaboard and her fairest and most fruitful realm.

The question of the possibility of peopling Oregon by emigration was settled by a movement that was somewhat beyond the calculations of the mere political economist. It was the religious, the missionary, the faith element that opened the way, not as an end, but as a result of its adventure. The subject of emigration to the Pacific coast had been long debated in the Eastern States, but until these avant couriers had actually, in a single summer, passed to the western shores, it was deemed impracticable, impossible. In 1804-1805-1806 Lewis and Clarke and their company of men, schooled in the hardest discipline of wood-craft, had needed three or four years to make the journey and return. In 1810 and 1811 Nelson Price Hunt, with the land portion of John Jacob Astor's great mercantile association, had suffered famine, starvation, almost death in the wild mountains and amid the thirsty deserts of Snake river, and had finally reached the mouth of the Columbia, more dead than alive, after two seasons of the most desperate effort. To carry women and children and household goods and gods over such mountains and across such deserts was felt to be the scheme of enthusiasts. Still the enthusiasts were right, and their enthusiasm, as is often the case, was the highest and most foresighted reason.

The first effort, of which we can find any record, to induce emigration to Oregon was made in 1817, and was made by Hall J. Kelley, of Boston. The question of the restoration of Astoria to the United States, under the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, was then pending between the United States and Great Britain, and Mr. Kelley, with the instinct of true states-

manship, urged the immediate occupation of the country in dispute by American settlers. There was no response, and yet, undismayed, he continued his appeals and efforts until, in 1829, he organized a company called "The American Society for the Settlement of the Oregon Territory," which was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1831 the society presented a memorial to Congress, ably setting forth its designs, describing the beauty and value of the country, showing the evident designs of Great Britain upon it, and closing with this rather remarkable and impressive appeal:

"Now therefore your memorialists, in behalf of a large number of the citizens of the United States, would respectfully ask Congress to assist them in carrying into operation the great purpose of their institution; to grant them troops, artillery, military arms and munitions of war, for the security of the contemplated settlement; to incorporate their society with the power to extinguish the Indian title to such tracks and extent of territory, at the mouth of the Columbia and the junction of the Multnomah with the Columbia, as may be adequate to the laudable aim and pursuits of the settlers, and with such other rights, powers, rights and immunities as may be at least equal and concurrent to those given by Parliament to the Hudson's Bay Company; and such as are not repugnant to the stipulations of the convention made between Great Britain and the United States, when it was agreed that any country on the Northwest coast of America to be westward of the Rocky mountains, should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the two powers for a term of years; and to grant them such other rights and privileges as may contribute to the means of establishing a respectable and prosperous community."

Congress gave no heed to this prayer; whether wisely or unwisely may be subject of debate. Whether its non-action deferred or changed the ultimate decision of the "Oregon question" cannot be told. The writer is inclined to the opinion that the time had not come for decisive measures.

That at this juncture the advantages of the situation were with England instead of the United States, and England was better prepared to assert and maintain her authority over Oregon than was the United States. While, therefore, Mr. Kelley's theory was wise and statesmanlike, and the only one that could ultimately win, the time had not yet come for the decisive action by Congress that was asked in the petition. The "Society," however was not discouraged. Mr. Kelley was appointed its general agent, and continued his enthusiastic efforts and appeals. In 1831, Mr. Kelley, for the society issued a "circular" to persons desiring to unite in an "Oregon settlement to be commenced in the spring of 1832, on the delightful and fertile banks of the Columbia river." The circular stated that: "It has been contemplated for many years to settle with the free and enlightened but redundant population from the American Republic, that portion of her territory called Oregon, bounded on the Pacific ocean and lying between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude."

The plan of the company thus outlined was to have been carried into effect in 1832, but the failure of Congress to provide for any assistance for the enterprise caused it to be abandoned for that year. One of its agents however, Mr. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of whose history and work mention is made elsewhere in this history, did cross the continent with a small body of Boston men in 1832 and returned the following year to prepare for a large personal venture in the line of emigration and trade. So clearly did Mr. Kelley comprehend the geographical and commercial relations of Oregon at that time that he had laid out upon paper, splendid city plats at the mouth of the Columbia, where Astoria now is, and at the junction of the Multnomah—or Willamette—and the Columbia river where Portland now is, and in these cities yet to be, each emigrant was to have a "town lot," and somewhere else a farm.

Mr. Kelley's personal connection with Oregon was but slight and short, attempting to freight

a vessel and failing, he sought to open avenues of overland trade through Mexico whose revenue officers confiscated the greater part of his goods. He finally reached Vancouver October 15, 1834. His health soon failed and in March, 1835, he departed for his home having, lost \$30,000 in his efforts to colonize Oregon. But while losing this he gained a place in history, and his name is gratefully mentioned as the earliest and one of the truest friends of the "Americanization of Oregon." No history of Oregon can be written that does not thus record the name of Hall J. Kelley. Many men have found a much lower place in history at much greater cost and effort, so that, to him, his financial loss for Oregon was moral and historic gain for himself.

From 1835 to 1841 there was little that might be called immigration into Oregon. True various missionary companies arrived in the country, as noted elsewhere, but few of these contemplated at first a permanent residence, although many of the persons comprising these companies did finally remain and took place among the most intelligent, patriotic and enterprising citizens. Also quite a number of persons, who had formerly been connected with the various trapping and trading companies in the Rocky mountain regions had grown tired of their precarious and dangerous employment, and came down into the Willamette valley and settled upon land claims. Some of these, too, held honorable and useful places in the subsequent history of the country, and did much to help forward the cause of the Americanization of Oregon. The records of both these classes will appear in their proper places in this history.

In the autumn of 1841 the first regular emigration to the Willamette valley, consisting of 111 persons came through the fastnesses of the mountains, thus nearly doubling the white population of the country at once. Probably at the end of 1841, in all the region that now constitutes the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, there were not over 300 whites, not counting those connected with the Hudson's

Bay Company. The emigration of this year, believing it impossible to cross the mountains with wagons, made no attempt to do so, but performed the laborious journey of 2,000 miles from the Missouri frontier on horseback. How they could have been so misled in regard to the difficulties of the way appears a mystery, since Bonneville eight years before, and Dr. Whitman six years before, had each taken wagons far beyond the crests of the Rockies, and the American Fur Company had frequently taken them as far as Mink river, but a little eastward of the crest. But as they were misled, so determined was their purpose of emigration that they cheerfully performed the herculean task of packing all their goods on horses and mules, loading and unloading them morning and evening, for the entire 2,000 miles.

Meantime while the first spray of the rolling sea of American emigrants that was soon to follow was touching the shores of Oregon, the Hudson's Bay Company, seeing the danger to their own purposes of permitting the people of the United States to gain a preponderance in Oregon, organized a scheme of emigration from their own Red river colonies. Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who crossed the country from Montreal to Vancouver during the summer of 1841, described this emigration as consisting of twenty-three families, the heads being generally young and active." They reached Vancouver in September, and were located by the company near their Cowlitz farm, in the vicinity of the head of Puget sound. Quite a number of them, being dissatisfied with their location, moved the next year to the Willamette valley, notwithstanding the desire of the company to strengthen the pretensions of Great Britain to the country north of the Columbia river by retaining them there.

The emigration of 1842, for various reasons, took a very important place in the early history of Oregon. It consisted of only 109 persons in all, but nearly half of them were adults, and many of these were men who subsequently attained considerable prominence in the country

and contributed not a little to its prosperity. With this company came Dr. Elijah White, who bore a commission as sub-Indian agent for the region west of the Rocky mountains, and has the historical distinction of being the first commissioned representative of the Government of the United States resident in Oregon. Dr. White's place in Oregon history is somewhat unique. He came to the country first as a physician to the Methodist mission, but on account of a disagreement with its superintendent, Rev. Jason Lee, and with other members of the mission, returned to the Eastern States. His residence of some years in Oregon and his general intelligence in regard to the country itself, made it easy for him to secure the attention of the Government, and, though his mental and moral characteristics did not commend him to the people of Oregon, he now returns commissioned to the most important place in the colony. While Dr. White personally was obnoxious to many of the people whose relations to the Indian tribes he was to arbitrate, yet the fact that he returned bearing a Government commission went far to reconcile the people toward him, as it was a proof that the Government was not entirely forgetful of the feeble Pacific colony, however slow it seemed to be in asserting its interest in them. He had also been one of the main promoters of the emigration, using his prominence as an appointee of the Government to gain recruits to the standard of emigration, and the people were gratefully glad for any influence that added white faces to the dark visage of humanity on the western coast. So, much of the antipathy of the people to Dr. White as a man and a missionary, was allowed to slumber, or was kept out of sight, and the good he could do them as an officer of the Government the rather thought of. The justice of history, which neither criticises with prejudice nor praises with partiality, compels the statement that his work was often useful to the rising commonwealth, although on the whole he sadly disappointed the hopes, if not the expectations, of the people of Oregon.

With this emigration came L. W. Hastings and A. L. Lovejoy, two men who became prominent in the history of the Territory, and also F. X. Matthieu and Medorum Crawford, men who for half a century in the political and civil life of Oregon exercised a molding and salutary influence.

As this was the first emigration that attempted the entire journey to Oregon with wagons, it is proper that we let one of its number, Hon. Medorum Crawford, tell a part of the story of the journey in his own way, premising that at Green river it was deemed best to dismantle half the wagons and resort to the more primitive method of packing for the remainder of the journey. Of the journey from Green river Mr. Crawford says:

"Horses, mules and oxen were packed with such clothing, utensils and provisions as were indispensable for our daily wants, and with heavy hearts many articles of comfort and convenience which had been carefully carried and cared for during the long journey were left behind. About the middle of August we arrived at Fort Hall, then an important trading post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. From Captain Grant, his officers and employes we received such favors and assistance as can only be appreciated by worn-out and destitute emigrants. Here the remaining wagons were left, and our company, no longer attempting to keep up an organization, divided into small parties, each traveling as fast as their circumstances would permit, following the well-beaten trail of the Hudson's Bay Company from Fort Hall to Walla Walla, now Wallula. The small party to which I was attached was one month traveling from Fort Hall to Dr. Whitman's, where we were most hospitably received, and supplied with flour and vegetables in abundance, a very acceptable change after subsisting almost entirely on buffalo meat from Fort Laramie to Fort Hall, and on salmon from Fort Hall to Whitman's. In fact there had not been in any mess a mouthful of bread since leaving Laramie.

"From Walla Walla Dr. White and some

others took passage down the Columbia river on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats or canoes, and still others, and the larger portion of the emigrants, crossed the Cascade mountains on the old Indian trail. From Fort Hall to the Willamette no precaution was taken against, nor slightest apprehension felt of, Indian hostility; nor were we in any instance molested by them; on the contrary they furnished us with salmon and game, and rendered us valuable assistance for very trifling rewards. From Walla Walla to the Willamette falls occupied about twenty days, and, all things considered, was the hardest part of the entire journey—what with the drifting sands, rocky cliffs and rapid streams along the Columbia river, and the gorges, torrents and thickets of the Cascade mountains, it seems incredible how, with our worn-out and emaciated animals, we ever reached our destination."

Those who in later years and under more favorable conditions traversed the same road, when they read this description of the disorganized and careless journey of the emigration of 1842 wonder how a single one of that company survived the perils of that 1,000 miles journey from Fort Hall to the Willamette settlements arising from Indian hostilities, lack of food, and the incidental dangers of wilderness travel. That they did seems little less than a miracle.

When this immigrant company had become blended with the former white population, the entire census of Oregon showed less than 500 souls.

In the history of immigration into Oregon we come now to the one that, historically, has had greater prominence and wider consideration than any other, namely, that of 1843. It will require a somewhat broader treatment than any other, because so many personal elements have entered into its consideration, and because some names, dear to the people of Oregon and of the whole country, were identified with it,—There has been much controversy about the part played in its history by Dr. Whitman, and many

of the ablest writers of the east have ventured history and criticism and opinion upon it,—perhaps all tinged, more or less, with the hues of romance, which the acts of so chivalrous and determined a leader as Dr. Whitman were well calculated to throw over it. It came, too, in the crisis of our national controversy with Great Britain in regard to the ownership and boundary of Oregon, and seemed, at least, to a superficial observation, the decisive factor in its determination in favor of the United States. For these reasons it becomes necessary to discuss both the motives and the facts that distinguished this above all other immigrations. In doing so we shall endeavor to leave out of sight claims made, for the first time, by writers a quarter of a century after the events recorded transpired, conceived, it may be, under the influence of very partial friendship and companionship; or if not that then in the prejudice of opposition and personal rivalry, either of which cannot assist careful and judicial historic conclusions. Only as we carefully mark the trend of events and discussions relating to Oregon, both in Oregon itself and the Eastern States, around the firesides of the people and in the halls of Congress, and study them in relation to the philosophy of human action as we understand it, can we arrive at a just and satisfactory conclusion. And, in writing the history of the immigration of 1843, if we cannot write thus it will be impossible to give any adequate and proper understanding of it. First of all, then, the causes that impelled it.

With the conclusion of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which terminated in an agreement of "joint occupancy" of the country by the citizens of the two powers with equal rights and privileges, the public mind in the United States settled into the conclusion that the ultimate ownership of Oregon would be determined by real occupancy. It was tolerably evident that the people, whether English or American, would decide the question that negotiation could not settle, and that neither party felt willing to submit to the decision of arms, on the soil of Oregon itself that homes

and herds, plows and factories, schoolhouses and churches, would become the determining factors in the conflict. In the light of this conclusion the immigration of 1843, far more than those preceding them, must be studied.

The people of the western frontier had become familiar with Oregon. The praises of its mild climate and the stories of its wonderful productiveness had been recited in their ears by returning travelers and adventurers, and many of their own kinsmen had already settled in it and written back the same wonderful recitals. In consequence the frontiersmen who are always trembling with the excitement and love of adventure, felt the thrill of desire to try the enticing journey—enticing to them because of its very perils—to the better land and brighter clime beyond the western mountains. Besides the "Oregon Bills," which had been introduced into Congress by Senator Linn, of Missouri, in the fall of 1842, making provision for the establishment of a line of "stockaded forts from some point on the Missouri and Arkansas rivers into the best pass for entering the valley of the Oregon; and, also at or near the mouth of the Columbia river;" and also to "secure the grant of 640 acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of eighteen years and upward," besides other provisions highly advantageous to the settlers, had given assurances to the people that their action in removing to and settling in Oregon would certainly receive the strong support of the Government.

The course of negotiation on the part of the Government relating to Oregon had been such before this time that this proposed movement by Congress came not too soon, nor was it too favorable for the end desired. Let us glance at that course for a moment:

The general direction of the treaty stipulations into which our Government had entered with that of Great Britain in regard to Oregon was plainly, in its result, inimical to the interests of the United States. The first great false step was the "treaty of joint occupancy," as it

was called, in 1818, under the administration of Mr. Monroe, by which, in effect, our Government put into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, which already flanked the country, the power and right by treaty to enter into it with their drilled and armed "servants," and took from itself the right to enter any protest against that really armed invasion. That treaty was for ten years, and expired by limitation in 1828, and in that year by another treaty the provisions of the former were extended until one or the other party should give notice for its termination. This was, if possible, a greater blunder than the former, for it perpetuated what else were dead by limitation, and made all subsequent action much more difficult and formidable. Then the Ashburton negotiation, which defined the boundary between the United States and Canada as far west as the summit of the Rocky mountains, should, and unquestionably might, have been pressed to a settlement of that boundary to the Pacific ocean on the same degree of latitude, namely, the forty-ninth. Then, most unphilosophic and unreasonable of all, came President Tyler's recommendation to discountenance emigration to Oregon, by withholding land from the emigrants until the two Governments had settled the title—a contingency too distant and doubtful to be counted on, and which could only inure to the advantage of the Hudson's Bay Company, representing, and in that sense personating, Great Britain. Thus, by a course of vacillation and timidity, if not incompetency, the Government put in imminent peril its title to Oregon, and nearly lost the stars of our great Northwestern States from the banner of our National Union.

But in America the people are always greater than the Government, and they took up the work of saving what the Government had so nearly lost, and they succeeded where it had failed.

All these facts and influences converged at once on the minds of the people in the autumn of 1842. The newspapers of the land heralded them everywhere. Oregon, the title of the

United States to it and the purpose of immigration into it, both as a personal and patriotic impulse, was the theme of conversation in the cabins of the frontiersmen of the West and in the homes of the East. The writer heard it, talked it, felt it in his home in central New York. It was everywhere; an impulse, an inspiration, a movement of the great heart of the American people. By and by we shall see its outcome.

Coincident with this impulse toward Oregon, which was moving the heart of the East, Oregon itself was thrilling with the same interest for her own destiny. The emigrants of former years were writing flaming and exciting letters to their friends in the East. The missionaries, both of the Methodist and American Boards, as well as the independent missionaries, filled column after column of the great church papers in the Eastern cities with religious and patriotic appeals. For the number of its people at that time, no new country, if ever any old country, had a larger number of men of marked ability and high character than Oregon. Among the immigrant civilians were those already named in this chapter with others, with such laymen in the mission work as Whitman, Abernethy, Gray, Campbell; and in the ministerial field such men as Lee, Leslie, Walker, Griffin, Hines, Waller, Eels, and others, all of whom were men before they were missionaries, and Americans before they were churchmen. These were all employed from within Oregon itself in awakening, by their private correspondence and their published letters, a widespread public interest in all the nation on the "Oregon question," and thus it became the question of the hour. These reasons alone are sufficient to account for the large emigration that stood on the banks of the Missouri river in the early spring of 1843 with their faces looking toward Oregon.

Still there was one personal incident, and one person having such a romantic, if not such a vital, connection with this emigration as to require a candid and somewhat extended discussion before we consider the emigration itself.

That person was Dr. Marcus Whitman, and the incident was of his perilous winter's ride over the frozen deserts and through the snow-blocked mountain passes, from his mission station near Fort Walla Walla to St. Louis, with the purpose of awaking the Government of the United States to some just idea of the value of Oregon, and of the danger of its alienation, as well as to organize and lead back an emigration to take possession of the country as settlers in the interest of its Americanization. While something of romance has been thrown about this "ride,"—and it may have been invested by some writers with greater results than it really accomplished,—it was certainly a bold and romantic venture, and its results entitle Dr. Whitman to a unique place in the history of Oregon. Narrated as briefly as possible, the facts of his journey seem to be about these:

His work among the Indians, like all the Indian missionary work in Oregon, had proved a comparative failure. The board under whose direction he wrought having become dissatisfied with the meager results of that work, had decided to abandon that station and had given directions accordingly. Dr. Whitman disagreed with the judgment of the board, and sought the approval of his fellow-missionaries in the field of his desire to return to the States, and represent before the board the importance of continuing it. After some delay, and the exhibition of a determination on his part to go with or without their approval, their consent was given, and October 3, 1842, fixed as the time for his departure.

Meanwhile the subject of the struggle between the United States and Great Britain for the actual possession of Oregon was at its height. Dr. Whitman was an intense American, and must have felt keenly the need of early and earnest action in behalf of his own country. He could be of great value to Oregon, coming first from the field, and possibly put the Government into truer relations to the questions pending than any man then in Washington. Besides, at this juncture the emigra-

tion of 1842 was arriving, and the tenor of the news they brought was that negotiations looking to the surrender of a part or the whole of Oregon to Great Britain, in consideration of certain privileges and rights on the fishing banks of Newfoundland, were pending in Washington. This added new force to Dr. Whitman's resolution, and unquestionably broadened the purpose of his own mind in his journey. But, it is worthy of remark that, before this intelligence from the emigrants had reached him, his plans were formed and the date of his departure fixed. Circumstances enabled him to anticipate that date by a couple of days,—an important consideration to his journey, as winter was already near at hand. While, therefore, the intelligence brought by the emigration served to confirm Dr. Whitman in the wisdom of the resolution he had taken; it could not have been the reason of that resolution, as some writers have endeavored to make it appear. Nor does this in any manner depreciate the value of the services of Dr. Whitman to Oregon, nor detract from his true fame as one of the most devoted of missionaries the most patriotic of citizens, and the most noble and chivalric of men.

Space cannot be given to the details of Dr. Whitman's winter journey over the Rocky mountains to St. Louis; yet as it has a connection with the history of the emigration of 1843, and incidentally with Oregon history in a broader sense, some notice of it must be given.

On the 3d of October, with a single companion, he left his mission station at Waulitpu, on the Walla Walla river, about twenty-five miles from the Hudson Bay fort, and began his perilous ride. His companion was Mr. Abbot Lawrence Lovejoy, a Massachusetts man, as his name sufficiently indicates, who was a member of the immigration of that season, and had only reached Waulitpu about a week before. He was young and vigorous, of compact and sinewy form and well adapted to brave the hardships that were before him. The writer had a somewhat intimate acquaintance with Mr.

Lovejoy subsequently, for at least twenty-five years, and often conversed with him in regard to Dr. Whitman's mission to the East at that time, and the circumstances attending their journey. Dr. Whitman himself left no record of it, so that Mr. Lovejoy's is its authentic story. According to that account, after leaving Waulitpu they traveled rapidly through the Blue mountains and up the valley of the Snake river, reaching Fort Hall, a distance of 400 miles, in eleven days, or on the 14th of October. Here the direct line of travel, as pursued by the emigrants who had made a plain wagon road to the Missouri river, which led over comparatively low mountain spurs until it reached the high mountain plain that borders Green river, and then through the wide depression in the Rocky mountains known as the "South Pass," thence directly down the waters of Platte river to the Missouri. For some reason the Doctor, instead of following the beaten road, which would have taken him at his rate of travel beyond the South Pass in two weeks from Fort Hall, took a more southern route, via Salt Lake, Taos and Santa Fé, and thence to St. Louis. This took him out of the open way into the "forest and most snowy of the Rocky mountains," and at least doubled the necessary travel. To add to the difficulty and danger of the way selected, the winter storms came on unusually early. While they were yet involved in the mountains between Fort Hall and Fort Uinta, the snows lay deep around them, and between Fort Uinta and Fort Uncompahgre, on the waters of Grande river, the main eastern branch of the Colorado, in the Spanish territory and yet west of the mountain summits, it was hardly possible for them to make headway. At this fort they recruited their supplies, and procuring a guide started for Taos across the main divide of the Rocky mountains, and nearly a thousand miles by the way of their travel from Fort Hall. Four or five days from Fort Uncompahgre they encountered a terrific storm, when their guide became confused and Dr. Whitman was compelled to return to Fort Uncompahgre to

procure a new one, Mr. Lovejoy remaining alone in the mountain camp with the animals for seven days before his return. Recovering their way, it was yet thirty days before they reached Taos, and they suffered greatly on the way from cold and scarcity of food, being compelled to use mule meat, dogs, and such other animals as came in their way. After remaining at Taos a few days they started for Bent's Fort, on the headwaters of the Arkansas river. Still misfortunes attended their way. Desiring to reach Bent's Fort more speedily than his loaded pack animals could make the journey, the Doctor selected the best horse, and with blankets and a little food rode forward alone. In four days Mr. Lovejoy and the guide arrived but the Doctor had not been seen nor heard of. Mr. Lovejoy returned a hundred miles on the trail, but could only hear from the Indians that a lost white man had been inquiring the way to Bent's Fort. About the eighth day from the time he left his companions he reached the fort, worn, weary, and desponding, as he believed God had bewildered him for traveling on the Sabbath—a thing that he had always conscientiously avoided.

Leaving Mr. Lovejoy at Bent's Fort, he immediately pushed forward with a company of mountaineers, and reached St. Louis in February. He had been over four months on the road. Why he should have left the plain road leading through a comparatively open country, free from precipitous mountain ranges, over which he himself had traveled most of it three times, and taken one so much longer, leading through the most rugged portion of the Rocky mountains, and with which he was entirely unacquainted, has never been decided.

On reaching St. Louis Dr. Whitman found that the occasion for his perilous winter's journey, so far as it related to the matter of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for the sale of Oregon to the former in any way, did not exist. The treaty between the two powers known as the Webster-Ashburton treaty had been signed on the 9th of August,

preceding, nearly two months before his journey. The Oregon boundary had not been included in the treaty, nor even discussed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Ashburton, representing the two governments. Consequently the danger of the loss of Oregon by the United States had not been so imminent as he had supposed. His purpose however was none the less patriotic, nor his bravery in endeavoring to carry it out the less admirable, but this fact certainly demonstrates that all attempts to claim for him the honor of saving Oregon to the United States must prove failures. The danger of losing Oregon was fully averted by the postponement of the boundary question. His presence in Washington, beginning six months after the treaty was signed, and nearly as long after its ratification by the Senate, could not have influenced the decision of the question in the remotest degree. Nor is there any evidence that he personally ever made such a claim. Indeed it is clear that he did not, but that it was made many years after the occurrences narrated, and long after his tragic death at the hands of the Indians had invested his name with the halo of martyrdom, by those who had been associated with him in his missionary work, and grew out of their admiration of his character and their memory of the purpose that largely actuated him, as they understood it, in projecting and performing his celebrated journey. It is not needful to attempt further explanation of the

claim that was, for a time, strongly current, that Dr. Whitman "alone saved Oregon to the United States." He did his part, others did theirs, but if Dr. Whitman had not lived, Oregon would have been, as it now is, a great State of our glorious Union.

On Dr. Whitman's arrival on the frontier he found that great preparations were being made for an emigration to Oregon in the opening spring. The desire and purpose to find a home in the Willamette valley, the fame of whose climate and productiveness had already spread far and wide, was becoming a contagion. Responding to that sentiment Dr. Whitman wrote a small pamphlet describing the country and the route thither, urging people to emigrate and assuring them that they could take wagons through to the Columbia, and promising to join the emigration and act as its pilot on his return from the Eastern States. His pamphlet, added to his personal appeals, added somewhat to the numbers, and largely to the courage and confidence of the emigrants, but he was too late to initiate the great public movement that resulted in the large emigration of that year,—historically the most important that ever entered Oregon, as it put such a preponderance of American people and American sentiment into Oregon as to assuredly settle the position Oregon itself would take in the pending international controversy.



CHAPTER XIV.

IMMIGRATIONS, CONTINUED.

DR. MARCUS WHITMAN—HIS RELATION TO THE EMIGRATION OF 1843—HIS WINTER JOURNEY—
 GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR EMIGRATION—IDENTS OF EMIGRATION—MR. NESMITH'S ACCOUNT
 —A NEW ERA—LIEUTENANT FREMONT'S EXPEDITION—EMIGRATION OF 1844—DIVIDED INTO COMPANIES—
 SETTLEMENT NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA—EMIGRATION OF 1845—PROMINENT MEMBERS
 —A NEW BUT DISASTROUS ROAD—EMIGRATION OF 1846—PARTY TAKING A NEW ROUTE—
 MUCH SUFFERING—THE DONNER PARTY—WAGON ROAD ACROSS THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS—
 CAUGHT IN THE SNOWS—WINTER IN THE MOUNTAINS—BARLOW AND RECTOR—EMIGRATION OF
 1847—VALUABLE ADDITIONS—"TRAVELING NURSERY."

THE relation of Dr. Marcus Whitman's visit to the capital of the nation, and his interview with Mr. Webster, then secretary of State, President Tyler and other public men, to the emigration of 1843, was not so direct and powerful as it was to the final cause of diplomacy on the still pending discussion.

The information he gave from his own personal knowledge of the country, and his strong assurance that Oregon could be settled by emigration from the Eastern States passing over the Rocky mountains on wagons, had a powerful effect on the sentiments of our public men, and gave new vigor to the action of the friends of Oregon in Congress. In this way the journey of Dr. Whitman, and his presence for a few months in Washington and Boston, and in other leading cities of the East, was of great benefit to the young commonwealth on the Pacific, and entitle him to the honorable recognition of history.

It is as well, once for all, that we give some account of the circumstances attending the gathering, departure, and journey of an emigration over the mountains to Oregon, and as the emigration of 1843 was so prominent in Oregon's early history, we have chosen this as the place in which to do so. As to the gathering of this emigration on the western frontier of Missouri we shall permit Hon. J. W. Nesmith, a young member of the emigration, after-

ward, for many years, one of the most prominent public men in the Territory and State, and for six years senator in the Congress of the United States for Oregon, to tell the story in his own well-chosen words. He says:

"Without orders from any quarter, and without preconcert, promptly as the grass began to start, the emigrants began to assemble near Independence, at a place called Fitzhue's Mill. On the seventeenth day of May, 1843, notices were circulated through the different encampments that on the succeeding day those who contemplated emigrating to Oregon would meet at a designated point to organize. Promptly at the appointed hour the motley groups assembled. They consisted of people from all the States and Territories, and nearly all nationalities, the most, however, from Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and all strangers to one another, but impressed with some crude idea that there existed some imperative necessity for some kind of an organization for mutual protection against the hostile Indians inhabiting the great unknown wilderness stretching away to the shores of the Pacific, and which they were about to traverse with their wives and children, household goods and all their earthly possessions.

"Many of the emigrants were from the western tier of counties of Missouri, known as the Platte Purchase, and among them was Peter H.

Burnett, a former merchant, who had abandoned the yardstick and become a lawyer of some celebrity for his ability as a smooth-tongued advocate. He subsequently emigrated to California, and was elected the first governor of the Golden State. Mr. Burnett, or as he was familiarly designated, 'Pete,' was called upon for a speech. Mounting a log the glib-tongued orator delivered a glowing, florid address. He commenced by showing his audience that the then western tier of States and Territories was overcrowded by a redundant population, who had not sufficient elbow room for the expansion of their enterprise and genius, and it was a duty they owed to themselves and posterity to strike out in search of a more extended field and a more genial climate, where the soil yielded the richest return for the slightest amount of cultivation, where the trees were loaded with perennial fruit, and where a good substitute for bread, called *La Camash*, grew in the ground, Salmon and other fish crowded the streams, and where the principal labor of the settlers would be confined to keeping their gardens free from the intruders of buffalo, elk, deer, and wild turkeys. He appealed to our patriotism by picturing forth the glorious empire we would establish on the shores of the Pacific; how, with our trusty rifles, we would drive out the British usurpers who claimed the soil, and defend the country from the advance and pretensions of the British Lion, and how posterity would honor us for placing the finest portion of our country under the dominion of the stars and stripes. He concluded by a slight allusion to the hardships and trials incident to the trip, and dangers to be encountered from hostile Indians on the route, and those inhabiting the country whither we were bound. He furthermore intimated a desire to look upon the tribe of 'noble red men,' that the valiant and well-armed crowd around him could not vanquish in a single encounter.

"Other speeches were made, full of glowing description of the fair land of promise in the far-away Oregon, which no one in the assemblage had ever seen, and of which not more than

half a dozen had ever read any account. After the election of Mr. Burnett as captain and other necessary officers, the meeting, as motley and primitive a one as ever assembled, adjourned with three cheers for Captain Burnett and Oregon. On the 20th of May, 1843, after a pretty thorough military organization, we took up our line of march, with Captain John Gantt, an old army officer who combined the character of trapper and mountaineer as our guide. Gantt had, in his wanderings been as far as Green river, and assured us of the practicability of a wagon road thus far; Green river, the extent of our guide's knowledge in that direction, was not half-way to the Willamette valley, the then only inhabited portion of Oregon. Beyond that we had not the slightest conjecture of the condition of the country. We went forth trusting to the future, and would doubtless have encountered more difficulties than we experienced had not Dr. Whitman overtaken us before we reached the terminus of our guide's knowledge. He was familiar with the whole route, and was confident that wagons could pass through the cañons and gorges of Snake river and over the Blue mountains, which the mountaineers in the vicinity of Fort Hall declared to be a physical impossibility.

"Captain Grant, then in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Hall, endeavored to dissuade us from proceeding farther with our wagons, and showed us the wagons that the emigrants of the preceding year had abandoned as an evidence of the impracticability of our determination. Dr. Whitman was persistent in his assertion that wagons could proceed as far as the grand dalles of the Columbia river, from which point he asserted they could be taken down by rafts or batteaux to the Willamette valley, while our stock could be driven by an Indian trail over the Cascade mountains near Mount Hood. Happily Whitman's advice prevailed and a large number of the wagons with a portion of the stock did reach Walla Walla and the dalles, from which points they were taken to Willamette the following year. Had we fol-

lowed Grant's advice and abandoned the cattle and wagons at Fort Hall, much suffering must have ensued, as a sufficient number of horses to carry the women and children of the party could not have been obtained: besides wagons and cattle were indispensable to men expecting to live by farming a country destitute of such articles.

"At Fort Hall we fell in with some Cayuse and Nez Perces Indians returning from the buffalo country, and as it was necessary for Dr. Whitman to precede us to Walla Walla, he recommended to us a guide in the person of an old Cayuse Indian called 'Sticeus.' He was a faithful old fellow, perfectly familiar with all the trails and topography of the country from Fort Hall to the dalles, and although not speaking a word of English, and no one in our party a word of Cayuse, he succeeded by pantomime in taking us over the roughest wagon route I ever saw."

This quotation from Mr. Nesmith must give our readers a fair idea of the courage and determination necessary in this early day to face the dangers and endure the discomforts of a half year's journey, with oxen and wagons as the means of travel, over the desolate plains and through the rugged mountains that lay wide and dark between the Missouri and Willamette rivers, a distance of a round two thousand miles. But the daily march over the dusty and sun-browned leagues, the night's weird bivouac under the stars, the fording of rushing rivers, the ascent and descent of precipitous mountains, the lone camp-guard, the thundering stampede of horses and oxen, the warning and warding off of Indian attacks, amid the crouching of frightened children, or the suppressed sobbing of timid women, these must have been seen and experienced to be understood as they existed in reality from 1841, when emigration began, to 1860, about which time the pioneer emigrant era of Oregon may be considered to have closed.

In the emigration of this year were many men whose names became very prominently connected with the history of the country.

Among these may be mentioned the Applegates, Burnett, Cason, Chapman, Dement, the Fords, the Garrisons, the Hunters, the Howells, the Matheneys, McCarver, Nesmith, Parker, and the Waldos. When the company reached Oregon, besides the gentlemen connected with the various missionary stations, and fifty or more of the former Hudson's Bay Company employes, settled on French prairie, there were resident in Oregon about eight American men, making in the autumn of 1843, with the newly arrived emigrants, a total male population of about four hundred, and a total white population of not far from two thousand souls.

The introduction of this number of American people, many of whom were educated and refined and all of whom were strong in purpose, and had wealth, both of brain and brawn, lifted Oregon at once from a camping-ground for fur hunters and mountain men; and even from a field of mere missionary occupancy, to the condition of a civil community—a commonwealth—with the needs of a community, and with ability and dispositions to supply those wants. So the autumn and emigration of 1843 brought a new era to Oregon, the era of government, which will be considered in its proper place in this work.

An incident somewhat connected with the emigration of this year was the Government exploring expedition under the command of Lieutenant John C. Fremont. Mr. Fremont had, the year before, won some laurels as an explorer in a tour as far westward as the summit of the Rocky mountains, and his reports to the Government had contributed to the interest in the farthest west beginning to be felt all over the United States. This year he was ordered to connect his explorations with the topographical surveys of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the navy, in the valley of the Columbia river. His route generally lay on the same line of travel as the road of the emigrants, although he made some detours from it. Scientifically and topographically he added something by his reports to public knowledge in relation to the country over

which he traveled, though practically as a "pathfinder," under which title he and his friends claimed much for him, he simply followed the plain way marked out for him by the mountaineers first, and by the missionaries and emigrants afterward. He traveled behind the emigration of the year, and thus in exploration, as well as in actual occupation of the country, the Government was behind the people. From the vicinity of Fort Hall his company moved directly down the emigrant road to the dalles of the Columbia, where he left his command, visited Vancouver himself, and after remaining a few days in company with the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, returned to that place. With his company he then turned southward along the eastern base of the Cascade mountains, and in January, 1844, crossed the summit of the Sierras, about where the Central Pacific now passes, to Sutter's Fort, in Sacramento valley. This was all that Mr. Fremont did as a "pathfinder" in and for Oregon. The honor of finding and making the way for the wagons of the emigrants belongs not to him, nor indeed to any one man who can be named, but to the known and unknown "people," whose impulses of conquest pushed them westward with the "course of the empire," until the sea stayed their conquering advance. If history thus discrowns buckram heroes, it laurels the brow of humanity, which is always greater than any man.

The impulse of emigration to Oregon did not exhaust itself in 1843. The last emigrant wagon of that year had hardly disappeared westward of Missouri before the frontier was astir again with moving preparations for the emigration of 1844. This was nearly as great as that of the preceding year. It added about 800 to the American population of Oregon, 234 of them strong, able-bodied men. The emigration of 1843 came in a single column, under one captain, and with a semi-military organization. That of 1844 started from various points, under different leaders, and divided up more and more as it progressed on the journey. This greatly added to the ease

and facility of travel, and the various companies had comparatively little difficulty in their long journey. Besides, the several hundred wagons of the preceding year had broken down the sage of the plains, and made a clearly marked road as far as the dalles. The longer divisions of the emigration started, one from Independence, one from near the mouth of Platte river, and one from near St. Joseph, and Cornelius Gilliam, Nathan Ford and Meyer Thorp commanded these divisions, respectively. In this emigration were many names that have become honored in various departments of Oregon history and that are worthy of notable record. Without any invidious selections we name the Eades, the Fords, the Gilliams, Holman, Minto, Rees, Simmons, the Shaws, the Thorps, J. S. Smith, and many others whose industry made Oregon to bloom like a rose tree, and who in many ways contributed to the material growth and moral and intellectual progress of the country.

Up to 1844 no American settlement had been made north of the Columbia river. So industriously and thoroughly had the Hudson's Bay Company represented what they considered the undoubted claim of Great Britain to that Territory that no American immigrant had ventured to enter it. It was reserved for a few persons of the immigration of 1844, headed by M. T. Simmons, to add to the diplomatic argument of the United States for ownership,—the argument of occupation by American citizens. They passed northward and located at the head of Puget sound, resolved that they would insist on all the rights guaranteed them in the treaty of joint occupancy, at least until the ultimate decision of the conflicting pretensions of the two nations. It will be remembered that this emigration left the frontiers of the United States during the height of the discussion ending the presidential election of that year, and while the Democratic party was preparing to take the field with "The whole of Oregon or none," "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight" emblazoned on its banners as its war-cry in its contest for possession of the Government. They had come to the

coast expecting that these principles would become the policy of the Government, and hence they resolved to push American settlement up toward the dead line of "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight" at once if the Hudson's Bay Company resisted their northward advance. This that company was to astute to do except by moral intimidation, which was practiced to its fullest extent. But such men as those who had braved the perils of the trail and camp from the Missouri to the Columbia could not be intimidated, and the company dared not violate the stipulations of the treaty under which Great Britain had laid it. And so American history fairly began on Puget sound, in the present State of Washington, just a decade after it began in the Willamette valley in the present State of Oregon.

Of the immigration of 1845 comparatively little record has been preserved, although it was larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The population of the Territory was now becoming so large that a thousand or two of people could melt away into the former aggregate without such manifest expansion of the population as before. And besides, when so many had preceded, it was not considered so strange that many others should follow. Hence the 2,000 people constituting the immigration of 1845 arrived, dispersed over the country from the California mountains to Puget sound, and became integral parts of the body politic, without having taken pains to make a roster for the benefit of the history, or the perpetuity of their own deeds. Still a few can be mentioned, culled here and there from fugitive archives, whose names must ever stand connected with some departments of the deeds of the pioneers of the coast. We instance T. Vault, the Waymires, the Riggsses, Gen. Joel Palmer and Wilcox.

The road from the Missouri to the Columbia had now become a broad and beaten track. There was no difficulty and little danger in traveling it except such as arose from deficient preparation before starting or poor judgment

in traveling. All that was to be done was to travel steadily onward, day after day, quietly and persistently moving forward as the patient ox swings slowly onward, and in due time the goal would surely be reached. But such patience and endurance of effort are not common virtues. To face a horizon that never comes nearer; to push into space that never seems to get shorter; to lift at a burden that never grows lighter, are the severest tests of the strongest natures. So it was not wonderful that many of the weary and foot-sore immigrants became restless of their seemingly endless travel, and felt inclined to listen to any one who came with the promise of a shorter road and speedier arrival at the goal of their desires, the green Willamette valley.

This year this was painfully, almost tragically illustrated. When the immigrants reached Fort Boise Stephen H. Meek, a man who had been a "fur-trapper" in the mountains, and for some years employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as such, and who had served as a guide to some small companies in 1842, offered to show them a shorter and more eligible route over the mountains, and one by which wagons could be taken into the Willamette valley without the costly and troublesome transportation by water from the dalles. The route he proposed to travel, leading through southeastern Oregon, and into the Umpqua valley far south of the head of the Willamette river, he had never traveled himself, but the country through which it passed was known to be open and far less mountainous than the country farther to the north. Quite a number were persuaded to follow his lead. These left the old and traveled road at the mouth of the Malheur river, near Fort Boise, and turned southward up the valley of that stream, while the larger portion kept steadily onward in the beaten road, and in good time reached the end of their journey. The company that followed Mr. Meek soon became convinced that he himself was traveling by guess instead of knowledge. Of course they were in a panic at once. Mr. Meek became

alarmed and deserted the people he had led astray and fled to save his life, as many had threatened to kill him on sight. The company undertook to return to the old road by turning to the north and traveling down the valleys of John Day and Des Chutes rivers, and at last, after the most exhausting efforts, and the greatest sufferings from hunger and thirst, reached the Columbia at the dalles, and were thus rescued from their very perilous condition.

This diversion of a portion of the immigrants from the old line of travel, and the sufferings they endured in consequence, has caused considerable very acrimonious discussion, seriously involving the motives of those who persuaded them into what proved such disastrous action. Still such discussion has failed to demonstrate that there was any specially wrong motive in them, but that they acted without any very accurate knowledge of the country to be traversed and consequently not with good judgment, and thus betrayed those who trusted their advice into a very costly and dangerous experiment. Many thrilling accounts of cases of individual suffering and hardship and loss on the treeless and waterless wastes of the Klamath and Humboldt regions have been published, but it would serve no important purpose to transfer them to these pages. Certainly we cannot subscribe to the charge made by some writers that these parties were led astray under the inspiration and advice of the Hudson's Bay Company for the sole purpose of destroying them. Had such ever been the methods of the heads of that company in their dealings with the American immigrants, certainly they could not but see that the destruction of a comparatively small portion of an immigration would have no other effect on the final settlement of the "Oregon question" than to hasten and make it more absolute against themselves. But such never was their methods, as impartial history must determine.

Like the emigration of 1845, that of 1846 was divided into small companies, which reached Oregon at various times and by different routes, so that no record of names was kept. When it

left the Missouri river it consisted of two thousand souls. However, by this time California was beginning to divide with Oregon the attention of intending emigrants, and on reaching Fort Hall about one half took the southern route down the Humboldt river and across the Sierra Nevadas into the Sacramento valley. The greater portion of those destined for the Willamette valley pursued the old route down Snake river, and reached Oregon City, then the goal of the journey, in good time, and without unusual incidents. However, about one hundred and fifty people, with forty-two wagons, were induced, at Fort Hall, to undertake a new route in the same general direction as the disastrous one selected by Meek the year before, and despite the unfortunate outcome of that venture. The misadventure this year was induced by the presence at Fort Hall, on the arrival of the trains, of a number of men from among the most reputable and influential citizens of Oregon, mainly residing toward the southern end of the Willamette valley, who claimed to have looked out a road from the point where they met the emigrants to that valley by the way of the Humboldt, Klamath lake, Rogue river and Umpqua valleys, much more feasible than the old one by the valley of Snake river. These men had actually passed over the route they outlined to the emigrants on their way out; but, being on horseback, and traveling without any incumbrances, it probably seemed much shorter to them than it really was, and certainly much shorter than it proved to the worn and weary emigrants, impeded in their travels by wagons and all the incumbrances of camp life. It certainly cannot be supposed that such men as those who led the party that surveyed the new route could have had any sinister or selfish motives in leading whole families into the terrible straits through which these people were compelled to pass. Still it cannot be possible for the historian to relieve these gentlemen from all blame, as they were all acquainted with the peculiar difficulties of emigrant travel, having themselves crossed the continent but a

year or two before as emigrants, and knew that water and grass were prime conditions of safety with ox teams, and where these could not be found in abundance there could be no excuse for venturing, unless the necessity was absolute. From fifteen to twenty miles was an average full day's journey with oxen on the emigrant roads, and there were stretches of grassless and waterless desert of from twenty to fifty miles in width, over which they attempted to lead the forlorn party that had intrusted itself to their guidance. Of course there was much suffering. Many teams perished. Men, women and children were compelled to go on foot over burning sands and cinereous rocks, to climb timbered summits and ford the roaring torrents of the mountains. The consuming thirst of the deserts of the sterile interior was at last relieved, it is true, by the springs and streams of the Sierras, but then gaunt hunger paralleled their earlier thirst. At last, however, man by man, or family by family, the worn and strengthless emigrants straggled down from the Siskiuas into the Rogue river valley, or emerged from the Umpqua cañon into Umpqua valley, almost without cattle, or wagon, or clothing, welcomed to the end of their sad pilgrimage only by the chill rains of an Oregon midwinter. Taken all in all this was the most deeply shadowed page in the history of Oregon immigration, and has left a heritage of more acrimonious and bitter discussions and heart burnings to the historian of Oregon.

But, sad as is this record, it is a bright one compared with the fate of a large party known as the "Donner party," that separated from the Oregon immigrants on Humboldt river, and attempted to scale the winter-clad Sierras into the Sacramento valley. These became entangled in the labyrinths of the mountains, were overtaken and overwhelmed by snow storms, and, unable to proceed or return, many perished miserably by starvation, and the remainder were rescued more dead than alive by the courage and energy of a party from Sacramento valley. The place of the occurrence of this sad events bears the

name of "Donner lake," which will forever monument this tragic climax in the history of the emigration of 1846 to the Pacific coast.

The immigrants of this year also signalized their courage and determination by an attempt to open the first wagon road into the Willamette valley across the Cascade mountains. Very seldom, indeed, in the history of exploration or adventure has a braver and more resolute deed been done. We hazard nothing in saying: that in all the distance between the Missouri river and the Cascade there is no stretch of 100 miles that presented to the primitive engineering of the emigrants anything like the difficulties of the 100 miles between the open country east and the Willamette valley west of the Cascade mountains.

This is one of the most rugged and lofty ranges of the continent, and, unlike the Rocky mountains, it is everywhere most densely timbered. It is cut and gashed by fearful chasms worn down by the waters that break from beneath the glaciers of Mount Hood and kindred peaks thousands of feet into the volcanic debris of untold ages. The average altitude of the wide swampy summit of the range, is not far from ten thousand feet. From foot to summit and from summit to foot again, the whole surface of the earth is covered with the largest and loftiest firs, cedars, pines, tamarack and larch, and its undergrowth is an impenetrable forest of alder, vine maple, laurel, dogwood, hemlock, and unnamed varieties of rough and gnarled and interlaced shrubs and ferns and brush. The ax, wielded by a strong arm, must cut away into, through, and out of this indescribable wilderness or it cannot be passed.

Up to the autumn of 1846, all the wagons taken to western Oregon were conveyed not far from 100 miles down the Columbia from the dalles into the mouth of the Willamette and up that stream a few miles on rafts or in Hudson's Bay batteaux. To add to the difficulty a portage of three miles had to be made at the Cascades, and the wagons were taken piece by piece across it, and reshipped again below. This

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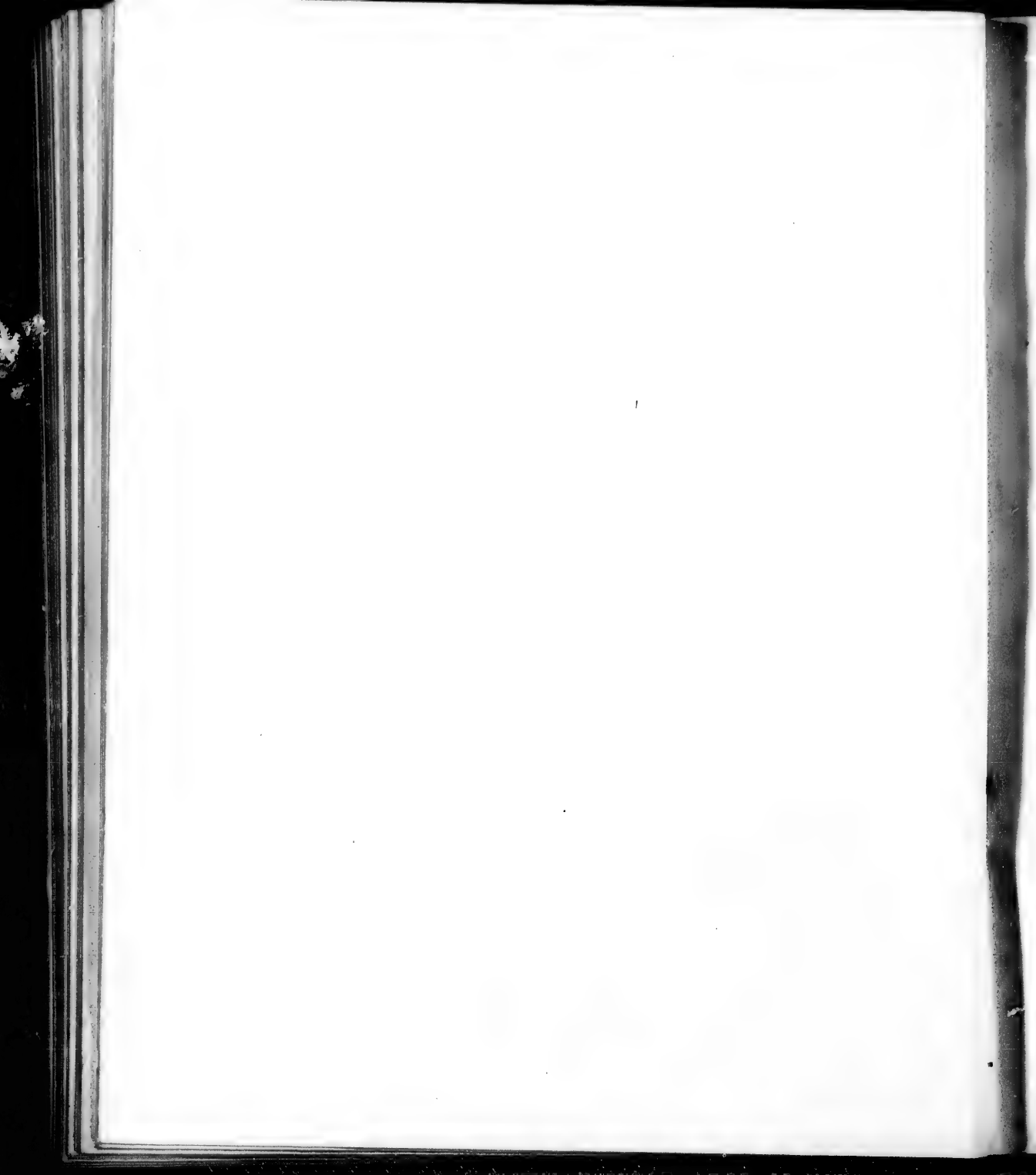
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THE PASSAGE OF THE DALLES, COLUMBIA RIVER



ROOSTER ROCK.



100 miles was the most perilous and difficult part of the journey to the Willamette valley, and came to the emigrants when they were wearied and enfeebled by months of constant toil and care.

To relieve subsequent emigrants of this difficulty a few gentlemen of this summer's company resolved to attempt crossing the mountains with their teams and wagons. At the head of this company were Mr. Samuel K. Barlow and Mr. W. H. Rector. Turning southward from the dalles along the eastern base of the range, they sought a promising place to enter it to the south of Mount Hood. After about forty miles travel over a very rough and hilly, though untimbered region, they turned westward up a gentle slope that appeared to lead south of the great snowy cone of Mount Hood, and began to cut their way into the dense forest. Some explored the route in advance and blazed their way, others cut out obstructions and worked grades down and up the impassable precipices, and others drove the teams and cared for the families. Progress was very slow. It was late in autumn. The rains and snows beat upon them in the deep ravines and on the stormy heights. But they were resolute men, and resolved to push onward at every peril. After much effort they conducted their wagons about twenty miles into the wilderness, when the snow became so deep that to go forward or to go back was alike impossible. And besides they were not the men to go back even if they could. Nothing remained for them but to build cabins in which to house their families for the long winter, which was fully upon them, and provide as best they could against starvation. This they did in the deep gorge of White river, a few miles below where its waters flow from beneath the glaciers of Mount Hood. A wilder place can hardly be imagined. On either hand the great mountain sides were covered with giant firs, with close around a dense black pine forest. The Little river, whose dashing waters, whitened by the volcanic ashes washed down from the

great mountain cone, rushed stormily by. Lone, desolate winter covered all.

The only possible supply of food these winter-imprisoned men, women and children had for the months before them was their emigrant oxen, worn and poor from the long summer's journey from the Missouri river. These they slaughtered and dressed, covered their carcasses with the snow which was sure to remain until May, and resigned themselves to the awful task of keeping alive for the long winter. To live just for the purpose of living is the hardest task a human being ever performed. This was all there was for them to do. So they waited and ate their scant rations of poor beef, drank water from the river or from melted snow, cut fire-wood from the pines about them, and wore away the weary months.

When the winter snows were ten or fifteen feet deep on the mountains, two or three of the men undertook to scale them on snow-shoes and reach the Willamette valley, and there procure help to work their way backward with supplies before those left behind had perished from starvation. The distance to Oregon city was not less than seventy-five miles, and fifty of that was untracked mountains. With a little beef wrapped up in a blanket on the back of each they left the lone cabins and their lonelier inmates and started on their journey, hoping, yet only half expecting, to succeed. Rector was a remarkably strong, compact and sinewy man, Barlow was of slighter and sparer build, and less able to endure fatigue; and the stress of the long journey had already weakened him. He came near fainting, and one day when he felt he must succumb to his struggles and die he said to Rector, "What would you do with me if I should die here?" "Roast and eat you," growled the stronger Rector. Barlow burst into feeble tears. "Come, come, said the really kind-hearted Rector, you are not going to die, rouse up, be a man and come on." He cheered and helped him, and these resolute "pathfinders" toiled on over the snowy waste of mountains for weary weeks before they descended from those

western slopes and entered the Willamette valley. Such men, rather than those who traveled in their wake under Government commissions, and with all the abundance and comforts of government equipments were the true pathfinders of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast.

On reaching Oregon City, Rector and Barlow obtained supplies for their families yet imprisoned in the snowy gorge of White river, and returned for their rescue. After the winter snows had gone they yoked up the oxen which they had brought back with them, and again began their slow and tiresome movement westward. Their winter's camp was some miles east of the summit of the range and up the steep ascent; through one of the stateliest and darkest forests that stands on the earth they cut their toilsome way. Then after the summit was passed they floundered through a terrible cedar morass that covers the summit plateau for miles, when they reached a western crest that stood sheer above the valley of a mountain river, whose upper waters cleave the southwestern glaciers of Mount Hood. Into the fearful gorge into which it runs they dropped, rather than traveled, over the face of Laurel Hill, probably the most tremendous descent down which wagons ever rolled. And so they toiled on, day after day, week after week, until at last the last mountain was crossed, the last forest passed, and the brave remnant of the emigration of 1846 entered Oregon at full midsummer of 1847.

Quite a number of gentlemen, who in various departments of civil life became prominently associated with the progress of the country, attended this immigration. Among them was Mr. J. Quinn Thornton, a man of decided ability and fine acquirements, who became Chief Justice under the provisional government. Unfortunately no roster of this immigration was ever kept, and hence our personal notices of those in it must be omitted.

We have now reached a period in the history of the immigrations into Oregon from which it becomes more and more difficult to trace any one of them in anything like a separate story.

Still a few sentences must be given to that of 1847, as that was the last one that left the frontiers of Missouri for the farthest West, that serves to present much of an individual history. Those coming subsequently started on their journey over the now well-worn emigrant road in small companies, at different times, traveled at their individual convenience, and when they reached the Willamette valley, melted away into the mass of the people almost imperceptibly, as streamlets from the hills blend into the currents of widening rivers toward the sea.

The immigration of 1847 coming into Oregon was about four thousand. California had begun to allure many toward her newly opened and sunny plains, and probably nearly as many of those who started from the Missouri river for the West turned thitherward into the valley of Snake river, as crossed the Blue and Cascade mountains into Oregon. But, in many respects, both as to men and things, it was one of the most marked and important of all the emigrations. Its members brought more property, more of those things necessary to make a home-like civilization than any that had preceded it. Bands of fine cattle, including pure Durham stock, and of the best breeds of horses, as well as fine bands of sheep, were driven from the Western States. A stock of merchandise was brought by Thomas and William Cox, and a store opened by them at Salem, the now capital of the State. Apple seeds, peach seeds and many other seeds of plants, of which the country had been destitute before, were brought. But that which attracted most attention, and was really of most importance, was what was called the "Traveling Nursery" brought by Mr. Henderson Lueling. He constructed boxes about one foot deep and just long enough to fill his wagon bed, filling them with a compost of earth and charcoal, in which he planted about seven hundred trees and shrubs, of the best improved varieties, from twenty inches to four feet high. This wonderful "nursery" thus transplanted two thousand miles was the parent stock of that magnificent variety of apples,

pears, plums, cherries, peaches, and other fruits that has given Oregon a name and fame as the finest fruit country on the continent.

The immigration of 1847 contained quite a number of gentlemen, who became quite prominent in the industrial and political history of Oregon. Among these was the Hon. Samuel

R. Thurston, who became the first delegate from the Territory of Oregon in the Congress of the United States, of whom we shall speak more at length in the appropriate place.

With this notice of the immigration of 1847 we close our notices of immigrations as separate from the general course of Oregon history.

CHAPTER XV.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A NEW ERA—SUMMARY OF ARRIVALS FOR FIVE YEARS—POLITICAL TENDENCIES OF THE PEOPLE—THE QUESTIONS OF GOVERNMENT—"INALIENABLE RIGHTS" VERSUS FOREIGN CONTROL—PETITION TO CONGRESS—MEETING AT CHAMPOEG IN 1841—DEATH OF EWING YOUNG—ANOTHER MEETING—INCIDENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES—DR. ELIJAH WHITE, INDIAN AGENT—ARRIVAL OF THE IMMIGRATION OF 1842—ARTIFICIAL ANTAGONISMS—PROPOSITION FOR AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT—MEETING AT WILLAMETTE FALLS—RESOLUTION OF MR. ABERNETHY—THE "WOLF MEETING"—PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS—CANADIAN CITIZENS' ADDRESS—MEETING IN MAY—A CLOSE DIVISION—CANADIANS WITHDRAW—PROVISIONS FOR GOVERNMENT—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—"ORGANIC LAWS"—OFFICERS CHOSEN—FIRST ELECTION—GEORGE ABERNETHY ELECTED GOVERNOR—FORM OF OATH OF OFFICE—FIRST LEGISLATURE—DOCUMENTS TO CONGRESS—DR. WHITE—RESULT OF THE MEMORIALS—CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNOR ABERNETHY—SECOND ELECTION—ABERNETHY RE-ELECTED—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

WE have now reached a period in our history when Oregon began to assume the form of a political commonwealth. Heretofore its history was mainly that of the aboriginal tribes, the various fur companies that operated within its boundary, of the missionary establishments that had been founded among the Indian tribes, and of individual action and adventure. That part of the story that relates to the presence and action of white men who had any civilized or civilizing object, in their presence in the country, covers but a single decade. This was the era of the missionary organizations, and the period when the results of their presence were crystallizing into social con-

ditions that called for civil and political order. The dreamy story of the Indian tribes simply changed into the story of fur traffic, scarcely less dreamy, and hardly more a civilization than the other. How little there was of anything that had the fragrance of civilization rather than that of the wigwam about it up to the close of 1840, will be seen by the following summary of the arrivals in the country up to that time. In 1834, the four gentlemen of the Methodist mission and six other men. In 1835, there were none. In 1836, Dr. Marcus Whitman and four other missionaries of the American Board. In 1837, sixteen additional members of the Methodist mission and three settlers. In 1838, eight

persons re-enforced the missions of the American Board and three white men from the Rocky mountains came into the country. This year also two Jesuit priests, F. N. Blanchet and A. Demus arrived. In 1839, four independent Protestant missionaries and eight settlers. In 1840 a re-enforcement of thirty-one adults and fifteen children came to the Methodist mission and four independent Protestant missionaries, P. G. De Smet, Jesuit missionary and thirteen or fourteen settlers, mostly Rocky mountain men with Indian wives arrived,—making in all eighty-five connected with the three mission establishments, and twenty-eight settlers; a total of 113. Besides these were a small number of the superannuated employes of the Hudson's Bay Company located at various points, and yet holding legal as well as social relation to that body. In the classification of population thus presented it will be seen that the one predominating influence in the country up to the close of 1840 was necessarily that of the Protestant missionaries. Civilly and politically there were two sentiments: One American and the other British. The Protestant missionaries uniformly represented the American sentiment in the country, and the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and the members of the Roman Catholic missions could always be relied upon to further the cause of British possession of Oregon. So far as we have been able to trace the lines of influence and action in connection with these different missionary establishments, there was not even an individual exception to this statement. If at this time the claim of the United States to Oregon was receiving any help at all, it was by the unanimous action of the Protestant missionaries, while the just as unanimous action of the Roman Catholic missions aided and abetted the pretensions of Great Britain. By the relations of missionaries to patronizing societies, as well as the individual nativity and training of the men constituting them, this was inevitable. The Protestant missionaries were mainly from New England and New York, all Americans by birth, by education, and by civic

and political affiliations. The Roman Catholic missionaries were all of foreign birth, educated and trained under governments opposed to republicanism and under an ecclesiastical system that cultured all their convictions away from it. Their social relations were with the Hudson's Bay Company, and they gave that company and its pretensions the most thorough support. Thus, at the close of 1840, it happened that the forces in array against each other for the ultimate possession of the country were, on the one side the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic missions, on the other side, the Protestant missions and the small number of Americans who had rolled down from the mountains or floated up from the sea and made Oregon at least a temporary home.

The first question that fairly and clearly drew the lines of demarkation between these forces was that of government. The British party, consisting of the Hudson's Bay people and the Catholic missionaries, naturally desired to remain as they were, since all pretended authority of law was that of the Dominion of Canada, which had been, in pretense at least, extended over all the country west of the Rocky mountains. Just as naturally the American party, consisting of the Protestant missionaries and American settlers, desired some forms of law according to the American idea of self-government. They had no idea of submitting themselves to the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company or the Canadian Parliament. An American always carries his "inalienable rights" with him, and on all proper, and perhaps on some improper, occasions, is prepared to assert and defend them. Laws or constitutions enacted for him in a foreign parliament, or by a foreign corporation, are not sacred in his eyes, especially when it is attempted to enforce them over what he believes to be American soil. It was so here; and accordingly in March 1838, the first public step was taken looking toward the establishment of a Territorial government over the country claimed by the United States west of the Rocky mountains.

This was in the form of a memorial to Congress signed by I. L. Whitcomb and thirty-five others, which was presented to that body by Senator Linn January 28, 1839. This memorial was read, laid on the table, and was never taken therefrom. In 1839 the subject was again brought to the attention of the Government by another petition to Congress, ably conceived and forcibly written, and signed by Rev. David Leslie, of the Methodist mission, and about seventy others. The petition set forth very clearly the condition and needs of the country as seen by those upon the ground, and is of such importance historically, and exerted so much influence upon the action of Congress, and also upon the feelings of the Hudson's Bay Company toward the American settlers, that its full text is here inserted. It is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress Assembled:

Your petitioners represent unto your honorable bodies that they are residents in the Oregon territory, and citizens of the United States, or persons desirous of becoming such.

They further represent to your honorable bodies that they have settled themselves in said territory under the belief that it was a portion of the public domain of said State and that they might rely upon the Government thereof for the blessings of free institutions, and the protection of its arms.

But your petitioners further represent, that they are uninformed of any acts of said Government by which its institutions and protection are extended to them; in consequence whereof themselves and families are exposed to be destroyed by the savages around them, and others that would do them harm.

And your petitioners would further represent that they have no means of protecting their own lives and the lives of their families, other than self-constituted tribunals, originated and sustained by the power of an ill-instructed

public opinion, and the resort to force and arms.

And your petitioners represent these means of safety to be an insufficient safe-guard of life and property, and that the crimes of theft, murder, infanticide, etc., are increasing among them to an alarming extent, and your petitioners declare themselves unable to arrest this progress of crime and its terrible consequences without the aid of law, and tribunals to administer it.

Your petitioners therefore pray the Congress of the United States of America to establish, as soon as may be, a Territorial government in the Oregon territory.

And if reasons other than those presented were needed to induce your honorable bodies to grant the prayer of the undersigned, your petitioners, they would be found in the value of this territory to the nation, and the alarming circumstances that portend its loss.

Your petitioners, in view of these last considerations, would represent that the English Government has had a surveying party on the Oregon coast for two years, employed in making accurate surveys of all its rivers, bays and harbors, and that recently the said Government is said to have made a grant to the Hudson's Bay Company of all lands lying between the Columbia river and Puget sound, and that the said company is actually exercising unequivocal acts of ownership over said lands thus granted, and opening extensive farms upon the same.

And your petitioners represent that these circumstances, connected with other acts of said company to the same effect, and their declaration that the English Government owns and will hold, as its own soil, that portion of Oregon territory situated north of the Columbia river, together with the important fact that the said company are cutting and sawing into lumber and shipping to foreign ports vast quantities of the finest pine trees upon the navigable waters of the Columbia, have led your petitioners to apprehend that the English Government do intend,

at all events, to hold that portion of this territory lying north of the Columbia river.

And your petitioners represent that the said territory, north of the Columbia, is an invaluable possession to the American Union, that in and about Puget sound are the only harbors of easy access and commodious and safe upon the whole coast of the territory, and that a great part of this said northern part of the Oregon territory is rich in timber, water power and valuable minerals. For this and other reasons your petitioners pray that Congress will establish its sovereignty over said territory.

Your petitioners would further represent that the country south of the Columbia river and north of the Mexican line and extending from the Pacific ocean 120 miles into the interior is of unequalled beauty. Its mountains, covered with perpetual snow, pouring into the prairies around their bases transparent streams of purest water, the white and black oak, pine, cedar, and fir forests that divide the prairies into sections convenient for farming purposes, the rich mines of coal in its hills, and salt springs in its valleys, its quarries of limestone, sandstone, chalk and marble, the salmon of its rivers, and the various blessings of the delightful and healthy climate, are known to us and impress your petitioners with the belief that this is one of the most favored portions of the globe.

Indeed the deserts of the interior have their wealth of pasturage, and their lakes, evaporating in summer, leave in their basins hundreds of bushels of the purest soda. Many other circumstances could be named showing the importance of this territory in a national, commercial and agricultural point of view. And although your petitioners would not undervalue considerations of this kind, yet they beg leave especially to call the attention of Congress to their own condition as an infant colony, without military force or civil institutions to protect their lives and property and children, sanctuaries and tombs from the hands of uncivilized and merciless savages around them. We respectfully ask for the civil institutions of the Ameri-

can Republic. We pray for the high privilege of American citizenship, the peaceful enjoyment of life, the right of acquiring, possessing and using property, and the unrestrained pursuit of rational happiness. And this your petitioners will ever pray. DAVID LESLIE,

and about seventy others.

It is difficult to fix the exact personal authorship of this remarkable document. Its honor appears to be somewhat divided between David Leslie, at that time *pro tem* superintendent of the Methodist mission in the absence of Jason Lee, then on his return from the States by sea to Oregon, at the head of what is known in the history of the mission as the "great re-enforcements," and Mr. Robert Shortes, an immigrant of the same year in which the petition was written. It is probable that both had to do with its preparation. At all events it reflects honor upon the small American colony, not then reaching 100 persons in all, and shows how clearly and fully from the beginning our people comprehended the issues pending between their own country and Great Britain, and how thoroughly American were their sympathies and purposes.

There is one phrase in the petition, given in Italics, which was understood by all to refer to the Hudson's Bay Company, and shows with what jealousy that company was watched by the American. Doubtless the phrase had its justification, and was not intended to convey the sense of extreme enmity by that company against the Americans that some writers have supposed. At all events, while the company was faithful to itself, there is no evidence that it did intentionally incite its own people, or the Indian tribes, who were thoroughly under its control, to any acts of violence against the Americans. And besides the humane Dr. McLaughlin was then at the head of the company, and no unprejudiced man who ever knew him could believe him capable of any such sinister action.

The above quoted petition had gone on to

Congress. A year or two must certainly pass before any relief could come from it, even if any ever came. Meantime the necessities of the people in Oregon, or, more accurately, in the Willamette valley, where all the American settlers and most of the Protestant missionaries resided, were growing more and more urgent. To meet them a meeting of some of the inhabitants was held at Champoege, not far from the Methodist mission on the 7th of February, 1841, for consultation on the steps necessary to be taken for the formation of laws, and the election of officers to execute them. Rev. Jason Lee was called to the chair, and asked to express his opinion of the step required. He advised the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of that portion of the country south of the Columbia river. Nothing of moment was done further at this meeting.

A few days later an event occurred which served to revive the matter in a new and more imperative form. Mr. Ewing Young, a gentleman of prominence in the country, and possessing a considerable estate, suddenly died. He left no heirs in the country, and no one had any authority to care for, or administer upon, his estate. His funeral was held on the 17th of February, at which most of the people of the valley were present. At the close of the funeral services a meeting was held, over which Rev. Jason Lee presided, when it was resolved to hold another the next day at the Methodist mission. Nearly all the people of the settlement were present. Rev. David Leslie was chosen to preside, and Rev. Gustavus Hines and Mr. Sidney Smith were secretaries. A committee was chosen to draft a constitution and code of laws, of which F. N. Blanchet, afterward Roman Catholic archbishop, was chairman. After much discussion it was finally decided to elect a person to serve as judge with probate powers, and Dr. Ira L. Babcock was chosen. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday, June 11th, at the Catholic mission. At that meeting it was found that the

chairman of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a constitution and laws had not called the committee together, and so this meeting adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in October. Before that time arrived the feeling had become somewhat prevalent among the people that it would be unwise to establish any permanent form of government so long as the peace of the community could be preserved without it, and consequently the meeting was never held. Thus ended the first attempt to establish a government west of the Rocky mountains.

Incidental to, and having no little influence upon, the final action of the people in the establishment of the provisional government, it must be mentioned that in 1842 Dr. Elijah White, who had formerly held the position of physician to the Methodist mission, and who had returned to the States after some disagreement with its superintendent, Rev. Jason Lee, appeared suddenly in the country holding a government commission as sub-agent for the Indians in the region west of the Rocky mountains. He claimed plenary power over all questions between the settlers and the Indians, as well as all civil and criminal cases that might arise in the country. He appointed temporary magistrates to try cases that might occur in his absence. The people received him joyfully, their thankfulness at any proof that the Government had not entirely forgotten their necessities probably disposing them to a too generous credence of his pretensions. At a meeting called to receive him a series of highly complimentary resolutions were passed, and ordered transmitted to the Government of the United States, in order that the views and wishes of the people in relation to this country might be made known.

The course of Dr. White in the relation which he claimed as *de facto* governor of the colony, provoked violent criticism, as well as received emphatic defense. While it would answer no valuable purpose to trace the one or the other, it seems needful to say that Dr.

White doubtless claimed much more authority than the Government ever designed he should exercise. At the same time he was zealous and active in the discharge of his duties, visiting every part of the country whenever his presence seemed to be required, and contributed in many ways to the quiet of the Indian tribes. Still the infirmities of his disposition and temper were such that he could not retain the confidence of masses of the people however desirous he might be of doing so. His letters to the Government earnestly urge that the country might be taken possession of by the United States, and the laws extended over it. A far more fortunate selection for Indian agent in Oregon might have been made, at the same time impartial history must record that the presence of Dr. White as such, albeit neither the man nor his work was ideal, did something to prepare the country for the rule of law which was now soon to be instated.

The arrival of the immigration of 1842, bringing as it did a great increase of American settlers, decidedly influenced the sentiment of the country in favor of the immediate organization of a government. What form it should take, whether it should be entirely independent of both nations claiming jurisdiction over the country, or provisional, looking to an ultimate supersession, by the extension of the laws of the United States or Great Britain over Oregon, became subjects of warm and often acrimonious debates. That this should be so was but natural, as it was not easy to harmonize the sentiments of those who yet expected the supremacy of England on the Pacific coast with those who confidently believed that the United States rightfully owned the country. And besides there were those who fostered an artificial antagonism between the Protestant missionary settlements and the distinctively American population. We have called this antagonism "artificial" because there was no ground for it in reality, since all these missionary establishments were intensely American, and their real views could not but be in harmony with

the interests of Oregon's Americanization. Probably a careful analysis of the causes lying back of this particular phase of the questions at issue would discover that they were largely of a social nature, and came out of the fact that a great preponderance of capacity and training for public affairs then in the colony was found among the gentlemen connected with these missions, and it was but natural that, in emergencies like the present, they should appear more conspicuously than others. Of course, in addition to these divisions of sentiment, there was the Roman Catholic element, always most anxious for that which would most subserve the plans and purposes of the hierarchy of Rome. It were no small feat to so far harmonize these variant elements as to secure an organization at all; for there would needs be plots and counterplots, and no one knew where the majority would stand when the final count should come.

Dr. John McLaughlin gave the great weight of his name to the plan of an independent government; one entirely separated from either the United States or Great Britain. With him, as a matter of course, went the men of the Hudson's Bay Company, now settlers south of the Columbia, and almost as much a matter of course the Roman Catholics. This presented a formidable combination; one that it proved not easy to overcome.

The first public indication of the result occurred at Willamette Falls (now Oregon City), then the chief town of the colony, in the discussion, in a public lyceum, of a resolution introduced by L. W. Hastings, as attorney for Dr. McLaughlin, in the following words:

"Resolved, That it is expedient for the settlers of the coast to organize an independent government."

At the close of the discussion the vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted. At this point Mr. George Abernethy, afterward governor under the provisional government, led the opposition to this proposition, and toward the close of the debate introduced another resolu-

tion for discussion the following week, in the following words:

"Resolved, That if the United States extends its jurisdiction over this country during the next four years, it will not be expedient to form an independent government."

This resolution was very skillfully drawn. Its passage would do two things: First, tentatively pledge the people against an "independent" government; and, second, clearly express their faith in the ultimate extension of the laws of the American Union over the Pacific coast. It was not against any government at the present time, but against what was then understood as the scheme of an "independent government"; that is, one looking to its own perpetuation as an independent power among the governments of the world.

At the close of an earnest debate the resolution of Mr. Abernethy was adopted. This set at rest the scheme of an "independent government," but it left the question of the formation of a provisional government, looking to its own supersession by the authority of the United States at some future date still an open one. In regard to this the discussion went on with undiminished interest.

Meanwhile some of the leading men of the settlement had called a public meeting to be held at the house of Joseph Gervais, where the town of Gervais now is, on the first Monday in March, to consider measures for the protection of the herds of the settlers from the depredations of wild beasts. This was a subject that appealed to all strongly, for savage beasts were numerous and destructive. The attendance was large, for it had become bruited about that some other matter of importance would be brought forward at the meeting. This gathering was known among the settlers as the "wolf meeting."

The result of this gathering, over which James O'Neil presided, was the adoption of a series of resolutions providing for the payment of bounties for the destruction of predatory animals. After this was done, a motion was

made by W. H. Gray that a committee of twelve persons be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of this colony. This was unanimously adopted, the committee was elected, and the "wolf meeting" had gone into history.

Between the time of the adjournment of this meeting and the assembling of another at Champoeg on the 2d day of May, 1843, those opposed to the organization of any form of government were not idle. These were notably the people of the Hudson's Bay Company and those who called themselves "the Canadian citizens of Oregon." They held public meetings at Vancouver, at Willamette Falls, and at the Catholic Church on the French prairie. An "Address of the Canadian citizens of Oregon to the meeting at Champoeg," prepared by the Romish priest, F. N. Blanchet, was circulated, and every influence possible from these quarters was exerted to prevent affirmative action at the meeting of May 2.

The address of the Canadian citizens of Oregon, written as it was by a man who, though a master of dialectics in our tongue, the French, was unable to intelligently Anglicise his speech, which is a unique specimen of literary work. Still it discovers the entire un-American sentiments of those for whom it was penned at that time, and their great wish to hold the country uncommitted on all questions that might have an influence in finally settling the dispute for possession of Oregon between England and the United States. A quotation of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the "Address" will disclose these facts. They are as follows:

"11. That we consider the country free, at present, to all nations, till government shall have decided; open to every individual wishing to settle, without any distinction of origin, and without asking him anything, either to become an English, Spanish or American citizen.

"12. So we, English subjects, proclaim to be free, as well as those who came from France, California, United States, or even natives of this

country; and we desire unison with all the respectable citizens who wish to settle in this country; or we ask to be recognized as free among ourselves to make such regulations as appear suitable to our wants, save the general interest of having justice from all strangers who might injure us, and that our reasonable customs and pretensions be respected."

This shows, as well as such phrases can show, that the real conflict was the old one of rival claims to Oregon, now assuming, so far as the people of Oregon themselves were concerned, only another form of expression.

According to call, the settlers gathered at Champoe on the 2d of May. Dr. I. L. Babcock was chairman, and G. W. Le Breton was secretary. The committee of twelve appointed at the previous meeting made its report. A motion to accept it was lost; the Hudson's Bay men and the Catholics, under the lead of Rev. F. N. Blanchet, voting "No" on the motion to accept. There was much confusion, if not some consternation, at this result, for it seemed that all the hopes of those who desired the establishment of some order of government were to be blasted. A motion made by Mr. Le Breton, however, rescued the meeting from its unhappy dilemma. It was that the meeting divide: those in favor of an organization taking the right, and those opposed to it taking the left. This motion prevailed without opposition. "Joe Meek," an old Rocky mountain man, of tall, erect and commanding form, fine visage, with a coal-black eye, and the voice of Stentor, a thorough American, stepped out and shouted: "All in favor of the report of the committee and an organization, follow me." The Americans were immediately in line by his side. More slowly the opposition, Blanchet, "to the left." The lines were carefully counted. Fifty-two stood with Meek; fifty with Blanchet,—so narrow was the margin of sentiment in favor of the organization of any form of government. Promptly the chairman called the meeting to order again; but the defeated party withdrew,

leaving only those who voted in the affirmative to conclude the proceedings of the day.

This was easily done for now the cause was in the hands of its friends. The report of the committee of twelve was taken up, discussed, amended and adopted. It provided for the election of a supreme judge, with probate power, a clerk of the court, a sheriff, three magistrates, three constables, a treasurer, a major and three captains. N. E. Wilson was chosen to act as supreme judge, G. W. Le Breton as clerk of the court, J. L. Meek as sheriff and W. H. Willson as treasurer. The other offices were filled and a "legislative committee" of nine was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hill, Robert Shortess, Robert Newell, A. Beers, Hubbard, W. H. Gray, J. O'Neil, R. Moore and Dougherty. The session of the "legislative committee" was limited to six days and their per diem fixed at \$1.25, which they immediately contributed themselves. This committee assembled at the Falls on the 10th of May and was furnished a room gratuitously by the Methodist mission at that place, which, though the best that could be had, was certainly humble enough to suit even frontier views of economy in the work of State building. It was a building 16 x 30 and divided into two rooms, one of which accommodated the first Legislature of Oregon. As the discussions of this Legislature were tentative, and to be reported to a meeting of the citizens to be held at Champoe on the 5th of July, it is not necessary to record them in extenso here. The session continued but three days.

The meeting to consider the report of the legislative committee was to be on the 5th day of July. Showing the thorough American sentiment that pervaded the entire movement a celebration of "Independence Day" had been arranged for at the same place on the 4th, and an oration in honor of that day so dear to every true American was delivered by Rev. Gustavus Hines. On the 5th the meeting of the citizens was held and the orator of the previous day was chosen to preside over it. Quite a number of

those who had opposed organization at the previous meeting were present at this and announced as favorable to the objects sought to be attained by the Americans. Others, however, including the Catholic missionaries and the Hudson's Bay Company, not only did not attend, but publicly asserted that they would not submit to the authority of any government that might be organized. The representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company addressed a communication to the leaders of the movement, stating that they felt abundantly able to defend both themselves and their political rights. With affairs in this attitude Mr. Hines announced that the report of the legislative committee was in order. The report was accordingly read by Mr. Le Briton. It consisted of a body of what was styled by the committee "organic laws," prefaced by the following preamble:

"We, the people of Oregon Territory, for the purpose of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." Then follows the usual form of a constitution, with the usual definitions and restrictions of the powers of the government. It provided for an executive committee of three instead of a governor, and a legislative committee of nine, and in the main followed the order adopted by the preliminary meeting in March. It provided that the laws of Iowa should be the laws of Oregon Territory in cases not otherwise provided for, and made definite provision on the subject of land claims. The portion of the report that elicited the most controversy was that constituting an executive committee of three, some desiring a single executive and some wishing to leave the government—if government it could then have been called—without an executive head. On the vote being taken the body of "organic laws" reported by the committee was adopted, with only slight amendments by the meeting. It was resolved that the persons chosen to officiate in the sev-

eral offices at the meeting held in May should continue in office until the following May. This left only the executive committee to be elected, and on a ballot being taken Alanson Biers, David Hill and Joseph Gale were chosen, and these three constituted the first executive of the Territory of Oregon. In this manner Oregon passed from a condition where every man was a law unto himself into the condition of an organized political commonwealth, and a new era had dawned upon her.

The first election under the provision of the organic law adopted by the people at Champoege, July 5, 1843, was held on the 14th of May, 1844. At this election P. G. Stewart, Osborn Russell and W. J. Bailey were elected members of the executive committee; Ira L. Babcock, Supreme Judge, John E. Long, clerk and recorder, Philip Foster, treasurer, and Joseph L. Meek, sheriff. Three legislative districts had been organized, covering all of what now constitutes the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and a part of the State of Montana. That was the Oregon Territory of the days of the provisional government and up to 1853, when Washington Territory was organized by act of Congress.

The plan of government proved so defective, that at their meeting at Oregon City in December, 1844, the legislative committee passed several acts amendatory of it, providing for their submission to the people, among which was a change from an executive committee of three to a governor and from a legislative committee elected by the people *en masse* to a legislature representing legislative districts. These amendments were adopted by the people, and at the first annual election held under the amended organic law on the 3d of June, 1845, George Abernethy was elected the first governor of Oregon; John E. Long was elected secretary; Francis Ermatriger, treasurer; J. W. Nesmith, district attorney; S. W. Moss, assessor; and Joseph L. Meek was continued as sheriff. The total vote cast for governor was 504. The question of holding a convention to frame a constitution

had also been submitted to the people, but the plan was defeated by a vote of 283 against to 190 in favor of it.

At the time of his election as governor, Mr. Abernethy was absent from the country on a visit to the Sandwich islands, and until his return the old executive committee officiated as the executive of the Territory.

When the Legislature met at Oregon City on the 24th of June, Mr. Jesse Applegate prepared a form of oath to be administered to the members elect, the terms of which indicate the peculiar condition of society existing in the country at that time. The oath was as follows:

OATH OF OFFICE—I do solemnly swear that I will support the organic laws of the provisional government of Oregon, so far as the said organic laws are consistent with my duties as a citizen of the United States, or a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully demean myself in office. So help me God.

This form of oath, it will be seen, left much to the judgment of the individual legislator as to what was or was not "consistent" with his duties "as a citizen of the United States, or a subject of Great Britain." Still it is worthy of remark that, so far as we have been able to ascertain there was no case of even alleged conflict between such duties and obedience to the organic law of the Territory. Indeed there was no danger of this so far as those who were citizens of the United States were concerned, as the organic law was entirely the product of the spirit of American citizenship, and was the act of American citizens. This form of oath was doubtless designed to disarm, as far as possible, opposition to provisional government on the part of those who, from their relations to the British Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, yet persisted in opposing it. Practically so far as the members of the Legislature were concerned, it had no application, as they were all members of the United States, and hearty supporters of the organic law.

As this was the first legislature elected in the usual manner by the ballots of the electors

of Oregon, it seems proper that their names be given here, even though the limits of our work will not permit a continuance of this hereafter. They were:

Clackamas District: H. A. J. Lee, Hiram Straight, W. H. Gray.

Tualatin District: M. M. McCarver, D. Hill, J. W. Smith.

Champoeg District: J. M. Garrison, M. G. Foisy, Barton Lee, Robert Newell.

Clatsop District: John McClure.

Yam Hill District: Jesse Applegate, A. Hendricks.

To those acquainted with the geography of the country it is hardly necessary to say that they were all residents south of the Columbia river, for, though there had been a district called Vancouver district, designated the year before, including the country north of the Columbia, it had elected no representative, and really there was hardly any settlement in it except by the Hudson's Bay people, and these could hardly be called settlements in the understanding of that term by an American.

The new legislature met at Oregon City on the 24th of June, and elected M. M. McCarver speaker. The first and most important business of the session was the passing of a memorial to Congress, asking for a Territorial government according to the usual forms of Congressional action. On the 28th of June this memorial was signed by the acting executive, in the absence of Governor-elect Abernethy, namely, Messrs. Russell and Stewart of the old executive committee, Supreme Judge Nesmith, and the members of the legislature and Dr. Elijah White was delegated to convey it to Washington. This being done the legislature took a recess until August 5th, awaiting the vote of the people on the adoption of a revised and amended organic law which had been duly submitted to them. The vote being strongly in favor of the new law, the Legislature began its action under it at the appointed time. After some disagreeable wrangling the action of the body at its first session electing M. M. McCarver speaker, was re-

considered, and Robert Newell was elected in his place. A spirit of personal partisanship is disclosed by the records of the session, perhaps not greatly to be wondered at, and still not commanding the body to any special eulogy. The previous appointment of Dr. White as messenger to convey the memorial asking the organization of a Territorial government for Oregon to Congress, became a great cause of contention. The methods and spirit of Dr. White, as we have previously stated, were such that he did not command general public confidence, though he did not fail to secure a warm personal and partisan support. Whether the action of the Legislature in first appointing him its messenger and placing its memorial in his hands, and afterward, by a unanimous vote, committing to him also a copy of the amended organic law to be conveyed with the memorial to Congress, and then, in a few days, demanding their return, acted with becoming dignity and intelligence, is a question we will not discuss. Certain it is, however, that at this point in the legislative history of Oregon there was an amount of personal politics intermingled with all public politics not conservable of the best interests of the new commonwealth. Further than this we need not here draw aside the veil.

The ostensible reason for the action of the legislature demanding of Dr. White the return of the documents entrusted to him, was that they had not been "attested and dispatched according to the directions of this house;" or, in other words, that Mr. McCarver had signed the memorial as speaker of the House, which, it seems, was not what that body desired. If one at this day can truly read between the lines of the recorded action of the Legislature concerning these matters, a belief that the prominence that body had given Dr. White as bearer of these documents to Washington, and its consequent *quasi* indorsement of him after his service as sub-agent of Indian affairs in Oregon, would give him a strong moral claim for any office of honor or profit he might desire in the hoped-for Territorial organization. The members believed,

too, that he would use his position for that end, which is not only likely, but what, probably, most of them would have done under the same circumstances.

Dr. White, in a singularly characteristic note, refused to comply with the demand of the Legislature to return the documents, and proceeded on his way to Washington. Not to be foiled in its purpose, the Legislature caused to be forwarded to Congress through the American Consul at the Sandwich islands, a copy of the organic law of the provisional government signed by the governor and attested by the secretary, and also of all resolutions adopted by that body relating to the sending of the same to Congress by the hand of Dr. White, and also a copy of the letter of Dr. White declining to return the same to it. On the arrival of the documents thus forwarded in Washington Dr. White, who had reached that city before them, was confronted by them, and they effectually destroyed all his chances for political preferment in Oregon.

The result of these memorials and petitions to Congress, in the then present attitude of the international dispute regarding the ownership of Oregon, could only be to keep the question constantly and influentially before the Government of the United States, and impress it with the vast importance of the great country in dispute. This they effectually did. But of course no Territorial government could be erected over it, until all the antecedent questions of sovereignty were settled. For this the people of Oregon waited impatiently. The Government seemed much too tardy and indifferent in pressing these questions to a settlement, and the people of Oregon were long left in suspense as to whether they were really regarded as American citizens or not. Meanwhile the affairs of the *sui generis* commonwealth were managed by the provisional government as best they could be in the condition of the country, and the historian, after making due allowances for the inexperience of those to whom was intrusted this

semblance of authority, must say they were well managed.

It was fortunate that at this critical juncture in the affairs of Oregon a man of calm, self-poised, conservative mold was its chief executive officer. The only authority of the government was a moral one. Its only power to enforce its decrees was in the will of the people to obey them. To the immortal honor of the pioneers it may be written that no country ever had a larger proportion of people who governed themselves by the general rule of right-doing than had Oregon. To that class of people Governor Abernethy's quiet, undemonstrative, conscientious course as an officer and a man commended itself, and in commending itself also commended the government of which he was the executive head. Oregon had many abler, more brilliant, more aggressive men, many of these undervalued him, and depreciated his conservatism, but it was best for Oregon. A Hotspur in the executive chair at that time would almost certainly have so embroiled the American and British elements then in the country, by the equal rights of treaty stipulations, as greatly to endanger our national peace, if not, indeed, to make probable a conclusion of our international controversy less favorable to the United States. He was strong enough to wait, wise enough to be prudent. This is said for Mr. Abernethy without any depreciation of the character or work of other men, coadjutors with him in the thrillingly important events of their era, but in just appreciation of the influence and work of this man in molding and conserving the early character of Oregon history, and in bringing Oregon through the really most dangerous period of his civil political construction. No American at that time in Oregon, who ought to have been thought of in connection with the office of governor, had more of the respect and confidence of those who were not Americans than he, and it was greatly this respect and confidence in him that prevented a more open and violent opposition to the provisional government on the part of these people.

This, by some writers, has been set down as a discount on his qualifications for the office which he held, but to us it seems one of the prime factors in the real influence of the government he directed.

While many very important events in the general history of Oregon occurred during the existence of the provisional government, they will be found recorded elsewhere in this book, under the special departments of history to which they belong: what relates particularly to the history of that government itself can soon be told. Though in 1846 the "Oregon question" between Great Britain and the United States was settled, confirming to the United States all the country west of the Rocky mountains up to the 49° of latitude, yet no decisive movement was made by Congress toward the organization of a Territorial government over it. Therefore on the 3d of June, 1847, another election for governor and other officers, and members of the provisional legislature was held. The number of votes polled for governor was 1,074, George Abernethy receiving a plurality of the votes and being elected. The Legislature had then increased to twenty-two members, five coming from the region north of Columbia river, and the names of several who had been, in some relation, connected with the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, appearing for the first time upon the list of members. This indicated a gradual melting down of the old barriers of caste and nationality, and gave some pledge of a future harmoniousness of feeling and action on the part of all the people of the country. The question of title to the country having been settled, the old causes of disagreement had passed away, except the lingering remnants of personal enmities begotten of adverse national predilections and interest. Many of these disappeared only in the graves of those who were prejudiced or fanatical enough to entertain them.

The bill for the organization of a Territorial government for Oregon was placed on its final passage in Congress on the 12th of August,

1848. The incidents leading up to and attending this event will be found elsewhere and need not be referred to here. When the "ayes" and "nays" were called a majority voted in the affirmative. President Polk affixed his signature to it a few hours afterward, and at once

appointed General Joseph Lane, of Indiana, governor of the Territory of Oregon. On his arrival at Oregon City, on the 2d of March, 1849, he issued his proclamation, and assumed the duties of his office, and the provisional government of Oregon had ceased to exist.

CHAPTER XVI.

TERRITORIAL ERA.

ORGANIZATION DELAYED—BENTON'S LETTER—MR. THORNTON'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON—BILL BEFORE CONGRESS—J. L. MEEK SENT TO WASHINGTON—HIS JOURNEY—HIS HISTORY—CONTRASTS—PRESIDENT POLK APPOINTS TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED—CENSUS TAKEN—GOLD DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA—EMIGRATION TURNED THITHER—MONEY COINED—ANOMALOUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—PROMISING CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY—GOVERNOR LANE—SUPERSEDED BY GOVERNOR GAINES—THE REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—CHANGE OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—FIRST NEWSPAPERS—STEAMER BUILT—DEATH OF MR. THORNTON.

ALTHOUGH the "Oregon question" as an international one was concluded in the summer of 1846, the country itself was left practically to its own resources for two years longer. It was confidently expected by the people of Oregon, and of the Eastern States as well, that the organization of a Territorial government would soon follow the settlement of the boundary controversy. Under this expectation a large emigration from the older States crossed the plains in 1847. But Congress delayed. Reasons of politics were more potent in the councils of the nation than reasons of statesmanship. The Mexican war was in progress. The administration had all and more than it could do to maintain itself before the people. Its abdication of the politics of the convention and the stump on the Oregon question for those of statesmanship and reason, had angered a large element of its former supporters, and the progress of the war, while

lifting generals into high reputations, was adding nothing to the honor of those politicians who anticipated preferment as the result of the war. So Oregon must wait. And another question was in the slumbering Oregon question. That was the slavery question! and all knew that when the matter of the organization of the Territorial government for Oregon came before Congress, this "Satan" of our politics for so many years would "come also." And for this reason, too, the question must wait.

The disappointment in Oregon over this delay was intense. To allay it as far as possible Mr. Buchanan, secretary of State under President Polk, and Thomas H. Benton, wrote letters to the people of Oregon, giving the strongest assurances that they would be cared for, and the interests of the rising commonwealth on the Pacific protected. Mr. Buchanan expressed the deep regret of President Polk that Congress had neglected Oregon, and promising the presence

of a regiment of dragoons, and the occasional visits of vessels of war to protect the people. That of Senator Benton gave so clear a view of the political situation in which appears so much that is vital to the brave frontiersmen of Oregon, that our readers will be glad to see some extracts from it. He says:

"WASHINGTON, March, 1847.

"*My Friends* (for such I may call many of you from personal acquaintance, and all of you from my thirty years of devotion to the interests of your country), I think it right to make this communication to you at the present moment when the adjournment of Congress, without passing the bill for your government and protection, seems to have left you in a state of abandonment by your mother country. You are not abandoned. Nor will you be denied protection unless you agree to admit slavery. I, a man of the South, and a slaveholder, tell you this. The House of Representatives, as early as the middle of January, had passed the bill to give you a Territorial government; and in that bill had sanctioned and legalized your provisional organic act, one of the clauses of which forever prohibited the existence of slavery in Oregon.

"An amendment from the Senate's committee, to which this bill was referred, proposed to abrogate that prohibition, and in the delays and vexations to which that amendment gave rise, the whole bill was laid upon the table and lost for the session. This will be a great disappointment to you and a real calamity, already five years without law or legal institutions for the protection of life, liberty and property, and now doomed to wait a year longer. This is a strange and anomalous condition, almost incredible to contemplate and critical to endure! A colony of free men, almost four thousand miles from the metropolitan government to preserve them! But do not be alarmed or desperate. You will not be outlawed for not admitting slavery.

"Your fundamental act against that institution, copied from the ordinance of 1787 (the work of the great men of the South in the great

day of the South, prohibiting slavery in a territory far less northern than yours), will not be abrogated. Nor is that the intention of the prime mover of the amendment. Upon the record the judiciary committee of the Senate is the author of that amendment, but not so the fact. It is only the midwife to it. Its author is the same mind that generated the 'Fire Brand Resolutions,' of which I send you a copy, and of which the amendment is the legitimate derivation. Oregon is not the object. The most rabid propagandist of slavery cannot expect to plant it on the shores of the Pacific in the latitude of Wisconsin and of the lake of the Woods. A home agitation for election and disunion purposes, is all that is intended by thrusting this fire-brand question into your bill as it ought to be. I promise you this in the name of the South, as well as of the North, and the event will not deceive me. In the meantime the president will give you all the protection which existing laws will enable him to extend to you, and until Congress has time to act your friends must rely upon you to continue to govern yourselves as you have heretofore done under the provisions of your own voluntary compact, and with the justice, harmony and moderation which is due to your own character and to the honor of the American name. * * * * *

"In conclusion, I have to assure you that the same spirit which has made me the friend of Oregon for thirty years, which led me to denounce the joint-occupation treaty the day it was made, and to oppose its renewal in 1828, and to labor for its abrogation until it was terminated; the same spirit which led me to reveal the grand destiny of Oregon in articles written in 1818, and to support every measure for her benefit since,—the same spirit still animates me and will continue to do so while I live,—which I hope will be long enough to see an emporium of Asiatic commerce at the mouth of your river, and a stream of Asiatic trade pouring into the valley of the Mississippi through the channel of Oregon."

These letters fully explained to the people of

Oregon the political condition of the questions relating to their interests, as well as communicated to them the courage of assured expectation. Their provisional government was meeting, in a reasonable way, the necessities of internal order, and, except for a feeling of national orphanage that must have oppressed the ten or twelve thousand Americans in the country, there was not much real detriment to the country in the delay. That feeling, however, made the disappointment bitter indeed.

To stimulate, as far as possible, the action of Congress, Governor Abernethy, and many of the leading gentlemen of the Territory, requested Hon. J. Quinn Thornton, supreme judge under the provisional government, to proceed to Washington and labor with Congress in behalf of Oregon. Acceding to their request Mr. Thornton left Oregon the latter part of October and arrived in Washington about the middle of May, 1848. He was received in a very cordial manner by the friends of Oregon in Congress, and by the president, and, acting under their advice, prepared a memorial setting forth the needs and conditions of the people of Oregon, and it was presented to both Houses of Congress.

In addition to the memorial, Mr. Thornton drafted a bill for the organization of a Territorial government, which was introduced and placed upon its passage. Containing a clause prohibiting slavery, this bill was as objectionable to the pro-slavery force in Congress as was that which had been defeated two years before. Led by Jefferson Davis and John C. Calhoun, that party resisted, with a desperate determination, every step of the progress of the bill. By all the tactics known to legislative bodies it was opposed and resisted. It was approaching the time fixed upon for the final adjournment of Congress, August 14, and every effort was made to prevent the vote being taken. But the friends of the bill had made their arguments, and resolved to remain in session until its enemies yielded to a vote. A violent altercation, which came near resulting in a duel, occurred between Senators Benton of Missouri and But-

ler of South Carolina, but after every expedient of filibuster and delay had been resorted to by the enemies of the bill, the vote was taken on the bill at about 8 o'clock on the morning of August 13, 1848, the Senate having been in session all night, and the bill was passed. Within a few hours after its passage President Polk affixed his signature to it, and "the Territory of Oregon" became a legal fact.

Connected with the influences that hastened this result, and contributing no little to it, were the occurrence of the "Whitman massacre," which is elsewhere in this book separately treated of, and the sending of Joseph Meek as a special messenger, overland to Washington, to convey the intelligence of the terrible affair, and contribute what he could to the purpose for which Mr. Thornton had already gone. The massacre occurred on the 29th day of November, 1847, about six weeks after Mr. Thornton's departure. The country was plunged into a state of grief and alarm. How far the murderous purposes and combinations of the Indians extended no one could tell. The provisional Legislature was then in session at Oregon City. That body, on the 10th of December, on motion of J. W. Nesmith, resolved to dispatch a special messenger to Washington at once "for the purpose of securing the immediate influence and protection of the United States Government in our internal affairs." On the 16th of December, Joseph L. Meek was chosen as such messenger, and \$1,000 appropriated for his expenses. Mr. Meek was a member of the Legislative Assembly, but immediately resigned his seat for the purpose of complying with the desires of that body, as, indeed, of all the people of Oregon.

The selection of Mr. Meek as messenger to carry dispatches to Washington was, in most respects, a very suitable one. The mission was one of great peril and hardship. It was winter, and the route lay over nearly 2,000 miles of entirely unsettled deserts and mountains, on which the winter storms and snows held a terrible tyranny. A journey over them by sum-

mer was difficult and dangerous enough, and one by winter had seldom been attempted, and more seldom accomplished.

Mr. Meek was a "mountain man." He had spent many years as a hunter and trapper, ranging the valleys of the upper Missouri, Columbia and Snake rivers, Colorado and Salt lakes, and all the mountain regions from Missouri to California and Oregon. His familiarity with the region to be traversed, his unusual courage, quick wit, and great powers of physical endurance pre-eminently qualified him to undertake the hazardous mission. His credentials from the Legislature and governor, and a memorial and other documents to be presented to the Government at Washington, were prepared and furnished him, and on the 4th of January he set out on his mission, no less perilous than important.

The incidents of this winter journey of Mr. Meek belong to the romance of an era long since departed, the chronicle of which lives only in the memories of the few remaining gray-haired men whose early manhood belonged to it. Our space permits only the most general reference to them.

On reaching the dalles of the Columbia, such was the excited condition of the Indians between the Cascade and Blue mountains, that the messenger and his small party, consisting of John Owen and George Ebberts, were compelled to remain at that place several weeks, as it would then have been impossible to have made their way through the hostile tribe.

When the troops of the provisional government arrived on their way to the scene of the Whitman massacre, Mr. Meek accompanied them as far as Waulitpu, the scene of that direful tragedy. One of Mr. Meek's own children, who was in the care of Dr. Whitman and his wife, had been a victim of Cayuse treachery at that time. The place and scene of the murder was most full of sad and impressive recollections and impressions, as the troops and the party of Meek committed the remains of the victims of that terrible day to the earth, before he con-

tinued on his journey. This done, a company of the troops escorted his small party, now consisting of seven men, as far as the base of the Blue mountains, where the lone travelers were cast loose on the vast wintry world that lay cold and white for more than a thousand miles before them.

Their route lay over the Blue mountains into Grande Ronde valley, thence to Powder river and down Burnt river to Snake, then up the great valley of that stream to the Rocky mountains, and thence down the eastern slope of the continent to St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, which they reached in a little over two months from the Willamette valley. It is hardly probable that there was another man in Oregon who could have accomplished this journey with the celerity with which it was accomplished by J. L. Meek. What remained to be done was for him more difficult. If we give a page to the consideration of the unique place, Mr. Meek, and others like him, held in early Oregon history, this will be better appreciated, and one chapter of our story will be more clearly read. To do this we take him as the most prominent, if not the best, type of that element in the social and civil life of early pioneer times in Oregon:

Joseph L. Meek was a Virginian by birth. In his early youth he found his way to St. Louis, where, in 1828, he engaged himself to Mr. William Sublette, then and for years thereafter one of the ablest leaders of the fur trade of the Rocky mountains, and with his company went into the work of hunting and trapping in the great mountain regions of the interior of the continent. In various relations connected with such men as Sublette, Bridger, Fontenelle, Smith, Bonneville and others, he spent his life until 1840, when the fur trade, having almost entirely failed in the mountains, he resolved to seek a home in the Willamette valley. Taking his wife, an Indian woman, and family of half-breed children, he abandoned the mountains and took up his residence on a beautiful land claim about twenty miles west of where the city of Portland now stands, on what was then known

as "Tualatin plains," when he thus and there entered upon a life associated with the purposes and work of civilization. He was just in the maturity of his physical powers, and a man physically of a fine and engaging presence. Tall, lithe, well-rounded, erect, with black hair and sparkling black eyes, a face radiant with self-satisfied good humor, and having a smooth and easy utterance, he could always secure the attention of men.

Technically he was uneducated. Really he was educated though unlettered. His education was that of experience and adventure and danger; an education that goes further in the making of a man than mere letters. It gave to him an induration of physical force that was admirable. It did not elevate his moral nature commensurately. It imparted a keenness of perception to his intellectual faculties, while it did not broaden and elevate his reason. It quickened his instinctive sagacity into adroitness, while it did not furnish it a strong basis of conscientiousness. Conscious, physical power and a long period of wild and rapid adventure, gave to his naturally independent nature an abandon that verged on recklessness. The wild stories of the camps in which he spent his youth and early manhood, with their frequent excesses and carousals, colored his form of thought and speech with a spirit of exaggeration, which often went beyond the limits of facts or truth. Thus his education,—the education of the camp and the trail and the wigwam crystallized him into that unique personality that is known in early Oregon history as "Jo Meek"; a personality that was not without its importance in place and power in the early pioneer days in which these latter days of a more specious civilized pretense were conceived and born, and that helped in no inconsiderable degree to make these later and better days a possibility and a fact. Without him and such as he then was, these could not have been now. So we honor these men of the olden times.

It is scarcely possible for a man of to-day, as he steps out of a gilded palace car, on the banks

of the Missouri after a three-days run from Portland to Omaha, to imagine the appearance of "Jo Meek" as he stepped down from the back of his mule after his two months' ride from Oregon, on that March evening in 1848. He was dressed in buckskin pants, with a blanket capote and wolf-skin cap, with moccasins on his feet. His hair and beard was long and unkempt. He had neither money nor friends, and his only source of hope to reach Washington was in his mission and himself, and these proved an open sesame wherever he went. When he reached Washington, only a couple of weeks after the arrival of Mr. Thornton, the documents he brought, and his personal intelligence and influence, aided no little in hastening the action of Congress for the relief of Oregon in the adoption of the bill for the organization of a Territorial government.

After Mr. Polk had signed the bill on the 13th of August he made haste to complete his part of the work of organizing the Territory by the appointment of its officers. His own term of office as president was approaching its limit, and he was naturally desirous that the new government of Oregon should be fully installed before its expiration. He chose General Joseph Lane, of Indiana, governor of the Territory, and appointed Joseph L. Meek, United States marshal, and delegated him to convey his commission to the newly appointed governor, who was at his home in Indiana, and who was entirely unaware of the duty about to be imposed upon him. General Lane accepted the commission thus honorably tendered him, and, three days after he received it had closed up his affairs in Indiana and in company with Mr. Meek, was on his way toward Oregon.

After the most strenuous effort Governor Lane reached Oregon City, the then capital, on the second day of March, 1849. On the third day of March he issued a proclamation and assumed the duties of his office, thus anticipating by but a single day the expiration of the term of Mr. Polk as president of the United States. Thus the ambition of the president to

signalize his term in the office of president of the United States, into which he was undoubtedly lifted by the position of his party and himself on the Oregon question, by the organization of the Territorial government in Oregon, was gratified, and Oregon passed out of its form of self-imposed provisional government, and was fully under the protection of the Government of the United States.

Though Governor Lane and Marshal Meek were in Oregon, they were the only official representatives of the United States Government in the Territory for a number of months. The other Territorial officers, namely, Kintzing Pritchell, secretary, William C. Bryant, chief justice, and O. C. Pratt and Peter H. Burnett, associate justices, were in due time appointed and took the respective places assigned them, and the Oregon Territory was fully organized.

Immediately on assuming the duties of his office, Governor Lane appointed marshals to take the census, as provided in the organic act. The population was then ascertained to be 9,083, of whom all but 208 were Americans.

When the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon became a law, containing liberal promises for the donation of lands to actual settlers, it was anticipated that the country would immediately be filled with those who were anxious to avail themselves of this provision. The drift of emigration was almost entirely toward Oregon. California was little known, and few cared to venture among the Mexico-Spanish people of that region. Almost simultaneously with the passage of the bill, however, there occurred an event in that Territory that turned the tide of emigration from the Eastern States thitherward, and even drew very heavily on the population of Oregon itself. This was the discovery of gold at Coloma, on the south fork of the American river, by James W. Marshall, who was among the arrivals in Oregon in the autumn of 1844, but went to California in 1845, and entered the employment of Captain John A. Sutter at that place. In a few months intelligence of this event had

reached the Eastern States. It awakened a great excitement, and intending emigrants to Oregon by the thousand turned to California. The emigration on the plains in the summer of 1848 met the intelligence on the way and largely turned toward the fields of gold. In August, about seven months from the date of the discovery, the news reached Oregon by a vessel which entered the Columbia river for a cargo of supplies for the mines. The effect upon the people of Oregon was even more marked than that on any other part of the country. Nearly the entire adult male population of the territory rushed to California! Farms were left untilled and harvests unreaped. It looked as though Oregon would be depopulated. For two or three years this exodus had a great effect on the prosperity and improvement of the country. But the productiveness of the lands of Oregon, and the average salubrity of its climate had become so well known that gradually most of those who had left returned, and again emigration resumed its old flow into the valley of the Willamette. Besides, the mines of California opened the first market for the abundant products of Oregon; prices rose to almost fabulous figures; and for a few years the gold-diggers of the plains of California poured a stream of the yellow dust into the pockets of the farmers and herdsmen of Oregon. Prospectors pushed their discoveries northward of the Sacramento, until in 1851 rich mines were discovered in Southern Oregon. So, while the first effect of the discovery of gold in California was detrimental to the prosperity of Oregon, its ultimate result was the opening of an era of unexampled advancement.

Up to this time there had been but little coin, or money of any kind, in the country. So straitened were the people for a circulating medium that the provisional Legislature made wheat a legal tender at one dollar per bushel. Orders on the Hudson's Bay Company, and on some mercantile establishments, and upon the Methodist mission, though not legal tenders, passed current among the people the best

medium of exchange that could be had. But with the coming of gold dust into the country in the winter of 1848 and '49, this was passed current as money, though at a great loss to those who were compelled to dispose of it as such, as an ounce of gold dust intrinsically worth from 16 to 18 dollars could be sold for only 11. To remedy this evil the provisional Legislature passed an act for the "assaying, melting and coining of gold." Before anything was done under this act, however, the functions of the provisional government were terminated by the arrival of Governor Lane and the organization of the Territorial government. Still private enterprise came forward and supplied the want by issuing what is known as "beaver money," in coins of five and ten dollars in value. These coins bore on the obverse side the figure of a beaver—whence their name—above which were the letters "K., M., T., A., W., R., C., S.," and beneath "O. T. 1849." On the reverse side was "Oregon Exchange Company, 130 Grains Native Gold, 5 D" or "10 pwt. 20 grains, 10 D." The letters were the initials of the gentlemen composing the company, namely: Messrs. Kilbourne, Magruder, Taylor, Abernethy, Willson, Rector, Campbell and Smith. The dies were made by Mr. Hamilton Campbell, and the press and rolling machine by W. H. Rector. This was not claimed by the company as money, but simply that so much value in gold was put into this convenient form for use as a medium of exchange. In a few years, however, the "coin of the realm" became plentiful, and these found their way to the United States mint for recoinage.

Though General Lane had assumed the duties of his office on the 3d day of March, 1849, there could scarcely be said to be any government in the country for some months subsequently. There was an executive but no laws to execute, and no courts for processes and trials. The condition was anomalous, and far from satisfactory. The seat of government at Washington was so distant, and so much time

was required to communicate with it, and the appointed Territorial officers were so tardy in arriving and entering on their duties, that the people became anxious and discontented. So much time was required to complete the census, and in other needful preparations that Governor Lane could not call an election for delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature before the 6th of June, 1849. The total vote cast for delegate to Congress was but 943,—a very small vote for the population of over 9,000 as ascertained by the census only just completed. This was owing to the absence of such a great number of the adult males in the California gold mines. Of this vote Samuel R. Thurston secured 470, Columbia Lancaster, 321, James W. Nesmith, 104, Joseph L. Meek, 40, and J. S. Griffin, 8.

Governor Lane, in his proclamation calling an election, had made an appointment of members of the Legislature to the several counties or districts as they had been formed by the provisional Legislature, and the following-named gentlemen were elected to the first Territorial Legislature:

Council: W. Blain, Tualatin; W. W. Buck, Clackamas; S. Parker, Clackamas and Champoe; W. Shannon, Champoe; S. F. McKeon, Clatsop, Lewis and Vancouver; J. B. Graves, Yam Hill; W. Maley, Linn; N. Ford, Polk; L. A. Humphrey, Benton.

Representatives: D. Hill and W. M. King, Tualatin; A. T. Lovejoy, J. D. Holman and Gabriel Walling, Clackamas; J. W. Green, W. W. Chapman and W. T. Matlock, Champoe; N. J. Hunbree, R. C. Kinney and J. B. Walling, Yam Hill; J. Dunlap and J. Carser, Linn; H. N. V. Holmes and S. Barch, Polk; M. T. Simmons, Lewis, Vancouver and Clatsop; J. L. Mulkey and G. B. Smith, Benton.

The Legislature assembled at Oregon City, July 16, 1849, and held a brief session, in which they apportioned their future membership; changed the names of Champoe, Tualatin and Vancouver counties to Marion, Washington and Clarke, respectively; decided what

officers the various counties should have, and provided for their election the following October, and divided the Territory into three judicial districts. In October the county elections were held, and the officers who were chosen qualified immediately, and the Territorial Government of Oregon thus completed its organization.

The condition of Oregon at this date was most promising. The doubt and hesitation and distrust of the period of the provisional government had passed away. The end of Hudson's Bay domination had come. Henceforth that great corporation was here only for a limited time, and while here could exercise no power over public affairs, only as its individual members chose to become citizens of the United States and take their place in the body politic as such. No longer did the power of British ships of war in the Columbia and Willamette rivers alarm, or their threats annoy. Courts were organized for the redress of wrong and the support of right. The stars and stripes truly emblemized the sovereignty of the land, and was the pledge of the protection of a great nation. And in a climate as genial as man could desire, on a soil as fruitful as an Eden, amidst scenery that was forever an inspiration of great thoughts and high ambitions, and a people whose energy and patriotism and intelligence had marked them as leaders and builders of society even before they had come into this sunset land, there seemed little before the infant commonwealth to interfere with or prevent its rapid growth into a great and prosperous State. And really there was not; as our history will show.

The time of General Lane as governor was short. James K. Polk was succeeded by General Taylor as president of the United States, March 4, 1849, one day after General Lane assumed the duties of his office. In April, 1850, he secured notice that President Taylor had removed him from office and appointed Mayor John P. Gaines in his stead on the second day of the previous October.

An interesting incident connected with this

appointment was that General Taylor first offered the governorship of the Territory to Abraham Lincoln, who was an applicant for the post of commissioner of the general land office. That place being filled, President Taylor offered him the place of governor of Oregon. Mr. Lincoln declined it, doubtless believing that better opportunities for his future advancement would exist in the East than in the narrower associations of the Pacific coast. It is interesting to speculate on the changes and modifications in State and national history which would have occurred had Mr. Lincoln become governor of this then must obscure Territory.

Of course during this brief time little occurred in the Territory that made much impression on the history of the country. A regiment of mounted rifles was sent across the plains in the summer of 1848, and were stationed at various posts, as Oregon City, which was its head quarters, Vancouver, Astoria and on Puget sound. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Loring, afterward general, who achieved notoriety, if not reputation in Egypt as Loring Pasha. The regiment was greatly weakened by desertions, 400 deserting at once and leaving for the gold mines of California. General Lane, being appealed to by the colonel, collected a body of volunteers and pursued them as far as Rogue river, where 260 surrendered to him and were brought back, but the remainder succeeded in reaching the California, and were never returned to their service.

In May, Governor Lane made a journey to southern Oregon to conclude a treaty with the Indians of that region, who had always been turbulent, and after completing it satisfactorily, he passed on into California. He had fixed on the 18th of June as the time in which he would vacate the office of governor and so, like so many others at that time, he kept on into the gold mines seeking for better fortune. Governor Gaines reached Oregon City and assumed the duties to which he had been appointed by President Taylor on the 19th of September, nearly a year after his appointment. There was also an

entire change in Territorial offices, consequent on the incoming of the Whig national administration. Edward Hamilton was made secretary; John McLain and William Story, judges; Amory Holbrook, United States attorney; John Adair, collector of customs; and Henry H. Spaulding, Indian agent. Joseph L. Meek retained to the position of United States marshal. The Legislature Assembly, whose members had been elected in June, met in December. This body being Democratic, was not in political harmony with the Territorial officers who were Whigs and the session was not as productive of good to the Territory as it should have been. The Legislature was an able body of men, including some who have done as much to mold the character of Oregon socially and politically as any men ever in the State, among whom, for the length and eminence of his service may be mentioned the name of M. P. Deady, long one of the most eminent jurists of the nation.

It devolved on this body to give the Territory a code of laws, and to adjust all legislation to the new conditions introduced by the new form of government, and the great increase of population and enlarged commercial and social demands. The members of the body ably and patriotically met their obligations, and the result of their generally wise action was increased and permanent prosperity in the Territory.

Two events occurred in the Autumn of 1850 and the early part of 1851, that were both the product of the new era and an omen of its enlarging life. These were the establishment of three newspapers, and the building of a steamboat to ply on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. For some years a newspaper called the Oregon Spectator had been published at Oregon City by an association of gentlemen of which George Abernethy was president, which had contributed much to the social attraction and general advancement of the people. But with the inauguration of the territorial era there was a large influx of ambitious and talented men, anxious for place, and as anxious for or-

gans by which they could reach and influence the public mind. Also, rival towns, with views of metropolitan importance and greatness before the eyes of their founders, were established, and they too must needs have mediums by which their advantages and the disadvantages of their rivals might be made known to the world. Accordingly on the 29th of November, 1850, the Western Star rose on the horizon of Milwaukee, then a vigorous and formidable rival of Portland and all other places for metropolitan honors. Lot Whitcomb, a name very widely and honorably known in Oregon in these early days, was its publisher, and John Orvis Waterman its editor. On the 4th of December, Mr. Thomas J. Dryus issued the first number of the Oregonian in Portland. In the following March the first number of the Oregon Statesman was issued by Mr. Asahel Bush at Oregon City. From the first the Oregonian and Statesman became the organs of the two great political parties of the country,—the Whig and Democratic. They were both of the most pronounced type of party journalism. Their editors were men of talent, full of zeal for their parties and fearless in their advocacy of their principles and candidates. While it is proper to concede to both of the able editors of these papers a sincere desire to advance the interest of the Territory, it is necessary to the truth of history to say that the style of their work was far more that of the bitter partisan rather than of the broad statesman. But, in the disjointed and conglomerate state of social life, then prevalent on the Pacific coast, where, more than any where else in the world, every man did what he pleased, and said what he pleased, perhaps it would have been too much to expect that newspapers would be specially distinguished by their *suaviter in modo* rather than by their *fortiter in re*. Certainly these were not, and they won an unenviable notoriety for the style of their journalism; but at the same time they did much in these early and not very quiet days for the progress and development of the new Territory.

The Western Star did not long remain above the horizon. The Statesman has had a somewhat checkered career, but still exists, and is now published at Salem, the capital of the State.

The Oregonian has held on its steady course of publication in the city in which it was established; growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the city and the country, until its scope and power as a daily and weekly journal it is the fully equal, if not indeed the real superior of any newspaper published on the Pacific coast; and there are few in the nation that can stand as its rival.

The steamer built in the autumn of 1850, was constructed at Milwaukee and called in honor of its owner the "Lot Whitecomb" of Oregon. She was launched on Christmas day, a great crowd of people attending, amid peals of cannon and the cheers of the multitude, Governor Gaines formally christening her as she moved from her ways into the waters of the Willamette. As we give elsewhere an extended account of the growth and extent of the navigation interests of this State, it is not necessary to pursue the

theme further at this point than to announce the appearance of this pioneer of the magnificent fleet of steamboats that have since plied upon the waters of Oregon.

Early in 1851 Samuel R. Thurston, delegate to Congress from the Territory, died. He was on his way home from Washington, and while at sea between Panama and Acapulco, closed his life, and was buried at Acapulco. When the news reached Oregon a few weeks later it caused a general expression of sorrow. He was a brilliant young man, full of fiery ambition, and it was expected that he would not only secure fame for himself but would accomplish much for his adopted Territory. He had made a fine reputation during the short time he was in Congress for ability and efficiency, and it was thought that he would be returned, as he belonged to the party that was strongly dominant in the politics of the Territory. At its next session the Legislature honored him by bestowing his name upon a county organized north of the Columbia river, and now including the capital of the State of Washington.



CHAPTER XVII.

TERRITORIAL ERA, CONTINUED.

GENERAL LAURIE ELECTED DELEGATE—GOLD DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN OREGON—INDIANS OF SOUTHERN OREGON—A YEAR OF DISASTER—IMMIGRATION OF 1852—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—SIZE OF THE TERRITORY—PUGET SOUND REGION—MOVEMENT FOR A TERRITORY NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA—GENERAL LANE AGAIN GOVERNOR—TALENTED OFFICERS—LANE ELECTED DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—JOHN W. DAVIS GOVERNOR—QUESTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT SUBMITTED—IS SUCCEEDED BY SECRETARY CURRY—LEGISLATURE AGAIN SUBMITS THE QUESTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT—IT SECURES A LARGE MAJORITY—STATE CONVENTION—ITS PERSONNEL—QUESTIONS PENDING—CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE PEOPLE—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND SENATORS—ADMISSION RETARDED—OREGON ADMITTED AS A STATE.

THE act in Mr. Thurston's Congressional course that brought him most credit was what was called the "Oregon Land Law."

In Oregon, especially during the active life of those who more or less prominently were associated with the events of this period, the authorship of this law was a subject of very acrimonious claim and counter-claim. That is a discussion into which we see no reason to enter. It seems to us most probable that no one man can claim to have originated and perfected that measure. In the very earliest propositions in Congress looking toward the settlement of Oregon by emigration from the Eastern States there appears something relating to some propositions for the donation of lands to actual settlers. In the measures of Senators Linn and Benton such a purpose is clearly outlined. When Mr. J. Quinn Thornton was in Washington as a messenger from the provisional governor and other leading citizens of the State in 1848, he prepared a bill with the same general provisions and purpose. The bill finally urged to its passage by Mr. Thornton was of the same tenor. After all that had been done by others in the long course of time, during which Oregon settlement was before Congress in various ways, Mr. Thornton's bill could not have

been wholly original in conception nor even in form. Still substantially the bill was his, as the only man authorized to speak on the floor of Congress for the people of Oregon, while, at the same time, its general purpose was a growth in the minds of many men for a series of years. It was Mr. Thornton's duty, as delegate, to put into concrete form the abstract and multifarious suggestions that he had caught up from many sources, and mold them into an act of legislation. This duty he did.

This law provided, in general, for the donation of a section, or 640 acres, of land to a married man and his wife who should settle on and cultivate the same before a given time, in accordance to the provisions of the law; and 320 acres, or half a section, to a single man. The provisions were liberal, and yet without the settlement and cultivation of the land, so distant was it from the older States, the land was valueless to the Government.

The effect of the passage of the land law was very marked in two respects: First, it stirred the fever of emigration from the Western States, and sent thousands across the plains when, but for it, there would not have been acres. Secondly, it alienated the old servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had settled on some of the best lands in the Territory, from their

loyalty to that company, which they had hitherto served so faithfully, and turned their thoughts at once to American citizenship as that to which they must for the means of acquiring an easy independence. Even the active members and officers of that company began to feel that it had done for them all it could do, and its work began to rest like a galling yoke, upon their shoulders. In proportion as the United States could hold out promises of help, that company became less capable of helping any body, and its own people could not but see it. So as the new hope rose to them the old hope set, and Oregon as an American Territory began at once to feel the pulse of a new and vigorous life.

The news of his death reached Oregon a few weeks before the general election at which his successor was to be elected, and General Joseph Lane, who had returned from California, became the Democratic candidate in his stead. He was elected over W. H. Willson, his Whig opponent, by a vote of 2,093 against 548.

Beyond the events here recorded there was little during the years 1851 and 1852 of special historic interest. What awakened the most interest, and contributed most to the general prosperity of the country, was the discovery of rich and extensive mines of gold in Southern Oregon early in 1851. Several thousand miners in a few months filled the hills and gulches tributary to Rogue river valley. The town of Jacksonville was founded, and the mining camps and agricultural settlements spread up and down the valleys and through the hills from the California line to the Callapooia mountains. Several towns were laid out, the one proving the most important and prosperous being Scottsburg on the Umpqua river. Such an impetus was given to the settlement of the country by the discovery of the mines that in 1852 two counties, Douglas and Jackson, were organized by the Legislature. From these, in later times, Coos, Curry and Josephine have been taken.

The Indians of southern Oregon were a

strong and warlike people. They had always been hostile in spirit, and often in fact, since the whites began to pass through their country. The early hunters and fur traders were put upon their utmost vigilance, and often their greatest bravery, while pursuing their vocations among them. Even the Hudson's Bay Company was compelled to deal with them with a strong and relentless hand, to secure the safety of their parties when passing through the country. In 1841 two missionaries, Messrs. Jason Lee and Gustavus Hines, made an exploration of the Umpqua valley, with the intention of establishing a mission at the mouth of that stream, but found them so untractable and giving so little promise of improvement, and were in such peril of their own lives during the short time they were encamped among them, that the design was abandoned. Numerous collisions occurred between the Indians and companies of whites traveling on the highways and trails, or engaged in mining, so that a spirit of mutual distrust, not to say hatred, grew up between the whites and the Indians, and much violence was perpetrated on both sides, culminating at last in an Indian war, the story of which is told elsewhere.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-two was a year of much disaster, as well as of some prosperity in Oregon. A very large immigration reached the country, but it came mostly impoverished and forlorn. Probably not less than 10,000 "crossed the plains," as the journey was then familiarly called, that year. The season was dry. The great bands of cattle and horses soon consumed the scant pasturage of the plains. Thousands of stock, coming late in the season, died in consequence. For hundreds of miles the atmosphere was heavy with the fetid and sickening stench of decaying animals. The slow progress, the poor food, the tainted atmosphere combined to induce disease, and a great number of people died on the way, and probably as many after arrival from the effects of the journey. Notwithstanding, after their arrival in the country the immigrants soon melted into

the great mass of the population, and the sadness of their lot did not seem to be so appalling. There was a sadness inexpressible that lingered long on the faces of hundreds of men and women and children who remembered the lonely graves where the earth pressed the uncoffined bosoms of husband or wife, children or parents, on the Platte, among the mountain heights, in the deserts of Snake river, or perchance, what was even sadder, the ungraved rest of a loved one under the waters of the deep and gloomy rivers of the plains.

While this sad procession of sorrow was winding their weary and halting way down from the mountains, the intelligence of their wants had sped more rapidly than they, and aroused the deepest commiseration in Oregon, where people knew so well the terrors and trials of the way they were pursuing. Public meetings were held, donations of money and food were lavishly made, men offered their services without compensation, commissioners were appointed to disburse the relief, and in a very short time caravans of supply were moving eastward to meet and relieve the famishing multitudes. They were met as far east as Grande Ronde valley, and their wants were supplied as far as it was possible for this unstinted liberality and unselfish services to supply them. At length, late in the autumn, after the deep snows were on the mountains, the last of the suffering immigration arrived in the Willamette valley, and took up their part of building a Pacific empire.

It is impossible for any but those who themselves "crossed the plains" in these early days to realize the indescribable horror of such a situation as we have endeavored to describe, in the midst of the then desolate loneliness of that wild and weird journey. The writer speaks of it thus because he knows what it was. He saw it, felt it, endured it. In his six months' journey over all this way, many nights he spent a sleepless bivouac under the open heavens, looking into the unroofed heights for some sight of life, listening unto the infinite silences for some voice that might bear a word of companionship

to the soul, but could see only the far swing of the rolling heavens, hear only the footsteps of God in the march of the stars. He can realize, therefore, that it is impossible to state in too pathetic terms the sadness of the condition of a large number of the famishing immigrants of 1852, for at least half of the 2,000 miles of their journey.

Two subjects of a political character largely engaged public attention in the autumn and winter of 1852. One was the division of the Territory by the line of the Columbia river and the organization of a new one north of that stream, and the other the formation of a constitution for a State government. These subjects had been quite prominently discussed in the public prints as well as in private circles before the Legislature met for its session in December. When that body met they received its early attention. During the session a bill providing for the holding of a convention to frame a State constitution passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Council. The elements against the proposed action consisted mainly of the Whig party, which was the minority party in the State, and the representatives of that portion of the Territory lying north of the Columbia, where already a strong movement had been inaugurated for the organization of a new Territory. With the failure to call a constitutional convention the movement for the organization of a new Territory came at once prominently to the front and secured the consideration of the Legislature.

The Territory of Oregon at that time contained an area of 341,000 square miles. It was more than eight times as large as the State of New York, evidently by far too large for admission into the Union as a single State. It was divided into two nearly equal parts by the Columbia river from the sea eastward to old Fort Walla Walla, where the river made a great northward sweep, its upper waters reaching even north of the forty-ninth parallel. The great center of population was the Willamette valley, projecting southward from the Columbia

about 100 miles east of its mouth, it being about fifty miles wide by one hundred and fifty in length. South of the range of mountains in which the Willamette river rises is Umpqua valley, and still south of that Rogue river valley, each holding a considerable population. All of these valleys were capable of sustaining thousands of people where they then had hundreds. The region north of the Columbia and west of the Cascade mountains was also becoming quite populous. This was the great basin of Puget sound, extending from the straits of Juan de Fuca practically clear to the Columbia, a distance of over 200 miles, and from the Olympia to the Cascade range, and on its southern side, where the Olympia range breaks down and disappears, from the Pacific ocean to the Cascade range. Around and along Puget sound companies of pioneers had chosen the most favorable points for shipping and were already beginning to prophesy the future commercial greatness of the country. Olympia, Tumwater, Steilacoom, Port Townsend, Whidby Island, Seattle and other points had their settlers. Along the north shore of the Columbia were Vancouver, Cowlitz valley and scattered settlers were all along its borders. The country was separated from the Southern by a natural geographical boundary, and the interests of the two sections were often diverse and conflicting. The region south of the Columbia was an agricultural country, that north, a lumbering and coal-mining territory. Politically, the north was in a hopeless minority and could secure no legislation for itself. For these reasons the hardy pioneers of Puget sound greatly desired a separate territorial organization and the people south of the Columbia river were ready to concede the propriety and justness of their wish.

The first public movement in this direction had been made on the 4th day of July, 1851, when a public meeting was held in Olympia to consider the subject. Others were held at Cowlitz and Steilacoom soon after. In September, 1852, the Columbian newspaper was founded

at Olympia, for the advocacy of this plan, by T. F. McElroy and J. N. Wiley. In November a convention of delegates assembled at Monticello on the Cowlitz river and prepared a memorial, which was forwarded to Delegate Lane, and by him presented to Congress. He had previously procured the introduction of a bill from the committee on Territories to create the Territory of Columbia. On its passage through the House of Representatives this was amended by changing the name to "Washington," and in this form it passed both Houses of Congress and secured the president's signature on the 8d day of March, 1853. The Legislature of Oregon approved this action and passed a memorial recommending it, but it did not reach Washington before the bill had become a law.

The new Territory embraced all of Oregon north of the Columbia river and the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and Olympia was made its capital. President Pierce immediately appointed the Territorial officers, consisting of Major Isaac I. Stevens, of the United States engineers, as governor; Charles H. Mason, secretary; J. S. Chadwick, attorney; J. Patton Anderson, marshal; Edward Lauder, Victor Monroe and O. B. McFadden, judges. Governor Stevens' proclamation assuming the duties of his office was issued while he was crossing the Rocky mountains, in what is now the State of Montana, on September 29, 1853. The boundaries of the Territory of Washington included those portions of the States of Montana and Idaho west of the Rocky mountains and north of the forty-sixth parallel, and all of the present State of Washington. Its population at this time was 3,965.

Up to this time our history has covered all that became Washington Territory by this Congressional action. Still, it had been settled so recently, and was still so sparsely populated, that but little of historic interest had occurred in it except what related to the voyages of discovery, the transactions of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the settlement of the bound ry

line between the United States and England, and the Indian wars in which Oregon and Washington were alike and together involved. These subjects are treated of under their appropriate heads. With this explanation we proceed with the history of Oregon under the Territorial regime.

Oregon, like all other Territories under the vicious system of Territorial Government adopted by our National Legislature, for all the time of her existence as a Territory was made the prey of party spoilsmen. Politically, nothing could settle down into a nominal and healthy state. With every change of national administration the executive and judicial officers were changed. The people of the Territory had no voice in the selection of these officers. This often threw the executive into conflict with the legislative branch, and was a fruitful source of dissatisfaction and unrest.

On the 4th of March, 1853, Franklin Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States. On the 15th day of the same month he changed the entire personnel of the Territorial Government, removing the former Whig incumbents and appointing Democrats in their stead, as follows: Governor, General Joseph Lane; secretary, George L. Curry; chief-justice, George H. Williams; associate justices, Matthew P. Deady and Cyrus Olney; marshal, James W. Nesmith; collector of customs, John Adair; superintendent of Indian affairs, Joel L. Palmer; attorney, Benjamin F. Harding.

It must be conceded that these selections of President Pierce were not only personally unobjectionable, but the list presents an array of general talent, executive ability, legal acumen, and personal character altogether worthy of notice. Four of the men named above reached the position of United States senator from Oregon, namely: Joseph Lane, George H. Williams, James W. Nesmith and Benjamin F. Harding. One, Joseph Lane, was a candidate for vice-president of the United States. One, George H. Williams, was attorney-general of the United States, and was nominated by President Grant

for chief justice of the United States. One, Matthew P. Deady, reached the high position of justice of the United States district court, and is concededly one of the ablest jurists in the United States. It is doubted if any Territorial administration in the history of the country ever held at one time such a number of men at one time, who became so greatly and so justly celebrated in the history of their State and of the nation at large, as this one. Another fact must be noticed altogether to their credit, namely, all those who were appointed to office from the Eastern States became permanent citizens of Oregon, and thoroughly and most usefully identified themselves with every phase of its progress through all its Territorial history, and afterward became the chief promoters of its welfare as a State.

General Lane reached Oregon in May. He was almost immediately nominated to succeed himself as delegate in Congress, and at the election which soon followed, was chosen over A. A. Skinner, called "the people's candidate" by a vote of 4,516 against 2,951 for Mr. Skinner. He soon departed for Washington, leaving the governorship in the hands of the Territorial secretary, Mr. George L. Curry. In November following John W. Davis, of Indiana, was appointed governor. Mr. Davis had served with distinction in Congress, and for one term had been speaker of the House of Representatives.

At the session of the Legislature which met in December, 1853, the question of the State government was again brought forward, and under much more favorable auspices than before. The Government was strongly Democratic in all its branches. A bill was framed to submit the question to a vote of the people; and, as it was a favorite measure with the leaders of the dominant party, it was at first supposed it would be sure to prevail. The Whig party, the party of the minority, opposed it, and a local intrigue between southern Oregon and northern California for the formation of a new Territory and ultimate State out of these two sections, united the vote of Jackson county,

one of the strongest Democratic counties of the Territory, with the Whigs against it, and it was defeated; 3,210 voting for and 4,079 against it.

In the summer of 1854, Governor Davis resigned, and the duties of governor devolved again when Secretary Curry, who was afterward appointed governor by President Pierce. When the Legislature met again in December, 1854, the old subject of the constitutional convention was the most prominent one before it for consideration. After much discussion the question was again sent down to the people for decision at the next general election. General Lane in Congress endeavored to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the people south of the Columbia and west of the Cascade mountains to frame a State constitution, but without success. When the question, as submitted by the Legislature, was voted on it was again defeated; showing that the proposition was one of the politicians and not of the people. Jackson county again gave the deciding vote against it, and for the same reason as before. General Lane was again elected delegate to Congress over John P. Gaines, the candidate of the American or Know Nothing party, by a large majority.

A very bitter contention arose between the different aspiring cities of the Territory in regard to the location of the capital. It had been removed from Oregon City to Salem, then to Corvallis, and finally under instructions of the secretary of the treasury, who authorized the expenditure of money for capitol buildings except at Salem until the validity of the legislative act removing it had been passed upon by Congress. Governor Curry removed the executive offices again to Salem. The contest passed through two legislative sessions, and two or three general and special elections, and finally ended in the capital remaining where Congress had located it, at Salem.

Again the question of forming a State constitution went to the people at the June election in 1857. A great change had come over the feelings of the people. The Government as ad-

ministered by the territorial Legislature and offices was far from satisfactory. Besides the people of the Territory had claims against the Government to the amount of several millions of dollars for expenses incurred in the Indian wars, an account of which is given elsewhere, and it was evident that two senators and a representative in Congress, entitled to vote, as well as talk, would be much more likely to secure their payment than a delegate who could only talk without a vote. The result of this revolution was a very large majority for a convention, the vote standing 7,209 for, to 1,616 against it. At the same election delegates to the constitutional election were chosen; and on the 17th day of August, 1857, they met at the capital city for the formation of a constitution for the State of Oregon.

The convention to form a constitution for the intended State was composed of the following gentlemen:

Benton: John Kelsay, H. C. Lewis, H. B. Nichols, H. B. Matzger. Clatsop: Cyrus Olney. Columbia: John W. Watts. Clackamas: J. K. Kelley, A. L. Lovejoy, W. A. Starkweather, H. Campbell, Nathaniel Robins. Coos: P. B. Marple. Curry: William H. Packwood. Douglas: M. P. Deady, Solomon Fitzhugh, Stephen S. Chadwick, Thomas Witted. Josephine: S. B. Hendershott, W. H. Watkins. Jackson: L. J. C. Duncan, J. H. Reed, Daniel Newcomb, P. P. Prim. Linn: Delazon Smith, Luther Elkins, John T. Crooks, J. H. Brattain, James Shields, R. S. Coyle. Lane: Enoch Hout, W. W. Bristow, Jesse Cox, Paul Brattain, A. J. Campbell, Isaac R. Moores. Marion: George H. Williams, L. F. Grover, J. C. Peebles, Joseph Cox, Nicholas Shrum, Davis Shannon, Richard Miller. Multnomah: S. J. McCormick, William H. Farrar, David Logan. Multnomah and Washington: Thomas J. Dyer. Washington: E. D. Shattuck, John S. White, Levi Anderson. Polk: Reuben P. Boise, F. Waymire, Benjamin F. Bureh. Polk and Tillamook: A. D. Babcock. Umpqua: Levi Scott, Jesse Applegate. Wasco: C. H. Meigs.

Yain Hill: M. Olds, R. V. Short, R. C. Kinney, John R. McBride.

The personnel of this convention was respectable, if not, on the whole, eminent. While the convention contained several of the ablest and most influential men of the State, it contained a large number of men, who, though of good personal character and intelligence, were not specially fitted by education or wide contact with affairs for duties of such grave character as laying the constitutional foundations of a great commonwealth. Still, on the whole, with exceptions that were taken at the time to some of the limitations of the constitution formulated, that seemed to contemplate at no future time a state of greater demands and wider influence than characterized this pioneer State, the document formulated by the body was a fair form of fundamental law.

One question before the convention, and before the people, subsequently pending the vote upon it, excited a great deal of interest. That was the then ever-present and ever-vexing question of slavery. The convention avoided a decision upon it by engrafting it upon the schedule as a special article to be voted upon separately by the people. This brought the discussion of the question before the people. The politicians, as a whole, ignored it in discussion. Extremists on both sides opposed the adoption of the constitution, one side because it did not establish slavery directly, and on the other because it did not prohibit it. Connected with this general subject was also a separate article prohibiting free negroes coming into the State.

A special election to vote upon the question of adoption was held on the second of the following November, and resulted as follows: For the constitution, 7,195; against the constitution, 3,215. For slavery, 2,645; against slavery, 7,727. For free negroes, 1,081; against free negroes, 8,640. Thus Oregon declared herself in favor of assuming all the responsibilities as well as privileges of a State of the Federal Union; and also declared in favor of taking her place with the column of Freedom

instead of on the side of slavery. The great majority by which the separate article forbidding slavery was adopted was rather a surprise to many, both in Oregon and in the Eastern States. The question came before the people at a time when all over the United States the slavery question was an all absorbing topic. The struggle of argument, both in Congress and among all the people of the country, that preceded and prepared for the war of armies that so soon followed, was at its highest and hottest. A very large proportion of the population of Oregon was from the slave States; and consequently many confidently believed that slavery would be adopted by the people of the State. The dominant party in Oregon was the Democratic. This party was divided in sentiment on the slavery question as it was everywhere in the North. Some of its leaders were on one side and some on the other. It was this division that caused the submission of the separate schedule on that subject to the people by the Constitutional Convention. The free-soil element of the Democratic party quietly voted with the great body of the old Whig party against slavery, and thus gave freedom its large majority. It should properly be said that probably the majority of the people then in Oregon from the Southern States voted against slavery. They had seen and felt its withering power in the States whence they came, and felt no disposition to engraft the same blight on the new State they were so bravely aiding to build.

The Territorial Legislature met at its usual time in December, 1857, but attempted but little legislation.

For the next general election, in June, 1848, a full State ticket was nominated by the Democratic party. The Whig party was dead, and the Republican party was not yet organized in Oregon, but a fusion opposition ticket was nominated, with candidates taken out of the old Whig party and one wing of the Democratic party, and a very spirited canvas of the State was made by the respective candidates. For representatives in Congress L. F. Grover and

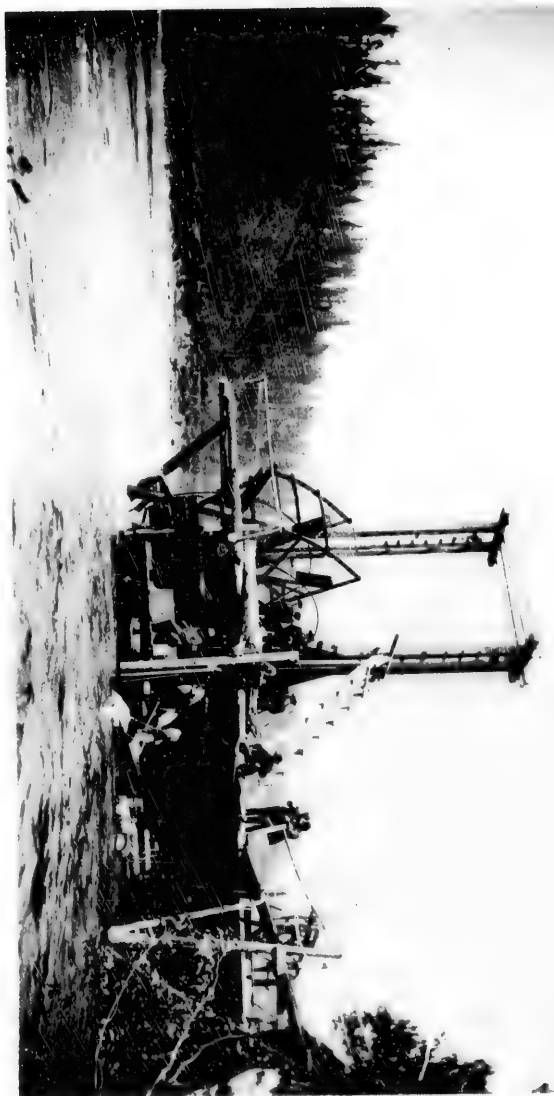
James K. Kelley, both Democrats, were the candidates. For governor, John Whiteaker and E. M. Barnum, also Democrats. For secretary of State, Lucien Heath and E. A. Rice. For treasurer, John D. Boon, J. S. Bromley, and E. L. Applegate. For State printer, A. Bush and J. O'Meary, who were also members of the Democratic party. M. P. Deady, R. P. Boise, R. E. Stratton, and A. E. Wait were elected judges of the Supreme Court. The regular Democratic nominees, namely, L. F. Grover, John Whiteaker, Lucien Heath and John D. Boon were elected by considerable majorities. A State legislature was also elected at this time, consisting of thirty-eight Democrats and eleven opposition. The "opposition" was now beginning to be called Republicans, although it was in reality a fusion of several elements not yet coalesced into a distinctive party organization. The newly elected Legislature met at Salem on the date fixed by the constitution, the 5th of July, for the purpose of electing two United States senators. On the 8th the governor-elect took the oath of office. The Legislature elected Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith to represent the new State in the United States Senate, and adjourned after a session of four days.

Although the State constitution had been adopted, and senators and a representative in Congress chosen under it, and the general State officers had taken the oath of office, with the expectation that a State government was in full operation, the wheels of the Government suddenly stopped. Intelligence was received that Congress had adjourned without the House passing the enabling act, which had passed the Senate in May, and therefore Oregon could not be admitted into the Union as a State until the next session of that body. Here was a dilemma. There were two forms of government and two full sets of officers. Nothing was to be done, however, but for things to remain in *statu quo* until Congress should put the oil of legislation on the axles of the State government. So the constitutional time for the meeting of the State Legislature was allowed to pass without the

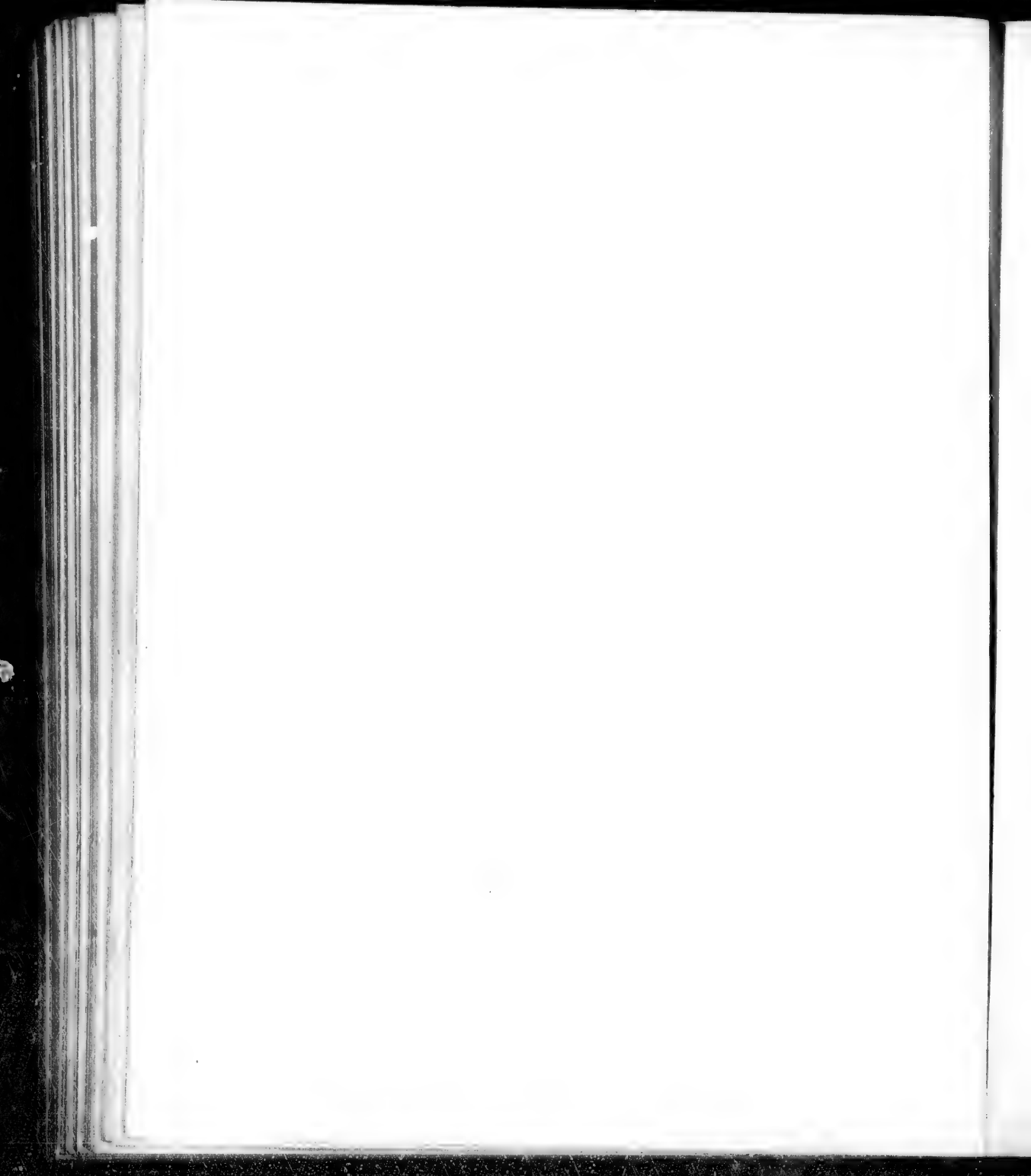
meeting of that body; but the Territorial Legislature met at the time of its annual session in December, and held its regular session. Very little business of importance was transacted. Soon after its adjournment news was received that Oregon had been admitted into the Union as a State. Senators-elect Lane and Smith, and Representative Grover were all in Washington during the winter, urging the passage of the bill admitting it, but though it early passed the Senate it met a bitter and protracted opposition in the House, and did not pass that body until the 12th day of February, 1859. The opposition to the admission of the State was mainly on grounds of party politics, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing it because Oregon was a strongly Democratic State. Its final passage was on a strict party decision.

Thus Oregon closed her long period of Territorial vassalage. Reckoning from its first settlement by Americans, when the missionary company of Jason Lee arrived in the valley of the Willamette, in the autumn of 1834, it was a period of fifteen years; or, what is more historically accurate, counting from the emigration of 1842, the first real immigration of any considerable number of Americans for the purpose of establishing an American settlement, a period of seven years. Considering the distance of Oregon from the centers of population east of the Rocky mountains, and the great difficulty of reaching it either by land or water, the change of the Oregon wilderness into a State of this Republic by the means of emigration in that length of time is one of the most marvelous movements of history, and demonstrates the unparalleled capability and power of the Saxon race, of which the Americo-Saxon is the bright, consummate flower. The star of empire had swept its shining way to where the West and the East met together, and stayed its way on the shores of the Pacific sea.

It is fitting that we close the record of the Territorial history of Oregon by subjoining the signatures of the delegates to the convention that framed the constitution under which Oregon



FISH WHEEL ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER



was admitted into the Union, held in Salem, Oregon, September 18, 1857:

M. P. Deady, president; Chester N. Terry, secretary; M. C. Backwell, assistant secretary; Solomon Fitzhugh, Nathaniel Robbins, S. J. McCormick, Paul Brattain, Isaac R. Moores, Reuben S. Coyle, Enoch Hoult, William Matzger, William A. Starkweather, Jesse Cox, J. H. Brattain, L. J. C. Duncan, I. H. Reed, P. P. Prim, A. L. Lovejoy, James K. Kelley, David Logan, Benjamin F. Burch, Thomas Whitted, R. V. Short, Daniel Newcomb, Giltin Elkins, La Fayette Grove, Davis Shannon, Sidney B. Hen-

dershott, John W. Watts, P. B. Maysee, A. D. Babcock, Richard Miller, F. Waymire, Joseph Cox, Delazon Smith, Thomas I. Dryer, John T. Crooks, William H. Packwood, Levi Anderson, John Kelsay, Robert C. Kinney, James Shields, John S. White, George H. Williams, William H. Farrar, Stephen F. Chadwick, John R. McBride, W. W. Bristow, N. Shrum, H. B. Nichols, J. C. Peebles, A. J. Campbell, Reuben P. Boise, Cyrus Olney, W. H. Watkins, Haman C. Lewis, Jesse Applegate, Levi Scott, E. D. Shattuck, C. R. Meigs, W. Olds.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OREGON AS A STATE.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES ADMITTED—POLITICAL STATUS OF THE COUNTRY—OLD INFLUENCES REMAIN—REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS PRECEDENT—QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN OREGON'S ADMISSION AS A STATE—JUDICIAL SYSTEM—JUDGES APPOINTED—LEGISLATURE CONVENED—POLITICAL CHANGES—DELAZON SMITH—JUNE ELECTION—POLITICAL CONFLICT OF 1860—OREGON FOR LINCOLN—LEGISLATURE MEETS IN SEPTEMBER—BAKER AND NEWMITH ELECTED SENATORS—POLITICAL STATE—INTELLIGENCE OF THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR—BREAKING DOWN OF PARTY LINES—LEWIS RETURNS TO OREGON—ARMY OFFICERS—DEATH OF SENATOR BAKER—OREGON THOROUGHLY LOYAL—STARK APPOINTED SENATOR—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—UNION PARTY VICTORIOUS—LEGISLATURE MEETS AND ELECTS BEN HARDING SENATOR—GOVERNOR GIBBS' MESSAGE—PASSAGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—ATTITUDE OF THE STATE TOWARD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—LEGAL TENDER QUESTION—GOVERNOR GIBBS' ADMINISTRATION.

CONGRESS, as we have seen, passed the bill admitting Oregon as a State of the Federal Union, on the 12th day of February, 1859, and the president approved the act on the 14th, on which day Senators Delazon Smith and Joseph Lane and Representative La Fayette Grover presented their certificates of election and took the oath of office in their respective houses. In drawing lots for senatorial terms Senator Smith drew the term ending the 4th of March, following the admission, and Sen-

ator Lane that ending March 4, 1861. Representative Grover's term would also expire March 4, 1859. Although this is not a political history, and does not design to deal circumstantially with the political questions, yet it seems proper to pause at this point long enough to give our readers some knowledge of the political status of the country up to the present time. This is the more necessary because political affiliations determined more of the relative prominence of individual characters in the history of

the Territory and of the State than any essential and intrinsic superiority of the men themselves over other men. This often gave men an apparent elevation to which nothing that they had really done for the country entitled them, and relegated others whose real service to Oregon fully entitled them to recognition to historical obscurity. The gilded tinsel of office glitters much more brightly and can be seen much farther, than the solid old gold of character and worth. If one were to judge from place and office he might suppose that all the really able men and patriotic and useful men of Oregon belonged to one political party from the time its Territorial government was constituted up to the time it became a State in 1859.

Politically, so far as politics entered into the elections, from the time the provisional government ceased to exist, Oregon was strongly Democratic. The first election of delegates to Congress was not made on a strictly party basis, although the gentleman elected, Honorable Samuel R. Thurston, was a Democrat. The issues at that time were more personal and local than political. The country had not yet gotten far enough away from the influence of the old controversy between the Hudson's Bay Company and the American citizens, to cease to feel that in politics, in social life everywhere, indeed, opposition to that company, extending even to the gentlemen who had separated themselves from it, was the touchstone of political and personal merit. Hudson's Bay and anti-Hudson's Bay were the vital distinctions. Beyond this, personal friendships, church affinities, intellectual abilities, entered into and went far toward deciding the canvass for the honorable post of first delegate to Congress from Oregon.

Another element entered into it; namely, what was then known as the "missionary influence." No writer of Oregon history can ignore the fact that, as Oregon filled up with immigrants, there grew up a jealousy against the missionary establishments and the missionaries themselves, because of the almost controlling influence they had so long exerted over the

country. Probably, too, the missionaries themselves felt a like jealousy of the growing power of the immigrants, and were not a little reluctant to have the power they had held so long slip out of their grasp. These were natural and inevitable results, and it is not necessary, as some writers have done, to charge, on the one hand, overweening religious and clerical ambition, and criminal desires for church aggrandizement; nor on the other a total indifference to, or disregard of, the claims of religion and morality on the part of those who were opposed to the longer dominance of the "missionary influence" in the affairs of the Territory. Such charges, on either side, lack judicial discrimination, and show that those who make them are neophytes in moral casuistry, and totally incompetent to analyze the motives or weigh the philosophy of history.

In the canvass that resulted in the election of Mr. Thurston as delegate to Congress, these mutual jealousies and prejudices played a not entirely insignificant part, especially in the appeals of candidates from the stump, although they, not unlikely, countervailed each other to a considerable degree in the electoral result. Mr. Thurston, as we have said, was himself a Democrat. At the same time he was anti-Hudson's Bay and pro-missionary; that is, he favored such Congressional action as would give Americans first rights, if not exclusive rights, in land-claims, and would not recognize the right of the Hudson's Bay people to the privileges of the land-law, and other privileges that belonged to established citizenship; and in regard to the missions he favored their pretensions to land claims as missions, and was, without doubt, in general sympathy with their purposes and work.

Mr. Thurston's chief competitors for the position of delegate were Mr. Columbia Lancaster, also a Democrat, and Mr. J. N. Nesmith, at that time ranking politically, rather as an independent Whig, though afterward a Democrat, and one of the most eminent of that party in the State. Mr. Thurston's election, however,

was sufficiently decisive to justify him in feeling that he had the confidence of his constituency, personally, and that the views he entertained in regard to the questions referred to above, and all the questions that were involved in the canvass, had the support of the people of the Territory, not as political, but as practical subjects relating to the prosperity of Oregon.

During the two years of Mr. Thurston's incumbency the politics of the Territory retained the status on which his election was decided. Still, on any question into which party controllingly entered the Democrats far outnumbered the opposition, so that it was clear that, as soon as the people should swing away from those local issues that so vitally affected them, the Territory would take its place as Democratic. The death of Mr. Thurston, of which we have before spoken, while on his way to give a report of his political stewardship to his constituents, and to ask again for their suffrages for the office of delegate, by removing the most prominent personality from the political arena, no doubt hastened the party issues. Still it was hardly Democrat vs. Whig, but Democrat and a conglomerate opposition, because the Whig party was already fast becoming a reminiscence, while the Democratic was in the flush of its greatest power. But even with this tendency the next election for delegate was not altogether on party grounds, for many of the same elements that had entered into the former entered into this. General Lane was both a candidate for himself, and the inheritor of the prestige and sentiments of Mr. Thurston, and withal, a decided Democrat. In fact he had no organized opposition, Mr. William H. Willson, without being a candidate, either by his own announcement or by the nomination of any party, being voted for by 548 voters, while General Lane received 2,093 votes.

From this time onward, however, party lines were drawn, and the Democrats were found to be in a decided majority, and they held a complete ascendancy over the politics of Oregon during all the remainder of her territorial vas-

salage. Every delegate elected to Congress from Oregon was a Democrat, and she came into the Union as a State with two Democratic senators and a Democratic representative in Congress, and every office of the new State government filled by a Democrat, and all put there by overwhelming majorities.

Oregon came into the Union with the friendship of the country. Her history had been such as to challenge the admiration of the chivalrous of all parts of the land, and the story of her settlement had over it the hue of romance. The East and the West, the North and the South, had bonds of consanguinity that stretched from plain and mountain and prairie to the humble homes of the pioneers of the Willamette and the Umpqua and Puget sound. There was but a single embarrassing consideration that seemed at all to qualify that friendship, and that was purely political and arose out of the political relations of the question of the admission of Oregon with that of the admission of Kansas, which was pending before Congress at the same time. But this complication did not prove sufficient to induce Congress to withhold the privilege of Statehood from the distant territory that her people had so fairly won from rugged Nature and an opposing nation. And so with the good wishes of all and the enmity of none Oregon began her career as a State, and to her history as such we now turn.

In organized States the first history is political. So it must needs be here. In extending the laws and judicial system of the United States over Oregon, Congress had provided for one United States judge, and to this highest judicial place in the State, Hon. Matthew P. Deady, who had been elected at the State election one of the circuit and supreme judges, was appointed, Hon. P. P. Prim being appointed to the place thus vacated by the elevation of Mr. Deady. So the judiciary of Oregon when the State government began to exercise its power consisted of Hon. M. P. Deady, United States judge, N. E. Wait, R. P. Boise and Stratton, district and supreme judges; J. K. Kelley,

United States attorney and Walter Forward, United States marshal. Some changes were soon made in minor offices not necessary to mention.

Governor Whiteaker convened the Legislature on the 16th of May, and that body proceeded to put the State into harmony with the provisions of the laws of Congress and the act admitting her into the Union. But little else was done, and, after making provisions for a special election in June for representative to Congress in place of L. F. Grover, whose term had expired. Senator Smith's term had also expired, but the Legislature omitted to elect his successor, although that body was very strongly Democratic. This omission was an omen of a coming political upheaval, whose premonitory tremors were already shaking the land.

With the adjournment of the Legislature all political questions were also adjourned to the arbitrament of conventions and the ballot-box. In the Democratic convention of the State Representative Grover had failed to secure a re-nomination, and Lansing Stout was nominated. Mr. Grover had been a favorite of his party and personally he was a very and deservedly popular man. An extended notice of him elsewhere in this volume precludes the need of one here, but it is due that we should say here that he had as many qualities that would render him influential, in an intellectual and social way, as often falls to the possessions of men. His personal character and conduct were admirable. There was nothing in these that set him aside; it was only because a new influence, adverse to the Lane-Smith-Grover influence, had risen to the control of the party that had elected him, that both he and Smith were set aside and other men took their crowns. As, at this time, Mr. Delazon Smith retires permanently from official place in Oregon, it is proper that a few sentences should be given to identify his place in the history of the country.

Mr. Smith began his public career in New York as a Democratic speaker and editor. Subsequently he went to Iowa, where he distin-

guished himself as a "stump orator." He came to Oregon as an emigrant in 1852, and here immediately entered the political field, still as a Democrat, and soon became noted as the most effective, if not the most able, political speaker in the State. Though a small man, not over five feet four, he had a lofty and dignified bearing, a voice of wonderful compass and power, and the strong and impassioned delivery of a natural orator. He was bold and aggressive, full of self-confidence and with a kind of contempt of opposition and opponents that showed something of an overweening egotism. He was, for years, the orator of his party on great and exigent occasions, and though he lacked the culture or the fineness of many of the great leaders of that party in those days, yet none could rouse the enthusiasm of political masses like him, or from the popular arena bear away as many laurels. Largely he had borne his party onward to its position of power in the State in the feelings of the masses. He occupied his place in the Senate of the United States so short a time that he had no opportunity to show how he could have coped with the men of might in that body, but as a popular orator there have been few on the Pacific coast who were the equal of Delazon Smith. He will come before us once more when we may give a final estimate of him.

The time had now come in Oregon when the elements that had, in some confused way, antagonized the Democratic party could coalesce as a part of the great national party called the Republican, and at a convention of that party held in April, David Logan was nominated for Congress and delegates were elected to the coming national convention of that party, and instructed to vote for William H. Seward as a candidate for the presidency. The election occurred in June, and such had been the change in the relations of parties consequent on the former conflicts that agitated the country preliminary to the Rebellion, that the Democratic candidate was elected by only the scant margin of sixteen votes.

We are now in a period of political disinte-

gration and reconstruction; the beginning of a new era in national affairs. In Oregon the causes that were tearing away old party landmarks were working as strongly as elsewhere. Still in the pending election for representative in Congress the Democratic candidate, G. K. Shiel, was elected over David Logan, who was again the Republican candidate by a majority of 104 votes. Meantime the national conventions of the two great parties had been held. The Democratic convention had been disrupted; two had been held: One at Charleston, and one at Baltimore, and John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane had been nominated in the one, and Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson in the other. The Republican convention at Chicago had nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, and the battle of the giants was thus joined.

The political conflict of 1860 was by far the most remarkable ever known in Oregon. With a multitude of lesser lights, the great lights of the political firmament were E. D. Baker on the side of the Republicans, Delazon Smith on that of the Breckenridge Democrats, and George H. Williams on that of the Douglas Democrats. The canvass of the State by Baker and Smith constituted an oratorical and logical tournament scarcely excelled by that of Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois, in 1858. Mr. Williams' canvass was equally able, but being made alone did not attract that intense interest that the debates of Baker and Smith did. Smith's oratory was a torrent, foaming, roaring, tearing, and at times apparently bearing down all before it. Baker's was clear, clean, classic, finished, with a rhetoric that was faultless, a logic that left few joints for any spear to pierce, and a grace of action and melody of voice that was unrivaled. The themes were equal to the orators, indeed beyond them, or any other orators. Vast audiences gathered everywhere. There was not much of the thoughtless effervescence of ward politics in the audiences, but the strong-faced thinker, and the deep-hearted

lover of his country came to listen, learn, and go away and act.

The result of the canvass was declared on the 6th of November, when Oregon cast her vote for Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States, by a plurality of 270 votes, the division of the Democratic party alone making it possible.

When the Legislature met in September there were two United States senators to elect, Lane's term having expired. The same political divisions that were entering into the presidential canvass, then pending, entered into this, and for a long time it seemed that no election of senators could be had. It would be tedious and profitless to trace the tergiversations of politics and politicians through this chaotic period. At length, as no one party was strong enough alone to elect, the Republicans and the Douglas Democrats united and elected E. D. Baker and J. N. Nesmith,—the first for the short and the second for the long term, and thus the contest was ended. At a special Congressional election held at the same time as the presidential election in November, Hon. A. J. Thayer, a Douglas Democrat, was elected representative by an overwhelming majority over G. K. Shiel, the Breckenridge Democratic candidate—the Republicans making no nomination.

These changes were but a part of that great political upheaval which was occurring all over the Union. Hence this seems the proper place to interrupt the thread of chronological story, and use a little space in stating the attitude of Oregon toward that upheaval, as well as its relations to the war of secession and rebellion; for it was this attitude and these relations that made it possible for E. D. Baker and J. W. Nesmith to be elected at that time to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Oregon.

The State had always been overwhelmingly Democratic. In the presidential election Lincoln had led Breckenridge by only 270 votes, and he led Douglas by 938, the two polling 9,120 votes, or 3,866 votes more than Lincoln.

This was the measure of relative strength of the Democratic and Republican parties up to 1860. But, in another aspect, the relations of sentiment were quite a different thing from that of party. The vote of Breckenridge, 5,074, measured the number ready to follow the South into secession and rebellion, or, at least, who were ready to give moral and legal support to them. The added votes of Lincoln and Douglas, 9,480, measured the proportion of voters who were in favor of the cause of the Union. It was the shadow of secession, projected forward a few months on the dial of time, yet clearly discerned by all, that induced the coalition resulting in the election of Baker and Douglas. After this result and that of the presidential election the character of events must naturally determine the political complexion of the State, while yet it was clear that, in any event, the large majority of the people were on the side of an indissoluble Union. In an attitude of hesitating expectancy Oregon stood and waited through the winter of 1860 and '61.

There was no railroad nor telegraph then connecting the State with the Atlantic seaboard. The fastest transit was the "pony express" from the Missouri river to San Francisco, and thence by steamer to Portland. The bombardment of Fort Sumter occurred on the 13th of April, and the intelligence of that event did not reach Portland until the 30th of April. It startled the people like a thousand thunder peals. Party walls crumbled before it. It was no longer Democrat and Republican; it was union or disunion. The Douglas Democrats and the Republicans declared almost unanimously for the Union, and some of those who had sustained Breckenridge and Lane joined them. Delazon Smith, the great oratorical leader of the Breckenridge party, was dead. His herculean efforts in the preceding political campaign, joined to his bitter disappointment at the result of it, proved too much for him, and his speeches had hardly ceased to ring in the ears of his auditors when he was borne to the tomb. Lane, who had been the idol of the rank and file of the

Democratic party, and by whose personal popularity it was expected Oregon would be held to her ancient and continued fealty to that party, returned to his State in the same steamer that brought the news of the bombardment of Sumter. He came to find it *his* State no longer. The taint of secession was upon him. Defeated politically in his candidature with Breckenridge for the vice-presidency, and having deeply involved himself in treasonable alliances with those who were in arms against the integrity of the Union, the State that had so honored and exalted him offered him no welcome and hardly an asylum on his return. His home coming was indeed pitiful. Neglected and turned from by those who had been his friends and earnest supporters, he was compelled to find almost a culprit's way through the country to his own home in southern Oregon. It was known that he came prepared, if not commissioned to head a movement for the putting of Oregon on the side of the southern Confederacy. He brought some boxes of guns, with which to arm those whose co-operation he expected in plunging the State into rebellion. But he found that even the men who had spoken for him and voted for him for vice-president could not be led into any measures of open hostility against the Government, however secretly they might sympathize with his sentiments or with the side of the south in the conflict of arms just beginning to shake the land. So there was nothing for him to do but quietly to bury himself in the seclusion of his retired home in a mountain valley of southern Oregon, and, practically out of sight, and largely out of the thought of the great body of the Oregon people, spend the remnant of his years. He never again appeared in public life.

A very large number of those who afterward became famous in the great war were serving in Oregon when the Rebellion began, or had served previously, and were well known to great multitudes of the people. Among them may be named Grant, Sheridan, Russell, Reynolds, Alford, Augur, Wright, Ord, Casey, Smith, Hazen and Ingalls. Hooker was a citizen of

Oregon, having retired from the army. McLellan and Stevens had both commanded companies of topographical engineers on service in Oregon and Washington. Comparatively few only of the officers who had served in Oregon went with the South, and none of these attained great distinction. The Oregonians have always taken great pride in the fact that such men as these we have named had resided among them, and that the State had their friendship and confidence.

Though so far removed from the scene of actual war, Oregon did not pass through the conflict without sore bereavement. Her eloquent and gallant senator, E. D. Baker, who had risen to great distinction in the Mexican war, as well as in the forensic field, had, with his senatorship, taken the field as a volunteer, and been commissioned brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln. Always at the front, he could not be at the rear now. Nor in the field was his uniform for dignity, but for service. But a few months of the war had passed before, at the disastrous Ball's Bluff, on the 21st of October, he fell at the head of his troops. There were few like him in the nation. It were not presumptuous to apply to him the splendid eulogy that Napier gave to Ridge: "None fell on the field with more glory than he, yet many fell, and there was much glory." Oregon mourned him, the nation mourned him, and Lincoln, long his warm personal friend, wept for his loss. These were tributes enough to canonize any name in the calendar of patriots. And there forever stands the name of Baker.

Throughout the war, Oregon remained sternly and uncompromisingly loyal. True, there seemed, at some points to be some slight suspicion that she held her loyalty by a feeble tenure, but the occasions were connected with the political adjustments of ante-bellum days, which where perpetuated a year or two into the era of the war. One incident was the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Stark, as senator for the unexpired term of Baker. This appointment was

made by Governor Whiteaker, a thorough sympathizer with the attitude of the Southern States, who had been elected governor before the disruption of the Democratic party. Mr. Stark was of the same political sentiments of Governor Whiteaker, and threw over them even less disguise than he. The Senate hesitated for two months to admit Mr. Stark to his seat, on account of his disloyal sentiments, but finally did so. Mr. G. K. Shiel, who had been elected to Congress at the same election that put Mr. Whiteaker in the governorship, contested the right of Mr. A. J. Thayer to his seat in the House of Representatives, and finally obtained it, was of the same political sentiments as the others. So that, through that complication, Oregon's representation in Congress, after the death of Baker, was largely out of harmony with the political faith of her people, Senator Nesmith being the only exception to this statement, and his was but a partial one. He so far sympathized with the others named that he voted for the admission of Mr. Stark to his seat against the desire of a large majority of the people of the State, who only waited the legal opportunity to put her Congressional representatives in harmony with herself and the national cause.

This opportunity soon came. On the 9th of April the Union, or Republican, party met in convention and adopted a short but comprehensively Union platform, proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for representative in Congress, and for State officers. For the first place John R. McBride was named. For governor, Addison C. Gibbs; for secretary of State, S. E. May, and for treasurer, E. N. Cook, with Harvey Gordon for State printer. On the part of the Democrats, who took the position of anti-administration, A. E. Wait was nominated for Congress; J. F. Miller for governor; G. T. Vining for secretary of State; J. B. Greer for treasurer, with A. Nottus for State printer.

As this was the first election held since the opening of the war, and consequently the first

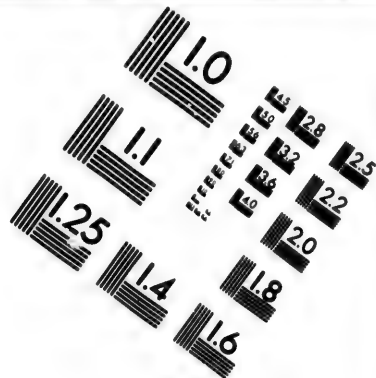
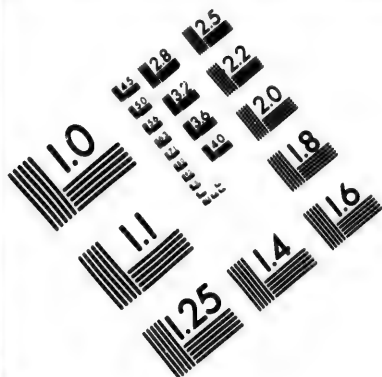
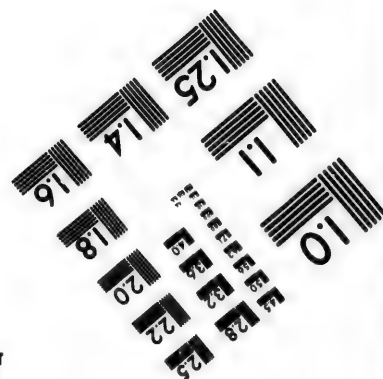
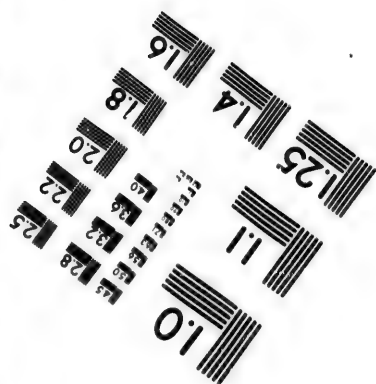
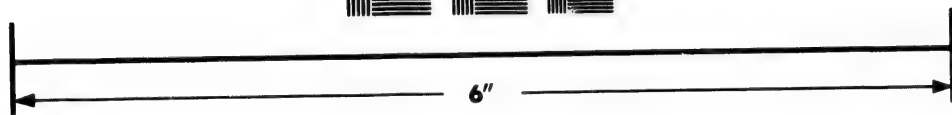
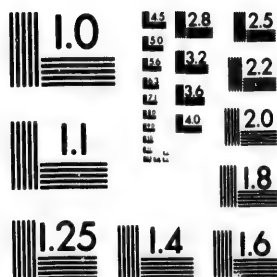


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since parties had accreted explicitly and avowedly around the issues evolved by the pretended secession of the Southern States and their war to make that pretended secession real and actual, it was attended by great popular interest, even excitement. The leading candidates themselves took the field, and were ably sustained on both sides by the strongest men of their respective parties. It would hardly be true to history to say that this was a canvass between the Republican party as such and the Democratic party as such, as it was rather a contest between loyalty to the cause of the Government of the United States, as then administered for the purpose of putting down the Rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the Union, and loyalty to the cause of the revolted States in their attitude of secession and consequent rebellion. Old party questions were out of sight. Old party associations were broken up. Old party comradeships were dissolved. On this one issue was the battle fought to the finish of the election day.

All public assemblies were touched with excitement of the hour. Conferences, synods, convocations of every sort were drawn into the whirl of debate. It was not only accounted poor politics but bad religion to be indifferent where such a momentous issue was pending. The churches, almost unanimously, were on the side of the Union. Many of the ablest speakers on the stump were ministers. Many of the ablest documents published were the reports and resolutions of the conferences, synods, or associations. When the election occurred it was found that the Union party had triumphed by about 3,000 majority over the opposition.

When the newly elected Legislature assembled on the second Monday in September, 1863, one of its earliest duties was the election of a United States senator in the place of Benjamin Stark, to fill out the yet unexpired term of Senator Baker. There was a decided Union majority in the body, and of course some man in thorough sympathy with the Union cause would be elected. Quite a number of those

who had been prominently identified with the canvass were nominated, but the choice fell on Benjamin F. Harding, of Marion county.

Mr. Harding was a quiet, unostentatious man, of solid but not showy talents. Before 1860 he had been a moderate Democrat, although never quite able to rid himself of the flavor of his former Whig training, if indeed he desired to do so. He had been very influential in forming the combination in the Legislature that resulted in the election of Baker and Nesmith, and hence had the support of the friends of both of these gentlemen at this time for the vacant place. Although some of his competitors were among the very foremost men of the State and the party in power, at least two of whom afterward attained to the dignity of the toga, his relation to that event, coupled with the fact that he was a man of excellent habits and general good repute, gave him the honorable distinction of taking the place of the lamented Baker in the councils of the nation.

Governor Gibbs was inaugurated on the 10th of September, 1862. His administration chanced on most stirring times, and had to deal with the most important political and economic questions. It received strong support as well as encountered violent opposition. This was to be expected. It was a period when radical principles came to the fore, and radical passions swayed political action. Many matters of internal State policy, affecting more or less the business relations of the country, must needs be adjusted. A code of civil procedure, which had been prepared by a commission consisting of M. P. Deady, A. C. Gibbs and J. K. Kelley, was to be considered. Of wider interest still the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States was before the nation for adoption or rejection. When the first—that of abolishing slavery in the United States—was pending, Governor Gibbs, in response to a request from the secretary of State of the United States, William H. Seward, convened the Legislature in extra session on the 5th day of December, 1865, and presented the

subject before that body in a dignified and able message recommending its adoption. With only seven dissenting votes, this was done on the 11th of December, and the result telegraphed to Mr. Seward. When the fourteenth amendment was presented to the Legislature at its regular session the following year, it was adopted with even less opposition than the former. In these actions Oregon had placed herself in harmony with the administration of Mr. Lincoln and the general political principles of the Republican party.

If there was any marked exception to this statement it was in relation to what was called the "legal-tender question": that is, making the notes of the United States Government the actual currency of current exchange in the State, or making gold the actual currency and government notes that which should be subject to the fluctuations of discount. Practically there was little difference whether gold should bear a premium and legal tender notes pass current at par, or gold pass at par and the legal tender notes at a discount. But still, to many minds, it seemed that the act of the national legislature should determine the character of the currency for the entire country. It seemed difficult to adjust the question to the satisfaction of all, or even so as to do exact justice to all. Indeed it never was done: as it is never possible to reach ideal conditions in any kind of legislation. The re-

sult of the discussion, and of legislative action on this question, was, that gold was practically the standard in Oregon, as it was on all the Pacific coast, and currency the commodity of fluctuation and barter. At the same time legal-tender notes were freely circulated at discount rates, and for all private debts the creditor was compelled to receive them at par of their denomination, if the debtor so chose to offer them. This, however, was seldom done, unless the creditor was enforcing collection by legal process. Hence gold freely circulated in Oregon through all the period of the war. Notes were drawn "payable in gold coin," bills of goods were sold under the same terms, and in consequence there was never the inflation on the one hand nor the contraction on the other in Oregon, nor elsewhere on the coast, that there was in the Eastern States.

Our space does not permit us to amplify further the political history of the administration of Governor Gibbs. Coming at the time it did, it dealt with more questions of great public interest than any administration preceding, or any that followed it; and it is but impartial history to say that the dominant party, with the executive head of the State, conducted it through this trying and important period with credit to themselves on the whole, and so as to secure a good degree of public prosperity.



CHAPTER XIX.

OREGON AS A STATE, CONTINUED.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844—MR. LINCOLN CARRIES THE STATE—GEORGE H. WILLIAMS ELECTED SENATOR—CHARACTER OF MR. WILLIAMS—STATE ELECTION—REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL—LEGISLATURE MEETS—H. W. CORBETT ELECTED SENATOR—HIS CHARACTER—SENATOR NESMITH—MR. MALLORY—J. S. SMITH ELECTED TO CONGRESS—L. F. GROVER, GOVERNOR—CHARACTER OF HIS ADMINISTRATION—STATE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZED—ELECTION OF 1872—LEGISLATURE ELECTS J. H. MITCHEL SENATOR—POLITICAL FLUCTUATIONS—OREGON'S ELECTORAL VOTE IN 1876—GOVERNOR GROVER ELECTED TO THE SENATE—CHADWICK GOVERNOR—J. H. SLATER REPRESENTATIVE—J. G. WILSON—GEORGE LADOW—MR. NESMITH—RICHARD WILLIAMS ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE—JOHN WHITEAKER SUCCEEDS HIM—M. C. GEORGE TWO TERMS—BINGER HERMAN—J. N. DOLPH ELECTED SENATOR—J. H. MITCHEL ELECTED THE SECOND TIME—BOTH STILL IN OFFICE—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN OREGON.

THE question of the seat of government for the State had been one that the people had found it exceedingly difficult to settle. Several votes had been taken upon it during Territorial times, and the results had been so variant that the capital had moved from place to place up and down the Willamette valley, until it became a proverb that it was "on wheels." The constitution of the State required that the first regular session of the legislature should submit the matter of the location to the voters of the State, and provided that only a majority of the votes should elect. At the election of 1862 no place had a majority. In that of 1864 Salem received a majority of seventy-nine over all other places voted for, and was chosen. As we make some reference to this city in the chapter on "Cities and Towns" of Oregon, we omit any further notice of it in this place.

With 1864 came the presidential election. The war was evidently nearing its termination, and it was certain that it would close with the cause of the Union triumphant. Naturally old political affiliations began again to exert an influence on many minds, and no small number who had stood firmly for the Union and the

war—"war Democrats"—began to consider whether, now that they felt the Union was saved, they should remain in affiliation with Republicans or return to the Democratic fold. The result of this feeling was obvious when, on counting the votes for president in November, it was found that Mr. Lincoln had carried Oregon by only fourteen hundred votes,—less than half of the majority of the "Union party" in 1862. The State officers being elected quadrennially, there was no election for Governor this year. The Republican candidate for Congress was J. H. D. Henderson, and the Democratic J. K. Kelley. Mr. Henderson was a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian order. Mr. Kelley was a leading lawyer, and personally a man of considerable popularity, and had the advantage of a thorough political training. Their canvass was active, both men winning the approval of their respective parties, but Mr. Henderson was elected, and served his term with fidelity to his constituency and profit to his State. When the new Legislature assembled it elected Hon. George H. Williams United States Senator for the term of six years. His chief opponent in the Republican party be

fore the Legislature was Rev. Thomas H. Peame, who at first divided the votes of that party nearly equally with Mr. Williams.

This election gave great satisfaction to the people of Oregon. Mr. Williams was everywhere conceded to be a very able and a thorough, upright man. As a jurist he had the confidence of all. His mind was not of that facile type that can accept error as well and as readily as truth, and cares neither for one nor the other only so personal and political ends are served. Of such men politicians are made. But his mind was of that sturdy, hard-grained texture that did not receive impression easily, but having once received them held them firmly and solidly because they represented truth to his consciousness. Of such men statesmen are made. Mr. Williams was not a politician—he was a statesman. During his term of six years in the Senate he made the influence of his statesmanship felt on the widest questions of national and international policy. At the expiration of his term he was selected by President Grant for attorney-general of the United States, and as such was a member of his cabinet, and was also honored with a nomination by the president as chief justice of the United States; a place for which his judicial mind and eminent legal acquirements well fitted him; but, for reasons satisfactory to himself Mr. Williams withdrew his name as a candidate for this office. As his character and life are treated more at length in the biographical department of this book, it is not necessary to add more of this eminent man here, and the justice of history requires that we should not say less.

In 1866, the term of Governor Gibbs having expired, it was necessary to elect a new State government, together with a legislature which would have the selection of a successor of Hon. J. W. Nesmith in the United States Senate and also a representative in Congress to succeed Mr. Henderson. George L. Woods was nominated for governor by the Republicans and J. K. Kelley by the Democrats. For representative in Congress the Republicans nominated Rufus Mallory

and the Democrats James D. Fay. The parties, by this time, had nearly resumed their antebellum relations, and the contest was a very close and exciting one. Its result, however, was the election of the Republican ticket by a majority of six hundred; not half of what it had been two years before. The Legislature being also Republican there was a very spirited contest before that body, between the leaders of the dominant party for the vacant senatorship. The most prominent candidates were A. C. Gibbs and J. H. Mitchell, on the part of the republicans. Gibbs receiving the caucus nomination; and J. S. Smith the candidate of the democrats. The contest before the Legislature was long and somewhat bitter, a few Republicans refusing to vote for the caucus nominee, but, on the sixteenth ballot, the Republicans took up the name of H. W. Corbett, a wealthy merchant of Portland and elected him.

Mr. Corbett had never been in public life. In his business vocation he had always maintained an exceptionally excellent reputation, and had succeeded in amassing a large fortune. His bearing was that of the cultured New-England gentleman that he was. Politically he was an ardent Unionist at the beginning of the war and at its close took his place in the Republican party, while he was in no sense a radical partisan. From his business abilities and training the people of the State were led to expect a careful and scrupulous care of the interest of the State, nor were they disappointed in that expectation; for he made a good, prudent, conscientious and influential senator.

He took the place of Senator Nesmith, whose name has appeared several times already in the course of this history, especially in connection with the combination of 1860, which put Colonel E. D. Baker and himself into the United States Senate. It would not be right, historically, to dismiss his name with the casual notice already given him, for his part in the history of Oregon was by no means an insignificant one.

He was an immigrant of 1848, and the orderly

sergeant of its semi-military organization. A man of no inconsiderable force of character, he was not long in impressing himself on the thoughts of the people of Oregon, especially in the early day when a somewhat conglomerate population was pouring into the country through the channel of immigration from every part of the Union. He was not a man of culture, but had a masculine intellect and a strong and somewhat pungent wit. He was a typical pioneer, and as such was easily at the head of the noble, even if somewhat rough, army of pioneers that peopled and subdued Oregon. Naturally he was a leader; not of all men but a large majority of the people, and when vigor of mind and body and determination of spirit were especially requisite he naturally stepped to the front. Those who were near him were strongly attached to him, but those who were in anyway in opposition to him dreaded his sarcastic onslaughts. During the civil war he stood in the Senate for loyalty and won his noblest fame then and there. Like many men of his strong personality and vitality, up to middle life or beyond it, he seemed to care little for many of those things that are dearest to the most refined and conscientious people, and hence these, however much they might admire his ability and strength of character, were not counted among his friends. This measurably changed however, toward the close of his life, and years tendered his feelings and tempered his speech, and he closed his career, having won the regards of the people of the State as one of the most worthily famous and useful of the citizens of Oregon.

Mr. Malory, representative to Congress, was a lawyer of good standing and reputation. He had not been much in public life in Oregon, but the character of his canvass was such as to awaken high hopes of his success in the place to which the people had elected him over the brilliant though erratic Fay, nor did his Congressional history of a single term disappoint their expectations. The governor-elect, Mr. George L. Woods, won great eclat as a debater

in the canvass. His administration of the affairs of the State was marked more by political embroilments than was the former one, and for various reasons failed to give satisfaction even to his own party. Probably the fact that his administration had fallen on a time of such high political excitement, when one party was making every effort to retain the power that seemed slipping out of their grasp, and the other was resorting to every expedient to gain power, had something to do with its misfortunes. Whatever was the occasion, it is certain that there was a failure to meet the just hopes of either the party in power or the people at large.

The contest for the place of representative in Congress, in 1868, was between David Logan, Republican, and J. S. Smith, Democrat. They were both well known in the State, and had been leaders in their respective parties for many years. They were also both able men, and made a canvass before the people that has hardly been excelled for real ability by any ever made in the State for this position. Mr. Logan, however, had twice been a candidate before, and for some reasons did not command the confidence of a large element in the party to which he belonged. Mr. Smith, while a strong partisan, was cautious and moderate in the expression of his sentiments, and had a very wide personal friendship among the Republicans. Unquestionably he was, at that juncture, the strongest candidate that his party could have nominated. Besides, the tendency for two elections had been toward the return of the Democratic party to power in Oregon, and the time seemed to have come for that result. So Mr. Smith was elected by a majority of 1,200 over Mr. Logan.

Joseph S. Smith was an immigrant of 1847. His whole course of life in Oregon was such as to win the confidence of the people in rather an unusual degree. He spent a few years as a Methodist preacher, but his health was too frail to endure the trying conditions of that life, and he studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts, where he was considered a

clear and logical advocate. He was an able and successful business man, and accumulated a considerable fortune. His service in Congress was not marked by anything of special interest or importance, though it was creditable to himself and serviceable to his State. He served but a single term,—not long enough for any man to accomplish much for the benefit of his constituents or his own reputation. But Mr. Smith is entitled to an honorable record on the list of those who built this Western commonwealth.

At the presidential election in November, Oregon was carried by the Democrats for the first time in such an election, though by the small majority of 160 votes out of 22,000 votes cast.

Governor Wood's administration closed in 1870. To succeed him Hon. La Fayette F. Grover, who had been a leader of the Democratic party since long before Oregon was admitted into the Union, and who was the first representative from the State in Congress, was elected governor, and Stephen F. Chadwick, also a Democrat, was made secretary of State. Both of these gentlemen enjoyed a well deserved personal popularity, and had been identified with many of the leading enterprises that had been undertaken for the benefit of the country. Their nomination for them was opportune, as it came at the close of an administration that had not won the favorable consideration of the people, and hence a change both of the personnel and politics of the State government was easily effected. Still it is but historic fairness to say that nothing could be alleged against the candidate opposed to Mr. Grover, Hon. Joel Palmer. He was a man of probity and honor, an emigrant of 1848, and had held important office before, and always with personal credit. Indeed, he was conceded to have been among the more useful of the pioneers of the State. At the time of the election he was already becoming an old man, and lacked something of that physical and intellectual vigor requisite for difficult and aggressive administration. es-

pecially in times of political unrest like these. This his own party felt, while they all personally respected the candidate, many of them supported the younger, more cultivated and aggressive candidate of the opposition.

The administration of Governor Grover, as was to be expected, was strongly partisan. Being sustained by a Democratic legislature, very strong measures were taken against the acts of Congress amending the constitution of the United States, which had been adopted by the Oregon Legislature. Resolutions rescinding the action of the Legislature that adopted the fifteenth amendment were passed, amounting, of course, to nothing but an expression of opposition on the part of those who, for the time, happened to be in power, against the course of action adopted by the Republican party, through the action of the National Legislature and the Legislature of the State, after the close of the war, to secure and perpetuate its results in the nation. It is hardly likely that those advising, or those perpetrating this act, expected it to do more than this; certainly if they did their foresight proved to be a very shortsight, as the "comet" swept on notwithstanding this "bull" against it.

In other respects the administration of Governor Grover found no paucity of matters of excitement and interest. Investigations by a commission of the Legislature were made into the official conduct of the previous administration. With the exception of discovering a defalcation of several thousand dollars in the office of the secretary of State, the commission found nothing that even intense partisan rivalry could construe into official malfeasance. This defalcation made it necessary for the bondsmen of the secretary to reimburse the State very much to their own financial injury, and, in a case or two, to their ruin.

Quite a number of measures important to the welfare of the State, as well as showing its progress, was inaugurated during this administration. The treasury was in ample funds when it began, nearly enough money being there to defray

the expenses of the Government for the next two years. Up to this time the Legislature had not seen it possible to enter upon the construction of a capitol, or the establishment of State institutions, but the way seemed open now, and Mr. Grover and the Legislature were not slow in taking advantage of the condition in which they found the treasury, to make their rule illustrious for interest in the real welfare and progress of the commonwealth. In this they were right; nor does this statement imply that there was anything sinister in their motives or action in these regards. An act appropriating \$100,000 as a capitol building-fund was passed. A State University was located at Eugene City, conditioned that the site and buildings should be provided free of cost to the State. An agricultural college was established in connection with an already established academy or college at Corvallis, by providing for the payment of the tuition of students by the State. And, in addition to these things, in this period occurred the "Modoc war," elsewhere treated of in this volume. These things made the administration of Mr. Grover one of the most active and aggressive of all in the history of the State, if we except that of Governor Gibbs, which covered the period of the civil war.

The election of 1872 for members of the Legislature was important for two reasons: First, a United States senator was to be elected to succeed Senator Corbitt, and the acts of the former Legislature were to pass in review before the people—the ultimate and right power in politics and government. The result of the election was to give the majority of the Legislature to the Republicans, which, of course, gave to that party the senator. When the Legislature met Hon. J. H. Mitchell was chosen to that eminent place.

Mr. Mitchell came to Oregon in 1860 from Pennsylvania, where he had practiced law for several years. He was young, brilliant, loyal to the Union cause, and was not long in gaining popularity and securing influence in his party and among the people. In 1864 he was elected

State senator from Multnomah county, made president of that body, and from that time was a leader in politics in the State. His service in the Senate was marked by devotion to his constituency, remarkable energy and activity, and he showed ability to handle the most difficult questions of State or national politics. It is slight praise to say that he served his State ably and faithfully; but this is all that is necessary to say now, and all that can well be said without anticipating the course of events whose record is to follow.

An era of political fluctuation had now set in. The two parties were so evenly divided that fortuitous or personal causes easily swung the delicately poised beam to the one or to the other side. So when another United States senator was to be elected, in 1876, the Democrats were again in the majority in the Legislature. After quite a contest between the friends of Mr. Grover and J. N. Nesmith of that party, and Jesse Applegate for the Republicans, Mr. Grover was elected, and in February, 1877, he resigned the office of governor, and Mr. S. F. Chadwick, the secretary of State, succeeded to the duties of governor.

We cannot properly dismiss the period covered by the administration of Governor Grover with out some reference to one of the most exciting political events that ever occurred in Oregon, in connection with the election of President Hayes in 1876. As ours is not designed to be a political history further than to give the continuity and import of political events in a general way, we cannot treat of it in its legal relations, and hence give only a condensed statement of facts.

It is well known that the result of the presidential election of 1876 between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes was long in dispute, and, for a time, seemed likely to again plunge the nation again into civil war. Congress found an anomalous way to compose the stringent difficulty by the appointment of an "electoral commission," consisting of senators, representatives, and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the various questions that involved the

election should be determined. The State of Oregon became involved in the dispute in this wise:

The State cast its vote, by a considerable majority, for the Republican candidates for electors. One of these, J. W. Watts, chanced to hold the office of postmaster in the little country town in which he resided. Legally a man holding a United States office cannot be made an elector of president and vice-president. This fact, and the fact that Mr. Watts held such an office, escaped all mention until after the election had been held, when it was discovered that he was ineligible. On making this discovery Mr. Watts resigned his office of postmaster, and when the electors met to cast their vote for president and vice-president, in the manner provided by law, they first proceeded to elect a presidential elector in the place of the ineligible postmaster. Mr. Watts, having resigned his office of postmaster, was now eligible and was chosen to the place for which the people had designated him at the election. The Democratic governor and secretary of State refused to certify to the election of Mr. Watts, but gave their certificate of election to Mr. Cronin, the Democratic candidate for elector who had the highest number of votes. One electoral vote either way would turn the presidential election. If Mr. Watts' vote was counted, Mr. Hayes was elected. If Mr. Cronin's, then Mr. Tilden was elected. The prize was a great one, and the feeling and excitement in Oregon, and indeed throughout the Union, were intense, as it can easily be seen on the barest outline of the facts, they would be. Criminations and recriminations that bore most bitter fruits of personal enmities, that years did not heal, were freely made.

The question went, with others, before the electoral commission, which decided that the three electoral votes of Oregon should be counted for R. B. Hayes, and this decision made him president of the United States by a majority of one vote. It is not necessary to enter into

further detail of this strange and exciting chapter of the political history of Oregon.

Mr. Grover's election to the Senate left S. F. Chadwick acting governor for the remainder of the term. He was a careful and prudent man, and gave the people, on the whole a satisfactory administration. During his administration the eastern part of the State was severely afflicted by Indian depredations, of which an account will be found in the chapters on "Indian wars," and hence need not be further referred to here.

The close of the term of Mr. Chadwick left the conditions of parties and politics in the State so far removed from the intense excitements that attended and followed the period of the civil war, that but little remains to note of their history further than a succession of alternate successes and defeats of both the great political parties, that practically meant little more than exchange of offices and emoluments. In 1870, Mr. J. H. Slater, Democrat, of eastern Oregon, succeeded J. S. Smith as representative in Congress; and in 1872 Joseph G. Wilson was elected to succeed Mr. Slater. Mr. Wilson went East some time before the date of the meeting of Congress, the better to prepare himself for the duties of his place and meet the expectations of the State, but sickened and died before Congress convened, in December, deeply and sincerely mourned by the people of his State. He was well adapted to the place to which the people had elected him, and would no doubt have had an honorable, if not, indeed, a brilliant career. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of J. W. NeSmith, at a special election. Mr. NeSmith was succeeded by George La Dow, who also died, leaving a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Lafayette Lane, in October, 1875. The last three named were all Democrats. At the regular election in 1876, Richard Williams, Republican, was elected and served out his term with credit to himself and his State.

Mr. Williams was the first man who had grown up in Oregon, received his education here, and here entered active life, who received

the honor of an election to such high official position by the people of Oregon. In some sense, therefore, his election marks an era, and it was no small distinction to be the first who had spent his boyhood and youth in this farthest West, who had so impressed himself on those among whom he was reared as suitable and qualified to represent his State in a body of such eminence as the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Williams was succeeded by John Whiteaker, a Democrat, whose place in Oregon history was secured by being elected the first governor of the State. He was succeeded by Hon. M. C. George, elected in 1880, and re-elected in 1882.

Mr. George, like Mr. Williams, grew up and was educated in Oregon. A lawyer by profession, and a man of excellent character, he was well qualified to fill the place to which he was chosen, and the fact that he was returned as his own successor—a thing that had never occurred in Oregon before—shows that he did so. If this were the place to speak extendedly of men yet comparatively young, much might be said of him, as well as others, who are here spoken of with only a few sentences.

In 1878 Hon. W. W. Thayer, Democrat, was elected governor. In 1882 he was followed by Hon. Z. F. Moody, a Republican. The administrations of both of these men were creditable. There was nothing of special interest, either political or economic, to distinguish them, or to lift the times in which they served out of the average level of routine service. Probably, for this reason, they really served their State better than some of those whose names, owing to the times on which their administrations fell, were oftener on the tongue of the orator or the pen of the writer. In 1886 Sylvester Pennoyer, a Democrat, was elected governor, and he was re-elected in 1890, but, as he is at this writing in December, 1892, still in office we make no further reference either to himself personally or to his administration.

In the House of Representatives Hon. Binger Hermann, Republican, succeeded Mr. M. C.

George. His services have so commended him to his party, as well as the people of his State, that he has been re-elected at every Congressional election since 1882, and is still representing his State in Congress.

At the meeting of the Legislature in 1882 there was a long and somewhat bitter contest for the senatorship. The Legislature was Republican, but a portion of that party refused to support Hon. J. H. Mitchell for the place. At almost the last moments of the session of the Legislature Mr. Mitchell withdrew, it being clear that there would be no election if he did not, and his former law partner, Hon. J. H. Dolph, was elected. Mr. Dolph, six years later, was elected for his second term. In 1885, however, Mr. Mitchell was also elected senator, and in 1891 he was also elected as his own successor.

Having given some notice of Mr. Mitchell on a previous page, it would hardly be right to close this page without some more extended note of Mr. Dolph, his colleague in the Senate; and the more because he has had the indorsement of his State for two successive terms in the highest legislative body in the nation.

Mr. Dolph is a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in western New York, where he was educated in Genesee College. He came to Oregon in 1862 and settled in Portland, where he soon acquired prominence in his profession, and accumulated quite a fortune. He had occupied many public positions, before his election to the Senate, and at the time of his election was attorney for and vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He resigned these places, however, at once, and had directed his abilities with great earnestness to the service of his State and the country at large since that time. In the Senate he has acquired great influence from his general ability, his thorough attention to business, and the excellence of his personal character.

But one thing remains to be noted in this sketch of the political history of the State of

Oregon, and that is the course of its action toward national politics.

Its first vote in a presidential election was in 1860, when the voice of the State was in favor of Abraham Lincoln, and it repeated that choice, with added emphasis, in 1864. In 1868 and in 1872 it cast its vote for General Grant, and

in 1876 for R. B. Hayes. At the election of 1880 General Garfield received its vote, as did Mr. Blaine in 1884, and General Harrison in 1888. In 1892 three electors were chosen for Mr. Harrison, and one, by a combination of the Democrats and Populists, for Mr. Weaver.

CHAPTER XX.

OREGON AS A STATE, CONTINUED.

COURSE OF NATIONAL PROGRESS—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE—LIMITS OF SETTLEMENTS UP TO 1861—GOLD DISCOVERIES—GREAT PUBLIC EXCITEMENT—GREAT FLOOD OF 1861—EXODUS TO THE MINES—EASTERN OREGON—POWDER RIVER VALLEY—GRANDE RONDE VALLEY—FIRST HOME-BUILDER—NAMES OF COUNTIES—COUNTRY BETWEEN THE CASCADES AND BLUE MOUNTAINS—THE KLAMATH LAKE COUNTRY.

WHILE these political events had been transpiring, Oregon had been changing and improving materially in a very marked degree. When she laid off the garb of Territorial dependence and assumed the authority of independent Statehood, her population hardly exceeded 50,000. Her largest cities were but provincial villages. She was isolated, without any means of rapid communication with the great Eastern cities. Weeks and sometimes months must pass before the happenings of the great world could find a place in the columns of her local press. There was little enterprise, for there was really little call for enterprise. With one of the most productive countries on the globe, the people were so far from the world's markets, and it was so impossible to reach them, that there was no incitement to enterprising production. The home market was limited: a few small towns, an occasional sea-going vessel, or a small demand for some of the products of the State in California, were all. Indeed, this remained the

condition of things for some years after Oregon became a State. Population increased but slowly. Contiguous Territories made considerable drafts on the population of the State, and from the time the great emigrations of 1852 and 1853 arrived in the country, for ten years at least the future of the State was a problem that vexed the wisest and most far-seeing among us. All felt that some new impulse of immigration must be felt, bringing people and capital and enterprise into the country, or those who were here would have to wait through the slow years of natural increase of population for the materials out of which to build a real State. A political one could be made by acts of Congress, but a real one could only grow into being and power. It must be confessed the prospects of the future were not flattering as the early '60s dawned upon Oregon.

Up to 1861 the settlements of Oregon were mainly confined to the region west of the Cascade mountains, including the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys. A few families

resided at the Dalles, where was a small village, depending mostly on the support of a military post which had been established there, and a little fringe of "ranches" on the small creeks that flow out of the Cascade range south of the Dalles, constituted nearly all of the population of eastern Oregon, or in much over half of the area of the State. Much of this region had not been considered suitable for agricultural pursuits, and valuable only as extensive cattle ranges, where unherded bands could roam at will over great extents of territory. For this reason the immigrants had mostly passed it by and hastened onward to the greener vales west of the mountains, leaving its vast and rolling upland prairies in their unoccupied solitudes. This was not only true of eastern Oregon, but of eastern Washington as well, and these then included the present State of Idaho. But the time had come when the instincts of enterprise and adventure which had impelled the pioneers of the Northwest on their search for a better country across the continent at the first, would turn the tide of emigration back again eastward, and its reflowing spray would touch and fertilize and fructify the vales and hills of eastern Oregon. When this instinct began to impel, the occasion for its gratification soon offered.

In the summer of 1860 a number of companies of what, in coast parlance, are called "prospectors," were tracing and intertracing all the mountain ranges and gorges of the country east of the Cascade mountains, from Fraser's river in British Columbia to Klamath lake. In many places gold was discovered, and in some localities the discoveries were of startling, almost fabulous, richness. This was particularly the case on some branches of the Clearwater river, in what is now northern Idaho. The announcement of these discoveries in the Willamette valley awakened the greatest interest, and hundreds of men soon joined the prospectors in the mountains. But it remained for the summer of 1861 to set the country in a fever of excitement over the golden dream. The mines of Salmon river, or what were soon

called "Florence mines," were discovered, and the stories told of their wealth made them rival the most wonderful productions of California during the golden era of 1849-'50. Thousands of dollars could be gathered in a day. Nor were these stories all untrue. Really an almost fabulous amount of gold was taken from the gulches of Florence, in the very tops of the Salmon river mountains, in a few weeks. Of course while ten found golden wealth, thousands found only sandy poverty in the mines. But only the story of the ten was published, and it stirred the people of the Willamette into a phrensy of adventure. Gold! gold! was the note ringing in everybody's ear, and from everybody's tongue. All over western Oregon the farmers, the mechanics, the lawyers, the doctors, the ministers, were soon in preparation for "Florence," a name synonymous with gold, at that time, over the Northwest. However, as it was now growing toward autumn, and the people well knew the rigors of the winters in the snowy heights of the interior, only a comparative few ventured the winter journey thitherward.

The winter of 1861-'62 in Oregon was, in some respects, the hardest and most disastrous of record in Oregon. It began with heavy rains in the valleys in November, which were deep snows in the surrounding mountain ranges. About the last of November, though the rains continued unabated in violence, the weather became very warm, so that the snows on the mountains melted away almost in a night and poured their floods down into the valleys through every creek and gorge and hollow in roaring rivers. The result was the great valleys were inundated. The Willamette became like the Columbia and the Columbia like the sea. Many mills and manufactories were washed away. Farms on the bottom lands were cleared of buildings, fences, stock, everything. To add to the calamity of the winter, about Christmas, an unprecedented snow came down, covering the country from one to two feet deep. This remained on the ground for one or two months.

In a country where the farmer had made little provision for the feed of his stock this was as bad as had been the preceding flood. When March came in hundreds were in poverty who a quarter of a year before were in comfort and even in affluence. Never up to that time,—never since that time has such a winter fallen in Oregon.

When spring came the hundreds who had suffered losses during the winter joined the other hundreds or thousands who had already planned to go, and the spring of 1862 saw a literal hegira from the Willamette valley and from southern Oregon to the Salmon river mines. Nor were those who went only the reckless adventurers who float everywhere like the light foam of the waves, but the solid, substantial business men of the State as well. Among them were hundreds of the staid farmers, who had plowed the prairies of Illinois or Iowa, or Missouri, before they turned the sod of the Willamette valley. They went both for the gold of the mines and to examine the country, if, perchance, they might not find some favored spot, where they might set up anew their broken and devastated home-altars, and recover what they had lost. It was not only a gold-seeker's crusade, but an eastward movement of families and communities into a new land.

At first the trend of this emigration was northward into the eastern part of Washington Territory. The new mines were there; both the gold for the miner and the market for the farmer. Hence, there they went. During the summer, however, parties rummaging the hills, discovered equally valuable mines in eastern Oregon, on Powder river and John Day's river, and in the contiguous Blue mountain range, as well as in what is now Idaho, on the Snake river slopes of the Salmon river mountains in Boise basin. These discoveries turned the flow of this human movement through the valleys of Grande Ronde, Powder river, Payette, Boise and John Day's, largely along the very roads so many of the people had traveled when they had entered Oregon as immigrants in the '40s and

'50s. So the summer and autumn of 1862 saw eastern Oregon alive with white-faced nomads, trailing over every valley, climbing every mountain, penetrating every jungle, camped by every water-course, ringing their picks against every rock, seeking for gold,—that sinew of war and conservator of peace.

Gradually these roamers began to concentrate about more favored "camps." Auburn, on Powder river, grew into a city of thousands in a few weeks. Cañon City, on John Day's river, nearly equaled it. Idaho City, in Boise basin, exceeded it. These were the chief mining camps of that great interior Oregon; and it is probable their superiors as placer diggings have not existed on the Pacific coast. In addition, there were hundreds of smaller camps in nearly every valley of the Blue and Snake river mountains.

It will be impossible for us to trace statistically and circumstantially the history of the mining operations of this vast region. It would require our volume entire to do so. But that history was so connected with the permanent settlement of the greater Oregon that it must needs have had this general statement.

Although a large proportion of the men who were now the gold-seekers in the mountains of eastern Oregon had passed through the same region as immigrants yet these found, as they now revisited it under different circumstances, that their former estimate of the country was an erroneous one. Then they were worn with months of weary travel over the interior deserts, where the nightly bivouac and the sleepless guard-mounts had kept their nerves on a wearying tension and ever anxious for the safety of their wives and children to get through the country into the fancy-pictured vales of the farther West as speedily as possible. Nothing held beauty for their eyes nor hope for their hearts but those. For them this was a region to be gotten through and gotten out as of quickly as possible. Now they came at leisure. Their wives and children were safely housed in the valleys to which, before, they so impatiently

hastened. The paradise of their dreams "on the plains" was not yet found. Hence they were prepared the better to appreciate what there was of beauty and of promise in this very region which their feet had spurned so impatiently before. It yet, in the summer of 1862, lay with its virgin bosom bare toward the skies. As these seekers after gold, and, if this were not found, any kind of material betterment, passed over the green hills of Umatilla, or through the piny glades of the Blue mountains, or across the waving meadows of Grande Ronde, or up the swinging willowy valley of Powder river, thoughts of a beautiful home-making touched them, for with all his adventurousness, your true pioneer is an intense lover of home and wife and children. What might be, entered his mind and a new and enlarged home-life rose to his vision.

There was yet another cause operating to hasten the speedy occupancy of these eastern Oregon regions this year. The stories of great wealth in the mines had reached the Eastern States and a large emigration entered Oregon from beyond the Rocky mountains. Then the war, with its devastations and bitterness, led thousands to leave some parts of the Western and Southwestern States, not always from patriotic motives. Missouri especially, sent hundreds of men who had been in the armies of Price and Van Dorn and McCullough, and were glad to get away from the perils of the conflict; at best they did not leave their rebel principles behind them when they left. As this army of people came into eastern Oregon, they scattered over Powder river and Grande Ronde valleys, and sprayed somewhat through the Blue mountains and along the Umatilla and John Day's, so that, between the gold-seekers from the West and the emigrants from the East, when the winter of 1862-'63 settled down there was quite a population east of the Blue mountains and within the State of Oregon.

The region of country into which these people had entered as settlers and home-makers has been somewhat noticed in our chapter on the

topography of the State, but a few special observations concerning it ought to be made here. The two valleys that earliest drew the favorable attention of those who traveled through the country were Powder river and Grande Ronde. The immigrants reached Powder river soon after leaving the gray sage deserts of Snake river, and to them it seemed as an oasis in a Sahara, as it really was. As they drove their weary oxen up the eastern slope of a dry and rocky hill to its summit, and saw before them the green and beautiful plain through whose center the willowed thread of Powder river was glancing away northward for thirty miles, they could but stop and gaze and wonder and admire. The valley, ten miles in width and nearly thirty in length, was all within the range of vision. Just across it, springing abruptly from its western margin, the granite pinnacles of the Blue mountains shot sharply up in alpine abruptness and roughness, from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above its emerald bosom, their sides blue with pines, through which, in places, avalanches of rock and snow had plowed deep and wide furrows to their very base. In the soft haze of an early September afternoon, in 1853, when the writer first looked upon it, this seemed an enchanted vale in its gracefulness of outline and its strong enframement by its mountain bordering. The valley has high altitude, being something over 3,000 feet above the tide, but the sunshine kisses its bosom with fruitful warmth through an atmosphere of amber purity.

Grande Ronde valley lies north of Powder river, and is separated from it by a range of untimbered hills—spurs of the Blue mountains—which are on either side of both. Its altitude is about 500 feet lower than that of Powder river, its size somewhat greater, and the timbered mountains crowd it a little closer on the east. It has a length of thirty-five miles and a breadth of sixteen. Through it, in every form of graceful curve and careless meander, runs the Grande Ronde river and its many and beautiful branches away toward the north. At the time of which we write, half of its surface was a swaying

meadow of native red-top and clover, and the other half a gently rolling prairie of grassy upland. It would be impossible to coin phrases to paint its beauty to the imagination of one whose eye has never reveled in such scenic loveliness. And it was not only indescribably lovely, but for the reaper and the mower it seemed the ideal land. In its native condition there was a restful home-likeness in its aspect that made it the most loved resort of the noblest Indian tribe of the Northwest—the brave and intelligent Nez Percés. Here under the pines and the lindens they pitched their cleanliest lodges, and in their rude festivities whiled away the glorious summers.

The first home-builder of this valley was Mr. Daniel Chaplin, who made a location in the autumn of 1861, and took up his residence upon it in the spring of 1862, and where he laid out the city of La Grande. So rapidly did population pour into these valleys from both east and west that, at the next session of the Legislature of Oregon, Baker county, including them, was organized, which was soon followed by a division, that covering Grande Ronde valley being named Union. The upper valley of John Day's river was also soon made Grant county. Though all these counties were strongly Democratic, as a large proportion of their voters were said to have seen service in the Confederate army, yet the Legislature was strongly Union, and hence gave the significant names of Grant, Baker and Union to them.

Somewhat singularly in the settling of eastern Oregon the vast region between the Cascade and Blue mountains, a territory of over 100 miles in width and 250 miles long from north to south remained almost untouched for a number of years. Gradually, however, the pioneers began to push into and over it. Its wide plains and rolling hills began to feel the sharp cut of the plow, and the wheat fields began to make the autumn yellow and mellow with golden harvests. Still settlement was greatly retarded by the frequent recurrence of Indian hostilities, of which some account will be found in our chapters on

the Indian wars of Oregon. These at length ceased by the removal or extermination of the Indians, and for some years past the five counties lying north of the divide between the waters of the Columbia and those that flow southward and westward into the Sacramento or the Pacific, namely, Crook, Gilliam, Sherman, Morrow and Wasco, have been ranked among the desirable agricultural and pastoral counties of the State. Two more counties besides those already named, Wallowa in the extreme northeastern corner of the State, and Malheur in the eastern, belong to this department of eastern Oregon. There is nothing in them, either in history or in character, that so differentiates them from the others as to require any separate notice. Wallowa was the home of Chief Joseph, and as such is also mentioned in the chapter on Indian wars.

Long after the settlement of those portions of eastern Oregon mentioned above in this chapter, there remained a vast region of unoccupied territory in the southeastern part of the State that was almost unknown. It extended from the northern line of the State of Nevada northward well up to the southern slopes of the Blue mountains, and from the Cascade mountains on the west to the eastern boundary of the State, and included not far from half of its area. It is the great lake country of Oregon. In it are Harney lake, Malheur lake, Silver lake, the Klamath lake, and a score of others, scattered over that wonderful and lofty basin that is without visible outlet to the sea except in the southwestern corner, where Klamath lake sends out the Klamath river through northern California to the Pacific, and Goose lake supplies the Sacramento river with a part of its waters.

This region was so remote from usual lines of travel, and withal, had such a bad fame for its barrenness of soil and inhospitality of climate, together with the treacherous and blood-thirsty reputation of the Indians that roamed over it, that few ever turned their thoughts toward it as a region offering any inducements for the home-builder. A few Government ex-

plorers, like Fremont, had passed over a few of its trails, or some stock raisers, looking out for new and wider pastures for their herds, had ventured within its borders, but to the people of Oregon as a body it was a *terra incognita*, the dangers and ruggedness of which they did not care to hazard for any promise of good it offered them.

At last that happened, which so often has happened in the history of the world: war made its exploration a necessity by numbers of men, who thus became acquainted with it and spread the knowledge they had acquired in the march and the bivouac and battle abroad, so that a public interest was awakened in it, and a movement of immigrants into it occurred. They did not go in masses, like the great cavalades that entered Oregon and California from 1849 to 1853, but singly, by families, by neighborhoods, until scattered settlement stretched over its broad meadows and fringed its flowing streams. Still there were only a few people in all its borders as late as 1876, and they principally confined to the basin of Klamath lake.

In the closing years of that decade and through all the next, there was a slow but constant increase of population. As its value as a grazing country, and its prospective value as a grain country, when it shall be penetrated by railroads, has become better known, its growth has been more rapid. Three counties have been organized in it, with all the adjuncts and paraphernalia of municipal government. Schools and churches are established where, but a decade ago, stood the smoky wigwams of the Klamaths, the Modocs and the Snakes. The ubiquitous "itinerant" and the "schoolmaster" are both "abroad" within its wide borders, and the country waits only the fiery dash of the engine to thrill with a life kindred to that of the most active and prosperous portions of the State. With the opening of this vast region to settlement the last great department of the State was occupied. Still within its boundaries the population is but sparsely scattered, and it will be many a decade before the homes of the people will crowd each other in this great State.



CHAPTER XXI.

OREGON AS A STATE, CONTINUED.

ERA OF RAILROADS—DATE OF RAPID IMPROVEMENT—EMIGRANTS—GOVERNMENT SURVEYING ROUTES—
 I. I. STEVENS—G. B. MCLENNAN—LOCAL MOVEMENTS—TWO COMPANIES ORGANIZED—WORK
 COMMENCED—EMBARRASMENTS—BEN HOLLADAY SECURES CONTROL—WORK PUSHED WITH GREAT
 VIGOR—HOLLADAY'S FAILURE—HENRY VILLARD—OPENING OF A TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—
 GREAT REJOICING—FAILURE OF MR. VILLARD—PROGRESS IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY—EASTERN
 OREGON STILL WITHOUT RAILROADS—ANOTHER LINE NEEDED—EFFORTS TO SECURE IT—W. W.
 CHAPMAN—MR. THIELSON—D. P. THOMPSON—PROGRESS OF TWENTY YEARS.

THE date from which the rapid improvement of Oregon began may properly be called the era of railroads. The subject was always before the minds of the Oregon settler, especially those who had crossed the continent with ox teams, consuming a half year on the wearying journey. All along the way the question of a trans-continental road was discussed, and that too as intelligently, and more practically, as it ever was in the halls of Congress. Plain, but sensible and practical men were these old ox-drivers, many of them graduates of colleges, artisans, surveyors, acquainted with every branch of science and able to put their funded wisdom to the most practical uses. The possibility of such a railroad being constructed, its cost, how it could be done, its influence on the destiny of the coast, and every other possible phase of the question was discussed around the campfires and along the trails of the mountain side by the very men who afterward built the Pacific empire by their courage and genius. They came into Oregon full of the idea, and very early began to plan for the consummation of their hopes. In 1853 the Territorial Legislature passed a memorial to Congress in relation to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to some point on the Pacific coast. Much emphasis was given to the hope that such a work would soon be undertaken by the Government surveys that were pushed into and beyond the Rocky

mountains, all having in view possible railroad lines. The surveying explorations of I. I. Stevens over what is now practically the Northern Pacific route, in 1853, awakened a deep interest, and led to the confident hope that the work would soon be undertaken. Captain McLennan was also here at the head of a party of topographical engineers on the same errand and Lieutenant Mullan's name became famous for his explorations. All kept alive the enthusiasm of the people on the subject of an overland road. But beyond these surveys, and the publication of the reports of the officers making them, nothing was attempted in this direction until after the beginning of the great civil war.

Meantime various local movements looking to the construction of lines and branches in the Willamette valley, and also connecting that valley with California took place, but being without any practical result it seems unnecessary to write their history. One great benefit, however, resulted from these movements, and the organization of companies attending them, namely: through the statements and appeals and memorials circulated by these companies, wide attention was drawn to the character and resources of the State. Thus passed the years until 1868, Oregon having no railroad, except it might be a short portage road as a part of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's line on the Columbia river.

But the time had come for more active measures. Two railroad companies were organized, one to construct a road on the east side and the other on the west side of the Willamette river extending southward from Portland toward California. These two companies were rivals and opponents, and their rivalry and opposition materially injured the prospects for railroad construction in the State. Still, with due solemnities and ceremonies, ground was broken on the west side of the river at the city of Portland on the 14th day of April, and on the east side on the 16th day of April, 1868.

Actual railroad building was now begun on both sides of the river. Various circumstances embarrassed and delayed their work. It was exceedingly difficult for companies in a country so new and so distant from the great marts of commerce, to raise the money with which to prosecute their work. At this time the west side company, under the energetic administration of Mr. Joseph Gaston, seemed to have the advantage of the east side under the direction, first, of G. L. Woods and then of I. R. Moores as president. The contention between the two companies was very bitter and long-continued, but its history only illustrates how able and energetic and good men can be made to disagree when prompted by an apparent self-interest, and would be too tedious and useless to enter upon here. It should be stated, however, that this struggle between the two companies was to gain possession of certain rights and privileges granted by the Oregon Legislature to the railroad company first filing articles of incorporation with the secretary of State, and a land grant made by the United States to the company which should be designated by the Oregon Legislature under certain conditions to receive it.

At this juncture Mr. Ben Holladay arrived in Oregon and soon the east side company transferred all its rights and properties to him and he took possession of its appertainings. He was supposed to have, and without doubt had, great wealth, and was certainly a man of much determination and force of purpose. The controversy

became even more embittered, and reached the courts, the Legislature, and even the Congress at Washington. The result of all the controversy was finally to consolidate the interests of both roads in the hands of Holladay. After this they were pushed rapidly forward, that on the east side of the river reaching Eugene city, at the head of the Willamette valley in 1872, and that on the west side reaching a point about fifty miles from Portland the same year. This may fairly be considered the beginning of the era of railroads in Oregon.

But these roads were only local. They did not connect Oregon with the great outside world. True, they looked to that ultimately, but it was yet hundreds of miles from their nearest point to any connection that would open Oregon to the free access of business and population. Still they greatly stimulated business and drew the attention of capitalists abroad to this State as a hopeful field for investments and profit. They were a prophecy rather than a fulfillment of what was to be in a time now so near that clear eyes could easily see its dawning.

Mr. Holladay pushed his work with an energy entitling him to the grateful appreciation of the people of Oregon, notwithstanding, by the time the road reached Roseburg, 200 miles from Portland, his management had become so unsatisfactory to the bondholders of the road that the work was taken out of his hands. It is easy for anybody, of course, to criticise such little matters as the building and management of railroads, yet this writer does not design to enter that field of criticism, and contents himself with saying that Mr. Holladay did an incalculable good to Oregon in the energy and success with which he pushed forward her first real railroad enterprise.

It would not be just to leave this period in the story of railroad construction in the State without some further reference to Mr. Joseph Gaston, to whom may almost be assigned the place of the pioneer in these great enterprises. He labored most earnestly and intelligently in

them and left a deep impress for good on this department of Oregon history.

Oregon was yet in isolation. She had neither communication with California nor with the Eastern States. Her broadest-visioned men clearly saw that these connections were vital to her progress. Indeed they had long seen this, and many efforts were made to arrange the combinations which would result in this consummation. This, however, was not achieved until 1879, when Mr. Henry Villard succeeded in forming a syndicate of European and American capitalists, with himself at their head, to secure a joint management of the Oregon roads, and facilitate and hasten the construction of the Northern Pacific to Portland. His measures were most vigorous and effective. Not only was the Northern Pacific pushed forward with amazing rapidity, but a vast system ramifying all eastern Oregon and Washington, and extending southward to San Francisco, was devised and pushed forward with great energy. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was organized and became the owner of all the interests of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, including the Ocean Steamship Company and the trans-continental lines, and urged rapidly forward. Of this great company, that had thus laid its energetic hand on the railroad and navigation interests, Henry Villard was the president and J. N. Dolph vice-president, with a directorate consisting of A. H. Holmes, W. H. Stembuck, J. B. Fry and Henry Villard, of New York, and G. W. Wiedler, J. C. Arnsworth, S. G. Reed, Paul Schultz, H. W. Corbett, C. H. Lewis and J. N. Dolph, of Portland.

In 1884 the Northern Pacific road was completed to Portland, and Oregon had direct rail communication with the Eastern States.

With the opening of a direct trans-continental railroad Oregon had entered upon a new era. Her isolation seemed ended. The heart-throb of a new life sounded along the iron rails that connected her with the great marts of Eastern commerce and the great seats of Eastern learning and culture. The pioneers who had

tramped on foot a weary 2,000 miles through a still more weary six month's pilgrimage were brought within as many days of their old homes as they had been months in reaching their new. Probably no portion of the population of Oregon rejoiced more at the change. The day that celebrated the arrival of the first trans-continental train in Portland was one of the brightest gala days that the city ever beheld. The beauty and the chivalry, the old and the young, the grave and the gay, the learned and the unlearned, the day laborer and the capitalist, all met in the streets of the metropolis on a common level of rejoicing. Guns pealed, orators grew eloquent, poets sung, banners streamed, processions marched, all was commotion and all the commotion of joy. And well it might be. The great work was done. From tide to tide, clear across the continent, touch and bind together the opposite seas. Maine is united to Oregon, and the Pacific is now almost one with the Atlantic. One could not but feel that the most improbable fancies of the world's greatest dreamers have become realizations. When in 1833 Lewis Gaylord Clarke said, "The man is now living who will make a railroad trip across the continent," how few considered it other than an idle vision! From 1838 to 1869, only thirty short years, and it is a dream no longer. One cannot but feel proud of his America, proud of the noble, if untitled, blood, that shoots through his veins as he stands amidst such triumphs of genius and philanthropy as those which have glorified the last three decades. She has girdled a vast continent with bands of law and bands of steel into one great brotherhood of freedom, equality and peace.

When the Northern Pacific had spanned the continent, Henry Villard, as the mighty organizer and builder, was the hero of Oregon's hour. Scarcely, however, had the train that bore him and his august company away from Portland disappeared behind the Cascade mountains before it was announced that the work he had done had more than exhausted his resources, and that he was compelled to retire in the very

moment of his highest triumph. His work however remained, and notwithstanding his misfortunes he continued to hold a very warm place in the hearts of the people of Oregon, because he had given them what others had failed to do, direct communication with the Eastern States.

From this time onward the progress of Oregon, especially in the Willamette valley, was rapid and substantial. Still a large part of the State was so remote from the line of the completed road as to derive comparatively little advantage from it. That could be obviated only by the construction of a line practically following the old emigrant road through the series of almost connecting valleys of eastern Oregon and the valley of Snake river into the Salt Lake valley to a junction with the Union Pacific at Ogden. This most direct possible route from Chicago, the great commercial center of the old Northwest, to Portland, the commercial center of the new Northwest, was held in high favor by the people of Oregon. There were reasons for this feeling. They had largely traveled it. It was shorter than any other. Some of the most energetic and sagacious of the people of the State had completed an organization to locate, survey and build what was called the "Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake railroad," and were urging their plans forward with great zeal. Besides, year by year, the iron rails were pushing farther that way, and begun already to touch the feet of the Blue mountains and rise up their piny slopes. The Union Pacific began to push its lines seaward, right down the old line of emigrant travel; its very stations bearing the names of the old camping-places of the emigrants in the days of the ox-cart, the mule and the mustang. And then this road, when completed, would run nearly five hundred miles in Oregon itself. So, to the Oregonians, this was a favorite route, and as the hope of its completion seemed near its fulfillment they felt a corresponding satisfaction. And when at last it was done, and Oregon had two distinct lines of road connecting the harbors of the Pacific with those

of the Atlantic, there was again great rejoicing among the people of the State.

Perhaps the man who, in early times, did most to draw general attention to this route as the one that would contribute most to the welfare of Oregon in every way was Mr. W. W. Chapman of the city of Portland. Mr. Chapman was an early immigrant to Oregon. He had been a prominent figure in the early history of Iowa, from which, in its Territorial condition, he was delegate in Congress. On reaching Oregon he became a citizen of Portland and joint owner of its site, when the city was little more than a hamlet in the woods. His energy and enterprise was a proverb. He made extensive surveys on the line chosen, attended several sessions of Congress for the purpose of securing aid, and sent an agent to London to secure help in his vast designs, bearing an expense that made him poor. The opposition he encountered, in Congress and elsewhere, from the Central Pacific railroad, then holding a monopoly of railroad connection coastward, was too strong for him, and he failed in his plans. But Mr. Chapman's energy and persistency did much to attract attention to the route which he advocated. He lived to see others reap the benefit of his labors; and to see the city in which he cast his lot in early manhood grow from a frontier village to be the great commercial mart of the Northwest, with a population touching the hundred-thousand line, and an average wealth as great as any city in America, and in November, 1892, he closed his long career within it, honored for what he had done, and perhaps still more for what he had tried to do for Oregon.

Connected with the great railroad enterprises of Oregon, in a very responsible and controlling position, was Mr. Thielson, whose whole life has been devoted to the study of the principles of railroading, and the skillful and scientific application of them. He was chief engineer in the construction of the great Michigan central lines, and other lines in the Eastern States, and so came to Oregon a veteran in railroad

work. He entered the service of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company as chief engineer of its vast system of lines; a system cutting the great mountain ranges in twain, and threading a region among the most difficult in America for railroad construction. With consummate skill and indomitable energy he pushed forward the wonderful line up the Columbia river through the Cascade mountains, and the scarcely less difficult passage of the Blue mountains, toward its connection with the Union Pacific,—otherwise called the Oregon short line,—and so with the East. Quietly, intelligently, scientifically, Mr. Thielson carried forward the vast enterprises of which he had almost sole control, and, as much to his careful and yet enterprising work, the people of Oregon are indebted for the early and substantial completion of this stupendous undertaking. Mr. Thielson, having reached the splendid limit of three score and ten years, yet apparently in full-orbed, mental vigor, is resting through the beautiful eventide of a most honorable and successful life in the city for which he has done so much, beloved and honored as a Christian and a man.

It would be very pleasant for this writer to continue the character-sketches of men prominent and useful in the work of this era in Oregon history, but we can name but one more,—Hon. David P. Thompson. His prominent relation to nearly all classes of public improvement in Oregon for the long term of forty years, and especially to the work of railroad construction during the special period of which we are writing, entitles him, more than those who came to the Northwest later, to a distinctive place in this record.

Mr. Thompson came into Oregon in 1852, hardly more than boy, without powerful friendships or patronage, practically penniless and alone. There was little to indicate the great success of his after life, unless it was an intense-ness of purpose and steadiness of will that bore him right on in whatever he undertook. His enterprise had no limit. As the country

advanced he grew with it, until he became wealthy. He has occupied many of the most prominent public positions in the State for which he had done so much; been a member of the State Legislature, mayor of the city of Portland, and is now, by the appointment of President Harrison, United States minister to Turkey. In every public position in which he has been placed, he has shown himself entirely equal to its demands.

Mr. Thompson's relation to the railroads of Oregon was practical—that of constructor. Some of the most difficult sections of these roads, like that through the Blue mountains, were constructed by him. His practical sagacity, great energy and ample resources enable him to achieve with ease what would have been difficult or impossible to most men. For these reasons Mr. Thompson may be set down as an important factor in bringing in and making illustrious the railroad era in Oregon.

It would hardly be worth the reader's while to trace circumstantially an account of the construction of all the local or branch lines of railroad that have been constructed in Oregon in the last twenty years. The result of their construction, however, cannot be passed by unnoticed.

In 1872, now only twenty years ago, Oregon was but an outlying province of the American Union in fact, though politically it was a State of that Union. All its towns were hamlets. Its population was sparsely spread over the plains whose sod lay largely uncut by the plow. Its people were provincial in habits and in speech. There was more than a suggestion of indolence in their movements and mien. These things were not against them particularly; they were incident to their isolation. But the roar of the wheels of the first engine that rolled up the Willamette valley did more than wake the echoes from the hills: it woke a new life in the thoughts and hearts of the people. To them it was not a voice out of the past, but a voice out of the future. As they saw that engine roll out of sight southward they knew it would

never cease its further roll until it had reached the "Golden Gate." Or as they saw it turn its course eastward up the slopes, whose summits were more than a thousand miles away, they knew it would not stop its going until it had reached the eastern shore. These meant a new age dropping suddenly and mysteriously into lap of the departing era almost before the people were ready for its coming. Then came the ceaseless rush of moving trains, hitherward, thitherward, everyward, with the magnetism of their dash, and the force of their momentum starting into activity and hurry sinews that had been set to the slow movements of the ox in weary months of travel by his side. Then came new people, young people, coming by scores, by hundreds, by thousands, with metropolitan bearing and cosmopolitan sympathies and life, who had made in less than a week the former journey of half a year. It was startling, thrilling, a new

and regenerating social and material life. It was felt everywhere. The cities began to doff the old garb of provincial rusticity and don the new vestments of metropolitan culture. The country felt the spring of new industries. The sails of commerce began to whiten our harbors. China and Japan began the fulfillment of the predictions of the old prophets of the time to be as Floyd, at Astoria, and Benton, and sent their teas and silks and spices to the East by way of the West. Life "where rolls the Oregon" was no more the wild and weird adventure of a fur hunter, nor even the slow and waiting existence of the emigrant of the '40s and the '50s; it was the rapid business life of a man who had something to do. So, through the two decades, from 1872 to 1892, Oregon was stirred with all the energy and enthusiasm of business and social life that makes the great cosmopolitan communities of the Eastern States.



CHAPTER XXII.

THE INDIAN WARS OF OREGON.

CAUSES—DISQUIETUDE AMONG THE CAYUSES—WAR RUMORS—INDIAN AGENT VISITS THE CAYUSES AND THE NEZ PERCES—COUNCIL WITH BOTH TRIBES—CODE OF LAWS ADOPTED—CAUSE OF DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OPPOSITION—INCIDENT AT OREGON CITY—KLOCKSTOCK—THREATENING WAR BEGUN—DR. WHITMAN'S POSITION AND WORK—ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION—TOM HILL AND JOE LEWIS—GATHERING OMENS—SICKNESS AMONG INDIANS—FALSE STATEMENTS—PRIESTS, STATEMENT—DR. WHITMAN'S MURDER—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE—EXPRESS TO VANCOUVER—MR. OGDEN—CAPTIVES RANSOMED.

INSTEAD of weaving the story of the Indian wars of Oregon as a crimson thread into all the fabric of our history, we have thought it better to give that story its own separate place. This is done partly because they mostly occurred in a comparatively brief period of time, although they were preceded for several years by small and somewhat iso-

lated agitations leading gradually but surely up to them. These, however, can be passed over with but a casual treatment, as they were so local and individual that they would add little to the interest of our history.

It is worthy of remark that the Indian tribes of the Pacific coast have not proved, as a rule, as warlike in disposition, nor as strong and

energetic in purpose and action, as were those of the Atlantic coast, if we are to give full credit to the stories of their historians. It was about thirteen years after the Americans began to settle in Oregon before there occurred anything that ought really to be called an Indian war. Still, after the years in which all American settlements were confined to two or three missionary stations, it became obvious to the more discerning and experienced among the missionaries, as well as among the settlers not missionaries, that causes were operating that would result in a conflict, more or less severe and protracted between the whites and the Indians. A very brief reference to some of these ought to introduce this chapter.

The causes and influences productive of the Indian wars of Oregon were not all indigenous. Many of them dated far back and far away. They grew out of the fact that many Indians of the eastern tribes like the Shawnees, the Delawares, and several from Canadian tribes following in the company of the fur traders and trappers, first to the Rocky mountains, and then clear down to the sea, had filled the minds of the Indians here with exaggerated tales of injustice and cruelty experienced by their own people at the hands of the whites in the East. They repeated these stories everywhere; told how their lands had been taken from them, their people murdered and scattered, and assured these Indians that the whites intended the same thing here, and would be peaceable and kind only until enough of their own color had come, when they would resort to the same measures that had resulted almost in the annihilation of the Indians east of the Missouri. Of course such stories found ready listeners here. Once the thought was lodged in the Indian's mind, he would brood over it with his gloomy taciturnity until he could see the sad tragedy of his people's downfall enacted before his eyes.

There was something of truth in the story of these renegades, but both they and those who heard their story were entirely without

any true understanding of the real causes of the decay and disappearance of their people. Up to the time these renegades began to come into contact with the Indians of the interior, after the missionaries began to arrive in the country, those in Oregon were disposed to peace; and, indeed, until emigrants, not missionaries, began to come by tens and fifties and hundreds and take possessions of the finest lands, there was no disposition on their part to molest the whites. But when these began to arrive it looked to the Indians as though the statements that had alarmed them were to be immediately verified, and rumors of intended war began to circulate through the country. They were most prevalent and portentous among the Cayuses in the vicinity of Waulitpu, and occasional acts of violence were perpetrated by some of these people, though not extending to actual war. Still even Dr. Whitman was personally abused, his wife insulted, his mill was burned, and so threatening was the disposition of the savages that Mrs. Whitman spent some months at the Dalles and in the lower country during the summer of 1843, the Doctor being absent on a journey to the eastern States. The disquiet extended to the contiguous tribes, and it seemed for a considerable time that war would certainly break out.

To allay the agitation among these strong tribes, Dr. Elijah White, then sub-Indian agent west of the Rocky mountains, visited the country of the Cayuses in the autumn of 1842, and succeeded in composing the minds of the most of the Indians, at least so far as to prevent an outbreak at that time. He then made an appointment to meet them again in the following May at Waulitpu for further conference and returned to the Willamette.

It was soon found that the troubles were only temporarily composed; not permanently healed. War rumors became more rife. Even the leaders of the Hudson's Bay Company believed there would be war. The people in the Willamette valley, then comparatively few, were greatly alarmed. They knew that it was entirely within

the power of the Indians to destroy the missions, and blot the feeble settlement from the face of the earth, and they more than half expected they would exercise that power. They dreaded the summer of 1843, when the trails would be passable through the mountains, fearing that the Cayuses and sympathizing tribes east of the mountains would then come through on an errand of death. Dr. White purposed to fulfill his promise to meet the Cayuses at Waulitpu in May, engaging several men who had been connected with the service of the Hudson's Bay Company to accompany him. When the time came to start, so alarmed did these men become at the evident danger of the journey that they declined to fulfill their engagement. Rev. Gustavus Hines, of the Methodist mission in the Willamette, volunteered to accompany him, and with one other man, and some Indians to paddle their canoes as far as the Dalles, they set out on a mission that meant death to them or peace to the settlements.

Arriving at Vanconver Dr. McLaughlin endeavored to dissuade them from the journey. He had better reasons for this, as afterward appeared, than he disclosed to them. His position gave him a better knowledge of the feelings of the Indians than any other man possessed, or could possess, and he understood the peril involved in their journey. He even hesitated to furnish them an outfit for the journey, without which they could hardly have gone at all. But these were men not to be turned aside from a purpose once carefully formed, as this had been, and they resolved to proceed, and did.

On reaching Waulitpu they found the troubles had not been exaggerated. The Indians were sullen, kept aloof, postponed, and the prospects of any success in their mission were small indeed. Putting the purpose of their coming before the Indians as well as they could, they resolved to go a hundred miles farther into the country and visit the Nez Perces, at Lapwai, the seat of the mission of Mr. Spaulding. The object was to influence the Cayuses by first

securing the attention and confidence of the Nez Perces, who had considerable influence with the Cayuses. This did not please the Cayuses, but they did not attempt to prevent it by force. They found the Nez Perces more peaceably inclined than the Cayuses, and, after a conference of a few days with them, accompanied by several hundred of the Nez Perces, they returned to Waulitpu for the purpose of renewing negotiations with the Cayuses.

They found the Cayuses in bad humor,—so bad that when they met the five or six hundred Nez Perces, who had come down to participate in the expected council, Ellis, the head chief, declared that he thought the Cayuses intended to fight his people then and there. But after considerable effort the storm that was so near bursting then around and upon the agent and his companions was allayed, and a council was opened.

A number of speeches were made by the chiefs of the Cayuses and Nez Perces, and, after quite a delay a code of simple laws or rules for the government of the Cayuse people were adopted, and Mr. White and his companions returned to the Willamette settlement. Yet such was the unsettled and uncertain State of these tribes, even after the agreement was made, Mrs. Whitman resolved to accompany the party to the lower country.

We have said above that when Dr. White and Mr. Hines were on their way to the Cayuse country Dr. McLaughlin advised them against proceeding, and that he had stronger reasons for that advice than he chose at that time to communicate. What he understood and what they did not understand at that time, was the efforts so constantly and persistently made by the renegade eastern Indians to stir up the animosities of the Indians of the coast against the whites, and he also knew that at that very time those efforts were in danger of immediate success. He did not believe, from the knowledge he had of Indian character, that this small party of men could go among the Cayuses and escape with their lives. He further knew that their

massacre would be immediately followed by an indiscriminate butchering of the entire white population. But such was the delicacy of his position as the head officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and so many were the prejudices against him by the American population generally, as such, that he could only give these gentlemen his conclusions without communicating in full his reasons for them.

But Dr. Whitman was aware of all this before he left for his winter journey to the States in 1842. In an interview with Dr. McLaughlin after his return from that journey, Dr. McLaughlin communicated to him his own belief, when Dr. Whitman replied, "O, I know all about this, and I have known it for two years!" He then referred to one man, who perhaps more than all others was responsible for thus inspiring those Indians with hatred of the whites and a purpose to destroy them, namely, "Tom Hill, the Shawnee." To quote the language of Dr. McLaughlin himself: "This Indian had been educated at Dartmouth College in the States, and had told the Indians that a few Americans had come to settle on the lands of the Shawnees; that the Shawnees allowed them, but when the Americans were strong enough they drove the Shawnees off, and now the Shawnees had no land, and had advised the Indians to allow no Americans to settle on their lands; which advice the Indians are inclined to follow by killing the immigrants who first came." Dr. McLaughlin believed, and wrote, that the Indians would have done so had it not been for the cautious and decided manner in which he himself acted in this critical emergency. However this may be, it is certain that Dr. McLaughlin was in a position, by simple silence, to let the Indians understand that his company would not be displeased if the American settlements were destroyed. But he did not keep silent, and it was the fear the Indians had of Dr. McLaughlin and the company he controlled, in our opinion, that saved Oregon in 1842-'43 from an Indian war that would have annihilated the small American population, in-

cluding the missionary stations, which were all American, if we accept the Roman Catholic missions, which were all under foreign and un-American auspices.

With these remarks in regard to the influence and causes operating to make certain and even to hasten a conflict, we may take up the thread of our story.

An incident that illustrated the spirit that was moving deep and wide, and which resulted first in fatal personal differences between the Whites and Indians occurred at Oregon City. This was then the chief town of the Territory. On this occasion it was thrown into great alarm by the violent conduct of Klockstock, a sub-chief of the Molalla tribe, and a man of very cruel and treacherous temper, and a small band of his followers. This band, led by Klockstock, were generally responsible for the many small acts of hostility, which had annoyed and alarmed all the people of the Willamette valley. They had not proceeded as far as actual murder in any case, but were occasionally so violent as to spread terror among the settlements, and make the name of Klockstock and his band a constant dread in the cabins of the settlers.

As stated before, Dr. Elijah White, as sub-Indian agent west of the Rocky mountains, had prepared a code of laws which had been accepted by several tribes, for the government of the Indians. In accordance with this code an Indian of the Wasco tribe, and a relative of Klockstock, having mistreated Mr. Perkins of the Methodist mission at the Dalles, was punished. Klockstock, with the usual unreason of an Indian, held Dr. White responsible for the indignity thus offered his guilty kinsman, and determining to revenge the insult, visited Dr. White's home in his absence and broke every window pane in the house. He was pursued, but not caught; but became an object of terror to the Doctor, who offered a reward of a hundred dollars for his capture. Learning this, Klockstock with four of his band visited Oregon City on the 4th of March, 1844, for the avowed purpose of having a "talk" with the whites

to vindicate himself from the charges that had been made against him. He rode openly into the town, and after remaining about an hour crossed the river to an Indian village on the opposite side to procure an interpreter. His presence was known, and on his return to the city several men attempted to arrest him, when a desperate fight ensued. Klockstock was killed, but his four followers made good their escape. But Klockstock had killed George W. Le Briton, a prominent citizen, and Mr. Rogers, who was not participating in the fight, was wounded in the arm by a poisoned arrow, which caused his death in a few days. It does not appear that there was any intention on the part of the Indians at this time to make any attack upon the whites, but that the difficulty was caused by the inconsiderate action of a few who were eager to obtain the reward offered by the Indian agent. Still the alarm was great, and the executive committee of the provisional government issued a proclamation for the organization of a military company. This was done on the 10th of March by the enrollment of nineteen names, and the election of T. D. Keizer as captain; J. L. Morrison and F. C. Carson, lieutenants; but their services were not required.

It was not possible, however, that Oregon should escape real Indian wars. The same causes that have always operated when the white and Indians races have come into contact to produce them were operating here. That they were postponed so long was largely owing to the fact that the early white settlers of the country were almost entirely missionaries, and that the Indians had received them as such, and could not appreciate the fact, that the missionaries themselves well understood that they were but the advanced guard of an army of occupation of the whites which would soon spread over the plains of Oregon. Hence they were treated with forbearance, if not veneration, by the Indians for at least a decade, until the inflow of whites had become so great as to both awaken the gravest fears in the minds of the Indians and at the same time measurably to overawe them.

Still, the Indians grew more and more suspicious, and the leading men among them more and more sullen and threatening. Nor did the Indians fail to connect the missionaries with the great host of incoming whites in the relation of cause to effect, and so hold them largely responsible for the evil that had come to their tribes from the presence of the powerful and intelligent white race. When, therefore, the pent-up passions of the Indians broke forth into murder, it was but the natural sequence that the blow that introduced the era of Indian wars, that lasted a decade and a half, should fall upon the missionaries themselves. It fell like a thunderbolt, on the 29th day of November, 1847, on Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife, Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, and their missionary station at Waulitpu, and with one red blow annihilated that mission from the face of the earth.

This most tragic event in the history of Oregon must have a double treatment, one in its facts, and one dealing with its causes and results. The two will necessarily blend somewhat, but the intelligent reader will not fail to distinguish between them as the story progresses.

Waulitpu was the Indian name of the place where Dr. Whitman, in the late autumn of 1836, established his mission station among the Cayuse people. It was situated on the Walla Walla river, about twenty five miles from the old Hudson's Bay Company's fort of that name, which stood on the south bank of the Columbia, and just above the mouth of the Walla Walla. He had selected this place because it lay very near the center of the country claimed by the Cayuse tribe, and was easy of access, both to the Indians and the whites. His mission for a time seemed to be among the most prosperous and promising of all the Indian missions in Oregon. The Cayuses were intelligent, active, though not considered as tractable and trustworthy as their relatives, the Nez Percés, whose territory joined theirs on the northeast. Quite a number of the tribe had made a profession of Christianity under his labors, and Dr. Whitman and his co

laborers had high hopes that the entire tribe would pass under the influence of the Christian system and belief.

To his work as a Christian teacher Dr. Whitman had added that of a medical practitioner, so that, to the superstitious Indian mind he assumed a much wider responsibility than he would have assumed as a mere teacher of religious truths. As a physician he, like their own "medicine men," was supposed to have power to heal or to kill at pleasure, and however much he might endeavor to disabuse their minds of that belief, it could never quite be done, for the Indian mind is remarkably tenacious of its superstitions, and they never quite lose their dominion over an Indian's action. As useful as the profession and practice of a doctor might really be, they added an element of danger as well as an element of strength to the position of Dr. Whitman.

The Doctor was a man to draw about him a somewhat large following of assistants and dependents, for he was naturally a leader of men, with a strong personality and a broad and grasping mind. He planned more broadly than any of his associates in the missions of the American Board, and had more of the strong grip of executive power than they. He had opened quite an extensive farm and erected a sawmill and flouring-mill. The buildings for dwelling, school, church and other purposes were of quite a pretentious character for the country, and formed quite a hamlet in the midst of the wide unhomed solitudes of these interior valleys and mountains. The dwelling-house was a large adobe, or sun-dried brick, building, well finished and furnished, with a large library, and an extensive cabinet. Connected with it was a large "Indian room," as it was called, built for the accommodation and use of the Indians who were constantly or occasionally about the mission, either as employes in any department or on business, or as mere loungers. It had also an addition, seventy feet in length, consisting of kitchen, sleeping-room, school-room and church. One hundred yards east

stood a large adobe building, and at another point about the same distance stood the mill, granary and shops. Connected with the mission was a sawmill situated on Mill creek on the edge of the Blue mountains, about fifteen miles from the station itself. Thus the mission was situated at the end of ten years from its establishment in 1836.

The special work and the general relations of the various missionary establishments of the country having been elsewhere considered it is not needful to recur to them here further than to connect them with the events that opened the first Indian war of Oregon. This we do in a simple statement of historic facts with only a very brief discussion of the natural, and perhaps inevitable, results of those facts.

The establishment of Roman Catholic missions in the immediate vicinity of those of the Protestant boards inevitably confused the minds of the Indians, and led them to look very suspiciously upon the Protestants. This was the more certainly and fatally the result as they fully understood that the people of the Hudson's Bay Company had joyfully welcomed the coming of the Romish priests, and extended to them, rather than to the Protestants, their sympathy and support. Though not gifted with any great capability of ratiocination, the Indian has quick perception from obvious and occult facts, and they could not but comprehend this, while they would entirely fail to comprehend the rationale of the historic and theological differences and agreements between the Roman Catholic and Protestant systems. Hence they would act from what they saw—not from the reason that was behind it.

The missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church had entered Oregon in 1838, as noted elsewhere. As they count success, their missions had been very successful. They had baptized many Indians; some authorities say not less than 5,000 by the autumn of 1847, and the priests were everywhere, and their zeal was admirable as they went on their mission of proselytism from California to British Colum-

bia. Their leaders were astute and able men. Such names as Blanchet, Occolti, DeSmet, Joset, Ravalli, Sandlois, Demus, Brouillet and Balduc were recorded among their twenty-six clergymen employed in this field. As these names indicate, there was not an American among them, hardly one who could speak or write the English language with respectable accuracy, but they were disciplined and resolute and self-denying men. They brought with them no families. They established no communities. They lived with and as the Indians. They found them Indians, baptized them into the Roman Catholic Church, and left them Indians as they found them. Their presence, therefore boded no change to awaken the apprehensions of the Indians, and hence they could go and come, teach and catechise, baptize and confirm at will, and their imposing ceremonies and easy moral exactions completely captured the minds of the most of the Indians.

The more this was true the less could the Protestant missions succeed. Dr. Whitman's mission in particular was in a position to feel the blight of their influence the soonest and most fatally. From its beginning some of the Cayuses were hostile to the mission, more were indifferent, and a small number were favorable. Tam-su-ky, an influential chief, who resided not far from Waulitpu, was the leader of the opposers of the mission. Their opposition became more bitter after the Romish priests entered the country, and was still more intensified after Dr. Whitman returned from the East with the great train of emigrants of 1843. To add to the impulse which was moving the Cayuse people toward murder and war, in 1845, "Tom Hill," a Delaware Indian, lived among the Nez Perces and told them that the missionaries first visited his people, but were soon followed by other Americans, who took away their lands. He visited Waulitpu and repeated the same story to the Cayuse. Of course the Indians were still more alarmed.

In another year another Indian, or half-breed, came among them, whence and from whom

history has failed to certify. His name was Joe Lewis. He reaffirmed the statements of Tom Hill. Under these influences combined with a desire on the part of many if not most of the tribe to secure the Roman Catholic religion, Dr. Whitman's work withered away under them. His most trustworthy friends among the Indians, Um-howl-ish and Stick-us, warned him of his danger, and advised him to abandon his work. Archibald McKinley, then in charge of Fort Walla Walla, emphasized the warning and repeated the advice. Thomas McKayre repeated it. Dr. Whitman knew the danger, understood the influences that were destroying his work and in periling his life, but, brave man that he was, he faced them all. How could he have done otherwise?

Still, in the fall of 1847, Dr. Whitman decided to remove to the Dalles as soon as arrangements could be completed. He went there himself and received from the Methodist mission, which had decided to abandon that field, the premises it held at that place as a gift to the American Board. On arriving at Walla Walla, about the 10th of September, he found four Romish priests at the place, arranging to establish a mission under the very shadow of Waulitpu. At their head was Father A. M. A. Blanchet, a smooth, yet resolute and able man, self-poised to a remarkable degree, and unrelenting in his purposes and aims. With him was Brouillet, perhaps fully the equal of Blanchet in ability of every kind, though not his equal in rank. Coming just at this crisis in the work of Dr. Whitman, they found it easy to win over to their cause much the larger part of the Indians. The fact that they came to supplant Dr. Whitman on the very field of his eleven years' toil could not but have the effect of making the Indians believe that these new religious teachers would be only too glad to see Dr. Whitman's mission destroyed, even if they did not desire his own death. It was not necessary that they should suggest or advise this course; the suggestion was in their very presence and in the nature of their work, and it is not probable that they

made any other. Certainly this writer has never found any convincing evidence that they did. Still it seems tolerably certain that with murder and destruction palpitating in the very air, they spoke no word and did no deed against it.

Hoping that the storm of wrath that he saw plainly impending would not burst upon him before another year Dr. Whitman, after his return from the Dalles, settled down to the calm pursuit of his missionary work. Meantime the large immigration of 1847 came pouring down from the Blue mountains upon the plains of Columbia. There was much sickness among the emigrants, the measles and dysentery prevailing to an alarming extent. These soon became epidemic among the Indians, many of whom, despite the remedies administered by Dr. Whitman and the most careful attention of Mrs. Whitman, died of these diseases. Joe Lewis took a horrible advantage of this situation to further prejudice the Indians' minds against the mission. He told them that the Doctor was administering poison to them, and that he intended to kill them all off that the Americans might take their lands. He detailed conversations that he professed to have overheard between Doctor and Mrs. Whitman, in which the Doctor complained because the Indians were not dying fast enough. He also asserted that Brouillet, the Roman Catholic priest, had told him that the Doctor was giving the Indians poison. Falling upon the excited minds of the Indians these statements were like fire in powder. The explosion was sure to come, and it meant destruction when it came.

Of course it is not necessary to say to the intelligent reader that there was no foundation for these statements. They were, the sheer inventions of a murderous villain, who, after having shared the hospitality and care of Dr. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, was base enough to plot their destruction. The presence of the priest at this time, and his active proselytism of the Indians to Romanism, was indeed an incendiary influence sufficient to set the Indians into an unreasoning and fatal excitement, but

it cannot be considered likely that he made to Lewis the statement averred, or even that he fully anticipated the terrible tragedy that so soon followed. The justice of history requires this statement, but it requires also the additional one that he did state to the Indians that Dr. Whitman was a bad man, and that what he was teaching them was a false religion, and if they believed it they would certainly go to hell. In the blindness and prejudice of his sectarian zeal he might have believed all this, and even have justified to his own conscience, on the well-known principles of Jesuitism, the making of the statement, but it would be too severe a shock to our faith in humanity to believe that he counseled or sought the murder of these noble missionaries. The writer of this history has been for many years acquainted with quite a number of the Indians associated with Dr. Whitman before and at the time of the massacre, also with several of the sufferers in the terrible tragedy, and the sum of all the evidence he could gather from these, as well as the residuum of the testimony of all who have written on the subject, confirms him in this judgment. To array the evidences, which have thus satisfied his own mind, would be unnecessarily to weary the reader of this work.

As the autumn wore on Dr. Whitman fully recognized the impending danger. To avert it he endeavored to secure the presence of Thomas McKay, one of the most influential and sensible of the early mountaineers, during the winter, but could not succeed. Meanwhile the story of Joe Lewis was working its direful way in the minds of the Indians. The wife of Tam-su-ky, the leader of those who were determined to drive off Dr. Whitman, was sick. He resolved to put the poison theory to a practical test by obtaining some medicine of the Doctor and administering it to her. If she recovered he would not believe the story; if she died the missionaries must also die. The test was made. The woman died, thus the fate of the missionaries was decided.

Sabbath at the mission was a day when large

numbers of the Indians gathered, some for worship, and some for the excitement of a crowd. The friends of the mission were sure to be there on that day. The 28th of November, that year, was Sunday, and as usual religious services were held, a considerable number of the Indians participating in them. Tam-su-ky and his followers had fixed on Monday for their murderous deed, as they knew but few if any of the Indian friends of Dr. Whitman would be present. On that day, November 29, 1847, about fifty of the followers of Tam-su-ky gathered at the mission. Their gathering awakened the apprehensions of the whites, as it was so unusual to see such numbers present except on Sunday. Still the work of the establishment, indoors and out, went on as usual. Dr. Whitman was in his office, sitting in a chair and preparing a prescription for an Indian. Mrs. Whitman was in an upper room busied in her duties. The Indians were scattered about the yard, a few being in the Doctor's office. Suddenly the murderous attack began. Dr. Whitman was cloven down by the blow of a tomahawk wielded by Tam-a-has, an Indian of such a cruel nature as to be known among his own people as "the murderer." Mrs. Whitman was shot in the breast while standing at a window to which she had stepped on hearing the noise of the sudden outburst. But a few Indians were actively engaged in the murderous onslaught, the rest looked stolidly on. Only one or two of the Whitman Indians were present and they were not permitted to interfere.

It would serve no good purpose to relate the actual details of the horrible tragedy. Indeed most that has been written of them is so tinged with the imagination of the writers that it would be impossible to give them as they occurred, even were it desirable to do so. The victims of the murderous fury of the Indians were Dr. Marcus Whitman, Mrs. Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, John Sager, Frances Sager, Crockett Bewly, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Sales, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Young, Mr. Hoffman, and Isaac Gillen.

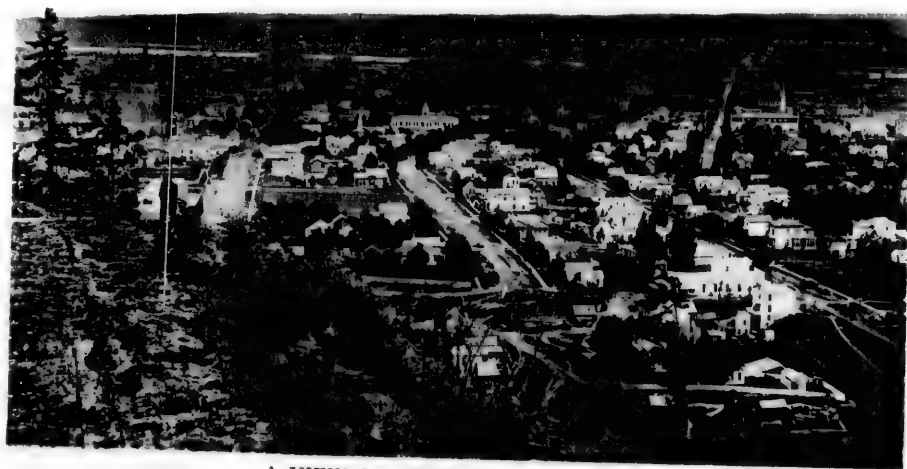
With the personal and sectarian criminations

and recriminations that have arisen out of this most tragic event in Oregon history, we think it not wise to blur these pages. While the attitude of the Hudson's Bay Company toward the American settlers and of the Roman Catholic Church toward the Protestant missions was such as to place such events as this as natural, and almost inevitable results of that attitude, no satisfactory evidence has appeared that they were planned or intended. Hence we are ready to leave their discussion with this statement, feeling sure that, while a large moral responsibility for the destruction of the mission of Waulitpu and the murder of those who had labored so earnestly and long for the welfare of Indians, must rest upon the unseemly zeal of these fierce sectaries of Romanism, as well as upon the well-known opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company to everything American, the Indians were carried by their ignorance and passion far beyond the intentions of either the priests, whose teachings inflamed them, or the company whose desire, as they understood it, had been so long a law unto them. If, during the frenzy of that day of blood, neither party interfered to avert or soften the blow, or if, immediately following it, either or both declined assistance to the fugitive sufferers who had escaped massacre, we set it down more to the weakness of the individuals who, for the time, stood as representatives of the company and the church, than to these bodies themselves. Had McKinley or Ogden, or Douglas been in charge of Fort Walla Walla instead of McBean when the fugitives from Waulitpu lay at its gate asking for succor, the suffering family of Osborn, hiding in the willows near Waulitpu during those freezing nights, would have been at once sought out and cared for. The fugitive and frightened Hall would not have been put over the Columbia river and left in the wintry desert among the savages to starve or be killed, one of which must needs occur, as he was by the heartless cowardice of McBean. So much history must fairly record, but in the recording this it must not forget that such men do not fitly represent all men,

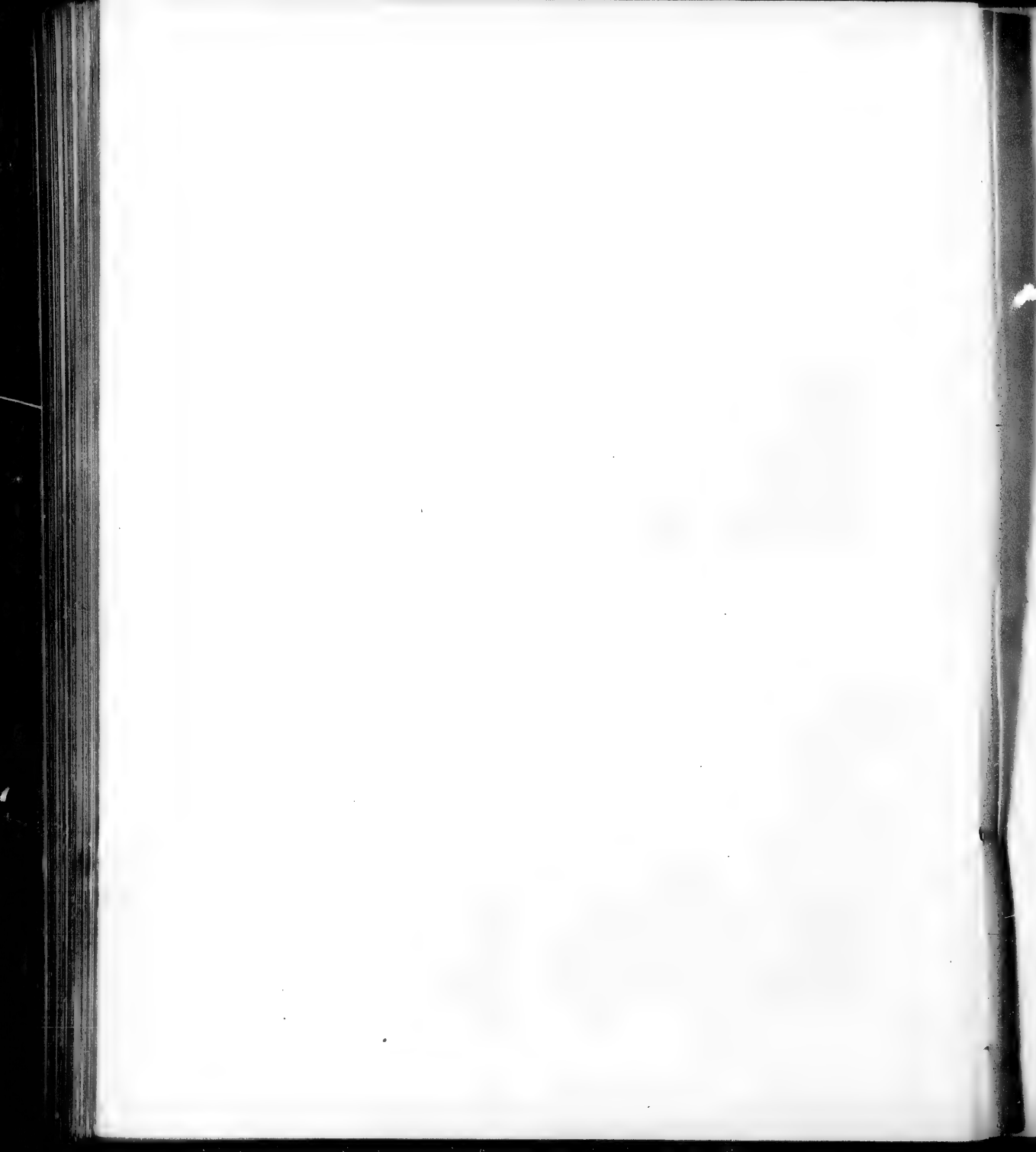
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THE THREE SISTERS.



A VIEW OF PORTLAND, OREGON.



nor even most men, but stand for themselves alone.

An express was sent at once from Fort Walla Walla to Mr. James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver, with intelligence of the massacre. In harmony with his past want of comprehension and spirit, Mr. McBean instructed the courier carrying the message not to communicate the fact of the massacre to the whites at the Dalles as he passed, thus leaving them exposed, without warning, to the fate that had befallen Waulitpu. On the arrival of the courier at Vancouver, the action of Mr. Douglas was prompt and effective, entirely sufficient to set at rest all question as to the complicity of the Hudson's Bay Company in any way with the sad events that had just occurred. He immediately sent a courier express with a message notifying Governor Abernethy, at Oregon City, of what had taken place. Without waiting for any action by the governor or the American settlers, he immediately dispatched Mr. Peter Skeen Ogden, one of the most influential and able factors of the company, with an armed force to the scene of the

tragedy. Mr. Ogden held a council with the Cayuses at Fort Walla Walla. He declared the great displeasure of the company at their conduct. He proposed to ransom the forty-seven prisoners, chiefly women and children, that they held in captivity. His prompt and decisive action resulted in the delivery of these poor people from their captivity. On January 1, 1848, fifty Nez Perces from Lapwai arrived with Mr. Spaulding and ten others, who had also been in great peril from the contagion of murder which had spread through all the neighboring tribes by the action of Cayuses, and who were also held as prisoners by the Nez Perces. These were also ransomed by Mr. Ogden, and thus all the whites in the infected district were delivered out of the hands of the savages by the resolute action of the Hudson's Bay Company, before the Americans had time to act. On January 10 the rescued prisoners were delivered over to Governor Abernethy by the Hudson's Bay Company's people, at Oregon City. Thus closed the opening and bloody chapter of the Indian wars of Oregon.



CHAPTER XXIII.

INDIAN WARS, CONTINUED.

GREAT ALARMS—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—ACTION OF LEGISLATURE—REGIMENT ORGANIZED—ROSTER OF COMPANIES—TROOPS MOVE TO THE DALLES—MARCH TOWARD WAULITPU—BATTLE OF SAND HOLLOW—INDIANS FALL BACK TOWARD SNAKE RIVER—DEATH OF COLONEL GILLIAM—NEGOTIATIONS—MR. OGDEN—DEPUTATION OF INDIANS TO OREGON CITY—INDIANS TAKEN AND EXECUTED.

WHEN the intelligence of the murder of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and their associates reached Governor Abernethy at Oregon City, the Legislature of the provisional government was in session. A call for volunteers, to proceed at once to the Dalles and take possession of that place, was at once issued. Great fears were entertained that the Indians of the interior might assail the settlements of the Willamette valley by the way of the Columbia river, the only way that valley could be reached by them in the winter. The extent of the defection of the Indians was not known at the capital; hence provision must be made for any contingency at once. On the night of the 8th of December, the very day the news of the massacre reached Oregon City, a public meeting was held in that place, and a company was organized, under the name of the "Oregon Rifles," to proceed at once to the Dalles and take possession of that strategic point. Henry A. G. Lee was made captain, and Joseph Magone and John E. Ross, lieutenants of it. The Legislature pledged the credit of the provisional government to secure equipments for the company, but the Hudson's Bay Company preferred the individual responsibility of the committee of the Legislature who applied for the equipments. This was given, and arms and ammunition were issued to the company, which arrived at Vancouver on the 10th, only two days after its organization, to receive them. On the 21st they reached the Dalles, and the dan-

ger of an Indian invasion of the Willamette was over for the winter. But this did not end: it only began the war. The scattered people of Oregon could not rest, indeed they dared not rest, with the murders of Waulitpu unavenged and the murderers still at large. To have done so would have been to invite a bloody Indian war from end to end of the country.

The action of the Legislature and of Governor Abernethy was prompt and effective. On December 9 an act was passed and approved for the organization of a regiment of fourteen companies, and their equipment for service. The brave pioneers of Oregon responded with patriotic devotion to the call, furnishing their own arms, equipments and horses. The men who led were the men of mark then and subsequently in Oregon history, and it seems only a proper recognition of their patriotism and bravery to place their names on the pages of every history of those thrilling times in the story of the Northwest. Here is a roster of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Cornelius Gilliam; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Waters; Major, H. A. G. Lee; Adjutant, B. F. Burch; Surgeon, W. M. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeons, F. Sneider and H. Safarans; Commissary, Joel Palmer; Quartermaster, B. Jennings; Paymaster, L. B. Knox; Judge Advocate, J. S. Rinearson.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A, fifty-five men. Captain, Laurence Hall; First Lieutenant, H. D. O'Bryant; Second Lieutenant, John Engent.

Company B, forty-three men. Captain, J. W. Owens; First Lieutenant, A. T. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, T. C. Shaw.

Company C, eighty-four men. Captain, H. J. G. Maxon; First Lieutenant, I. N. Gilbert; Second Lieutenant, W. P. Pugh.

Company D, thirty-six men. Captain, Thomas McKay; First Lieutenant, Charles McKay; Second Lieutenant, Alexander McKay.

Company D, fifty-two men. Captain, Phil. F. Thompson; First Lieutenant, James Brown; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Garrison.

Company E, forty-four men. Captain, L. N. English; First Lieutenant, William Shaw; Second Lieutenant, M. F. Nunkers.

Company E, thirty-six men. Captain, William Martin; First Lieutenant, A. E. Garrison; Second Lieutenant, David Waters.

Company E, sixty-three men. Captain, William P. Pugh; First Lieutenant, N. R. Doty; Second Lieutenant, M. Ramsley.

Company G, sixty-six men. Captain, J. W. Nesmith; First Lieutenant, J. S. Snook; Second Lieutenant, M. Gilliam.

Company H, forty-nine men. Captain, G. W. Bennett; First Lieutenant, J. R. Bevin; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Payne.

Company I, thirty-six men. Captain, W. Shaw; First Lieutenant, D. Crawford; Second Lieutenant, B. Davis.

Company No. 7, twenty-seven men. Captain, J. M. Garrison; First Lieutenant, A. E. Garrison; Second Lieutenant, John Herron.

F. S. Waters' Guard, fifty-seven men. Captain, William Martin; First Lieutenant, D. Weston; Second Lieutenant, B. Taylor.

Reorganized Company. Captain, John E. Ross; First Lieutenant, D. P. Barnes; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Porter.

This roster shows a force of about 800 enlistments besides field and staff officers, and with

this force Colonel Gilliam proceeded to the Dalles the last of February, 1848. On the 27th, with a hundred and thirty men he moved forward and crossed the Des Chutes river, where he was fairly within the enemy's country. A reconnoissance led by Major Lee up that river, about twenty miles, discovered a hostile camp, engaged it, when the party returned and reported to the colonel. On the following day colonel Gilliam moved up to the same place, and the next morning had a skirmish with the Indians of the Des Chutes tribe, which resulted in a defeat of their forces, and was followed by a treaty of peace which withdrew this band from the hostiles for the remainder of the war. Though attended with little fatality the result of this movement was very important, as it would have been entirely unsafe for the command of Colonel Gilliam to have moved forward leaving this hostile band in its rear, and between it and the Willamette valley, which would have been thus opened to depredation.

Colonel Gilliam immediately pushed forward toward Waulitpu, about a hundred and fifty miles distant. His route was over an open, treeless country of great rolling hills, poorly watered, full of ravines and gulches that afforded many opportunities for the peculiar tactics of Indian warfare. At Sand Hollow, about half way from the Des Chutes to Waulitpu, the Indians were encountered in force. Their field was well chosen. It was a deep depression among the sandy hills, full of cuts and washes, affording excellent hiding places for the Indians, and extended across the emigrant road, on which the column was advancing. Up to this time it was uncertain whether the entire Cayuse nation would enter the war to protect the murderers or not, many believing that a large number of them would not. But here all were undeceived. The great body of Cayuse warriors, under the command of their head chief, Five Crows, and a chief named "War Eagle," offered to the volunteer force the gauge of battle, which was promptly accepted. Upon the company of Captain McKay the first assault was made. Five

Crows and War Eagle both made pretensions to the possession of wizard powers and to demonstrate their powers to their own people dashed out of their concealments, rode down close to the volunteers and shot a little dog that came out of the ranks to bark at them. The orders were not to fire, but Captain McKay's Scotch blood was up, and bringing his rifle to his face he took deliberate aim at War Eagle and drove a bullet through his head, killing him instantly. Lieutenant McKay fired his shotgun at Five Crows without aim, and wounded him so badly that he was compelled to give up the command of his warriors. Disheartening as was this opening of the battle to the Indians, they continued it until late in the afternoon. During the battle Captain Maxon's company followed a party of retreating Indians so far that they found themselves surrounded, and in the sharp engagement that followed eight of his men were disabled. Before nightfall the Indians drew off the field. The regiment camped upon it without water, while the Indians, who had retired but a short distance, built their fires on a circle of hills about two miles in advance. The next day Colonel Gilliam moved forward, the Indians retiring before him, and reached Waulitpu the third day after the battle.

The main body of Indians fell back toward Snake river. The volunteers followed, making fruitless attempts to induce the surrender of the murderers of Waulitpu. Colonel Gilliam resolved on a raid into the country north of the river. On his way he surprised a camp of Cayuses near that stream, among whom were some of the murderers. The crafty Indians deceived the colonel with professions of friendship, and pointed out some horses on the hills that they said belonged to those he was anxious to kill or capture, while the parties themselves were far out of reach beyond Snake river. The column started to return toward Walla Walla, but all the warriors of the camp were soon mounted on war horses and assailed the column on all sides, forcing the volunteers to fight their way as they fell back. All day and into the night the run-

ning fight continued, and when Colonel Gilliam reached Touchet river, he ordered the captured horses turned loose. When the Indians regained possession of them they returned again toward Snake river, and the volunteers continued their retrograde movement to the mission.

Soon after reaching the mission station at Waulitpu, Colonel Gilliam started to return to the Dalles, designing also to visit Oregon City and report to the governor. While camped at Will Springs, not far from the battle-ground of Sand Hollow, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, and Lieutenant-Colonel Waters was elected by the regiment to its command.

A board of commissioners had been sent by the Legislature with the volunteers to negotiate for the peaceful settlement of the difficulties, but all their attempts to bring the Indians to terms failed. They demanded the surrender of those who committed the murders at Waulitpu, and that the Indians should pay all damages to emigrants who had been robbed or attacked while passing through the country of the Cayuses. The Indians refused to do either. They wished only to be let alone, and the Americans to call the account balanced. As the Americans would not do this, the Cayuses abandoned their country and crossed the Rocky mountains to hunt for Buffalo. The volunteers could only leave the country and return to the Willamette valley. This practically ended the Cayuse war so far as active operations in the field were concerned. In a few months the Indians desired to return, but they were made to understand that peace could never exist between them and the Americans unless the murderers were given up for punishment. Finally, they sent a deputation of five chiefs to Oregon City to have a talk with Governor Lane, who had succeeded Mr. Abernethy as chief executive. They were thrown into prison, tried, condemned, and executed on the 3d day of June, 1850. Many doubted their guilt. The chiefs themselves declared their innocence of the murders. They declared that there were but ten

Indians concerned in the murders, and affirmed that they were all dead already. It seems probable that their story was correct in the main, and that the men who were executed were not those who perpetrated the horrid deed. Such, the writer knows to have been the judgment of Mr. Spaulding, who was well acquainted with them all, and with the real perpetrators of the murders. Such, too, is the statement made to the writer a few years ago by Um-Howl-Ish, and

others of the Cayuses, who were friends of Dr. Whitman and retained a very affectionate remembrance of him as long as they lived.

With this execution, however, the whites in the main were satisfied, as the Indians were overawed by it and fears of further hostilities were allayed. Still it may be considered a case in which, at least, the comparatively innocent suffered for the really guilty.



CHAPTER XXIV.

INDIAN WARS, CONTINUED.

GENERAL DISQUIET—WAR OPENED—TABLE ROCK—GENERAL LANE—BATTLE—TREATY—THE PEACE TALK—AN INDIAN CHIEF KILLED—PEACE—ALL STILL RESTLESS—CHANGE OF SCENE—BOISE RIVER MASSACRE—WAR OF 1855-'56—EXTENT OF THE UPRISING—OUTBREAK IN ILLINOIS VALLEY—ATTACK ON INDIANS AT TABLE ROCK—RESULTS—HEROISM OF MRS. HARRIS—GREAT ALARM—NUMBER OF INDIANS—NUMBER OF FORCES—PROMPT ACTION—GOVERNOR CURRY—GRAND CREEK—BATTLE—FENLUN OF CHAMPEAG—INDIANS RETIRE.

FROM the close of the "Cayuse war," resulting from the death of Dr. Whitman and his associates, there was peace between the Indians and the whites until the autumn of 1853, when war again broke out in southern Oregon. This, like all the Indian wars of Oregon, began suddenly by the perpetration of several murders committed by members of several bands of Indians, whose usual habitat was on Rogue river, and in the mountains contiguous to its valley. There is little evidence to show that this war was premeditated by any considerable number of Indians, but it appears rather to have been precipitated by the wicked actions of a few. A small band of Indians was encamped near the white settlements, and soon after the murders were committed this band was attacked by the whites, one Indian was killed and several wounded, and the women and children taken to

a stockade, which had been erected for the security of the white families gathered in it, where they were held as hostages. Soon the warriors of this band surrendered, and were also kept with their families for the same purpose. In a few days they rebelled, killed four of the men and wounded three others, and made their escape. This brought an open war. The people of Rogue river valley collected at central points, built forts and stockades, into which they gathered. The Indians roamed through the valley destroying the abandoned homes. Dispatches were sent to the commander of Fort Jones, in northern California, and Captain Alden responded with twenty soldiers, all that could be spared from that post. The citizens of Yreka, California, also organized two companies of volunteers, under Captains Goodall and Rhoads, who hastened to the relief of the Ore-

gon settlers. Six companies were raised in southern Oregon, commanded by Captains R. L. Williams, J. K. Lamerick, John F. Miller, E. A. Owen and W. W. Fowler. These companies, excepting that of Captain Fowler, were organized into a battalion, which was commanded by Captain Alden. The battalion had little of the seeming of military display, but it was a body of strong and sturdy pioneers, capable of the most effective work in any field.

While this was being done by the whites, the Indians had collected quite a large force and taken up a strong position on Table Rock, which they had fortified with considerable skill. But even such a position was not suited to the Indian mode of warfare, and it was soon abandoned, and they retired into the mountain gorges, better suited to their methods of warfare.

General Lane, who had been superseded as governor of the Territory, was at his home on Deer creek, in Douglas county, hearing of the difficulty, immediately gathered about fifty volunteers and joined the battalion under Captain Alden, at Camp Stewart. His experience on the field during the Mexican war stood the cause of the whites in good stead now, and Captain Alden recognized the fact by tendering him the command of the battalion, which he accepted.

Meanwhile some collisions had occurred between detached parties of whites and Indians, in most of which the Indians had rather the advantage. One of these was serious enough to be called a battle. On the 16th of August a party of twenty-two men from Captain Goodall's company was sent out under Lieutenant Ely to reconnoiter. The next day, when about two miles south of Table Rock, the party picketed their horses in a flat and prepared their dinner. Though sentries were stationed they soon left their posts and joined their comrades about the smoking viands. At this moment there came a shower of bullets from a fringe of willows near by that killed and wounded ten of their number. They rushed

to cover, and gaining a strong position among the fallen timber and brush succeeded in keeping the savages at bay. Before the Indians had completely surrounded the party, two privates got away and hastened to camp Stewart, seventeen miles away, and apprised Captain Goodall of the affair. At the head of his command he set out at once and reached the scene of the conflict in the shortest possible time. On their arrival the Indians left, taking away the horses, blankets and supplies of the party. It was found that seven of the volunteers were killed outright, and three wounded. During the night the main force under Captain Alden came up, and the Indians retired a long way into the mountains, setting fire to the forest behind them, and thus almost obliterating their trail. The command returned to Camp Stewart for supplies. At this juncture General Lane arrived at headquarters and assumed command, as previously stated.

General Lane directed the companies of Lamerick and Miller to advance down Evans creek to the supposed vicinity of the enemy. The regular soldiers and the volunteer companies of Goodall and Rhoades, all under Captain Alden, were ordered to the battle-ground of Lieutenant Ely. With this division was General Lane himself. Scouts reported that the Indians had gone into the mountains west and north of Evans creek. Into this difficult and dangerous region the battalion followed them the following day, August 23. On the morning of the 24th the enemy was found encamped in a thick forest apparently impenetrable to horses. General Lane attacked instantly. The very first intimation that the savages had of the presence of the troops was a volley of bullets. Surprised, yet not stampeded, by this rough salutation, the Indians snatched up their guns and returned the fire with animation. The squaws and material of their camp were sent at once out of harm's way. The Indians fired with fatal precision. Captain Alden was badly wounded early in the fight and was saved from falling into the hands of the Indians only by the determined bravery

of some of his regulars. Pleasant Armstrong, a prominent and much respected gentleman of Yam Hill county, who had volunteered with General Lane, was struck by a bullet in the breast and fell exclaiming, "A dead center shot!" General Lane received a severe bullet wound through his right arm. Recklessly continuing to expose himself he was dragged by his men behind a tree. Feeling the loss of blood he was compelled to retire temporarily to have his wound dressed. Finding that General Lane was in command of the whites the Indians began calling to him and to the soldiers professing their willingness to treat for peace. General Lane, having returned to the front, he threw a heavy coat over his shoulders to conceal the fact that he was wounded from the Indians, and himself and Robert Metcalf, Indian agent, went into the Indians' camp and entered into negotiations with them. An armistice of seven days was agreed upon, at the close of which a final peace talk was to be held at Table Rock for the arrangement of the terms of a treaty of peace.

In this combat the Indians' loss was twelve. Of the whites Pleasant Armstrong and John Scarborough were killed and Captain Alden and Charles Abbe died of their wounds soon after the battle. General Lane never quite recovered from his wound.

About the time the treaty was concluded reinforcements began to arrive from various quarters. One from Vancouver was under the command of Lieutenant Kantz, since General. Acting Governor Curry issued a proclamation for an armed guard to accompany the lieutenant, and forty-one men responded. They were commanded by J. W. Nesmith, with L. F. Grover as lieutenant, both afterward United States senators. This company was joined on the way by Matthew P. Deady, since so eminent as a jurist. Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Samuel H. Culver, Indian agent, came later, and on the 10th of September the "peace talk" was held.

In this "peace talk" there were elements so wild and yet so great, and personages then and

subsequently so famous that it would be unjust to the readers of this history if we did not transcribe the account of it given by one of the foremost writers of the coast, Judge Matthew P. Deady, himself a participant in the "talk." He says:

"The scene of this famous 'peace talk' between Joseph Lane and Indian Joseph, two men who had so lately met in mortal combat, was worthy of the pen of Sir Walter Scott and the pencil of Salvator Ross. It was on a narrow bench of a long, gently sloping hill lying over against the noted bluff called Table Rock. The ground was thickly covered with majestic old pines and rugged oaks, with here and there a clump of green oak bushes. About half a mile above the bright mountain stream that threaded the narrow valley below, sat the two chiefs in council. Lane was in fatigue dress, the arm which was wounded at Buena Vista in a sling from a fresh bullet received at Battle creek. Indian Joseph, tall, grand and self-possessed, wore a long black robe over his ordinary dress. By his side sat Mary, his favorite child and faithful companion, then a comparatively handsome young woman unstained with the vices of civilization. Among these sat on the grass Captain A. J. Smith, now General Smith, of St. Louis, who had just arrived from Fort Orford with his company of the First Dragoons; Captain Alvord, then engaged in the construction of a military road through the Umpqua cañon and since paymaster of the United States Army; Colonel Bill Martin, of Umpqua, Colonel John E. Ross, of Jacksonville, and a few others. A short distance above us on the hillside were some hundreds of dusky warriors in fighting gear, reclining quietly on the ground. The day was beautiful. To the east of us rose abruptly Table Rock and at its base stood Smith's dragoons waiting anxiously, with hand on horse, the issue of this attempt to make peace without their aid. After a proposition was discussed and settled between the two chiefs the Indian would rise up and communicate the matter to a huge warrior who reclined at the foot of a tree

quite near us. Then the latter rose up and communicated the matter to the next above him and they belabored it back and forth with many voices. Then the warrior communicated the thought of the multitude on this subject back to the chief, and so the matter went on until an understanding was finally reached. Then we separated, the Indians going back to their mountain retreat, and the whites to the camp."

During the progress of this "talk," thus graphically described by Judge Deady, an Indian runner arrived at the council bringing the intelligence of the murder of a young Indian chief, called "Jim Taylor," that morning on Applegate creek, where a company of whites had tied him to a tree and shot him to death. This greatly excited the Indians, and it seemed for a time that they would attack the party of General Lane, but Lane addressed them with great skill, assuring them that the killing of Taylor was not approved by the soldiers, and finally the trouble about his death was placated by an agreement to pay damages therefor in shirts and blankets.

This closed the war so far as the authorities were concerned, and the volunteers at once disbanded and returned to their homes. But many of the people of that region refused to be at peace with the Indians. Many outrages were committed upon them. The same writer quoted above, Hon. M. P. Deady, gives a circumstantial account of the treacherous murder of a small party of Indians who had not even participated in the hostilities at the "Bates House" at Grand Creek, who, while partaking of the pretended hospitality of Bates and others in celebration of the treaty of peace were deliberately shot down by their treacherous hosts.

Though "peace" was declared, both Indians and whites were restless. There was as much individual danger on both sides as before. Of course this condition of things grew worse and worse, many Indians and many whites becoming victims of "revenge," and it finally resulted in a long and bloody war two years later.

While it does not enter within the scope of this work to trace the history of the Indian wars beyond the boundaries of the Territory and State of Oregon, it is necessary, to preserve the continuity of our narrative, to refer to the fact that the Indians of Washington Territory, and those residing in what is now the State of Idaho, fully shared the unrest of those of Oregon. These tribes were more numerous, and their leaders more celebrated than those of Oregon. In 1854 the Snake river Indians committed many atrocious murders, attacking mainly the emigrant trains moving through their country, and military expeditions were sent out for their chastisement. What is known as the "Ward Massacre" created the greatest excitement and indignation all over the coast, in which Oregon fully shared. This occurred near the present town of Caldwell, Idaho. A train consisting of Mr. Alexander Ward and wife, with a family of ten children, Mrs. William White, Dr. Charles Adams, Samuel Mulligan, William Babcock and a German whose name is unknown, was attacked by the Snake Indians, and, with atrocities that would chill the heart to record, all but Armour Ward, a boy of thirteen, who was wounded, but hid in the brush and thus escaped, were murdered. An expedition under Major Haller of the United States Army the next summer undertook to punish the Indians, but with the exception of killing four of the Winnass Indians, a part of the band that committed the crime, who came into Major Haller's camp to "talk," and putting his soldiers in camp on Big Camas Prairie, on the upper Malade river, for the protection of the incoming emigration, nothing was done. The command of Major Haller returned to the Dalles after the emigration had all passed through the country.

The smaller and more local conflicts that we have recorded, and which resulted in as great loss of life and a much greater loss in property by the whites than by the Indians, instead of serving to quiet the Indian tribes rather served to excite and exasperate them. Their story was

recited in every Indian camp and around every council fire, with every appendage of Indian exaggeration and fear. Their "dreamers" and medicine men wrought their wild and weird incantations at midnight. Old enmities and wrongs were told over again, until the spirit of war was aflame in the hearts of the Indians from British Columbia to California and from the mountains to the sea. Indian emissaries came and went on every mountain trail,—silent, gloomy, specter-like. The sunrise of trouble brooded over the cabins of the far frontier and shadowed the homes of the Willamette valley. Evidently the animosities that a score of years of contact with all classes of whites had engendered in the hearts of the Indians had inflamed their suspicious and revengeful natures until it needed but the controlling mind and directing hand of some master man to let loose a storm of war that would sweep the frontier, if not, indeed, the larger settlements, with the besom of destruction. This, however, the Indians lacked, and hence they were not able to use the power they undoubtedly had most effectively for their designs. Still they did use that power so that all around the circle of settlements, which extended little less than 1,000 miles, east, north, west and south, war broke out simultaneously, if not, indeed, concisely, in the autumn of 1855, in southern Oregon, in eastern Oregon and Washington, and along the shores of Puget sound. It will be our duty first to describe the conflict in southern Oregon.

Our readers have seen that while there was nominal "peace" in this region, there was still such a condition of enmity between the whites and the Indians that open hostilities were sure to follow. It is hardly necessary to recount the series of Indian murders committed, or the acts of revenge upon them perpetrated by the whites, during the period between the "peace talk" between General Lane and Chief Joseph already recorded, and the overt acts of hostility on the part of the Indians that opened the war of 1855-'56. These occurred with the usual incidents of Indian heartlessness and atrocity.

On the 8th of May a party of what was known as "Illinois Indians," from residing in Illinois valley, crossed the mountains to Klamath river; where they robbed several cabins and killed several men, and retreated to the head of Slate creek. Soon after on Deercreek and on Applegate creek, several other men were murdered. This party of Indians was pursued, captured, taken to Fort Lane and placed under close guard. About the same time trouble arose in California, not far from the Oregon line, in which eleven miners were killed, which was "revenge" by the indiscriminate killing of a large number of the Indians of that region who had nothing to do with the killing of the whites. These had fled to Fort Lane, and were pursued by several companies of volunteers, who made a demand on Captain Smith in command to deliver up the fugitives. This he declined to do, and the volunteers returned to California.

But the event which precipitated, and really gave character to, the war in southern Oregon, was an attack upon a small camp or band of Indians on the north side of Rogue river, a few miles above Table Rock, by a party of about forty men, led by Major Lupton and Captain Hays. Lupton was a representative elect to the Territorial Legislature, rash and headstrong, and of no experience in Indian fighting. There appears to have been no particular crime that this band of Indians had been guilty of—except the crime of being Indians—that called for attack at this time. Lupton and his men arrived near the camp in the evening, and concealed themselves until daylight, when the attack was made. A volley was fired into the crowded camp, and this was followed up by a close encounter with pistols and knives, and the Indians slaughtered or driven away without being able to offer much resistance. Decrepit old men, squaws and children met the same common fate of the able-bodied men. How many Indians were killed is not known, but the circumstances of the attack and butchery were such that the Indians and even the most of the white population saw no justification for it.

Lupton was mortally wounded by an arrow which entered his lungs.

The results of this affair were dire and far reaching. The storm of barbaric vengeance gathered quickly and darkly, and burst in fire and blood over southern Oregon. Only two days after this occurrence the more warlike of the Indian bands gathered at Table Rock, and with their families, arms and other property, started down the river determined on war. Their path was crimsoned with blood, and lighted by the fires of burning habitations. They did not wait to meet armed foes, but whoever they met felt the terribleness of Indian vengeance. As they moved forward they were re-enforced by other bands. Added strength brought added boldness. At about 9:00 A. M., October 9th, the savages approached the house of Mr. Harris, when occurred one of those heroic acts which, in every part of America, have flashed into the blackness of barbaric warfare as a proof that the male sex has no monopoly of bravery and coolness in times of deadliest peril. Mr. Harris' family consisted of his wife and two children: Mary, aged twelve and David aged ten years, while with them resided a Mr. Reed. Reed was some distance from the house and was killed there. Mr. Harris was surprised by the Indians, and was shot in the breast just as he reached the door. Mrs. Harris closed and barred the door, brought down the firearms which the house contained, consisting of a rifle, a double-barrel shotgun, a six-shooting revolver and a single-barrelled pistol, and commenced firing at the Indians to keep them at bay and prevent the burning of the house. A shot from the Indians had wounded the little daughter who climbed to the attic for greater security. Mr. Harris died in about an hour after he was shot. During all this time Mrs. Harris, this heroic woman, kept the Indians at bay, firing through the crevices between the logs of the dwelling, and attended to the wants of her dying husband. The Indians dared not approach near enough to set fire to the dwelling, although they burned the outbuildings. Later in the afternoon, dis-

comfited by the bravery of this noble heroine of Rogue river, the Indians drew off. She had saved her own and her daughter's life. David, the son, was without doubt taken into the woods and slain by the Indians, as he was never heard of afterward. Never was a braver deed done by woman, which is the same as saying none was ever done. After the savages had departed the heroine, with her daughter, left the house, and found refuge in a thicket of willows near the road and remained there all night. Indians passed and repassed but did not discover them. The next day they were discovered by a company of volunteers from Jacksonville, who had come out as soon as intelligence of the massacre had reached that place, and removed them to the town. With two or three exceptions every house along the Indian's route had been robbed and burned.

It is hard to picture the state of alarm that followed the news of this massacre not only in the Rogue river valley but all over Oregon. People withdrew from their ordinary occupations and went into camps and forts and stockades. Mines were abandoned. Fields and farms were left unwatched, all through southern Oregon. Nor was the alarm confined to that region. As far north as Salem and Oregon City and Portland, and especially along the foothills of the mountains east and west of the Willamette valley, guards and sentinels patrolled the trails of both town and country. The contagion of fear raged everywhere, and not without cause, for no one knew the extent of the hostile combination, nor when nor where the next blow might fall.

At this time there were several thousand Indians in southern Oregon; descendants of a fierce and bloodthirsty race, full of that spirit of war and murder which had made the name of the Klamaths and Modocs and Umpquas a synonym of all that is cruel and treacherous in war. How many of them were in the hostile combination no one knew. They were all well supplied with arms and ammunition, better, indeed, than their white neighbors. History now

records that to the fact that they did not all combine, the people of southern Oregon owes the fact that the settlements of that region were not annihilated. But enough did so to tax the strongest efforts of Government and people to withstand them.

The forces of the regular army stationed within reach of these disturbances were few, nor were they well adapted to the exigencies of the service demanded of them. The young farmers, mechanics, miners and traders of the vicinity could better cope with Indian tactics. These entered the volunteer service with the greatest alacrity. By the 12th of October a regiment of nine companies called the Ninth Regiment of Oregon militia was organized under the command of Colonel John E. Ross. By the first of November it was increased to fifteen companies, aggregating 750 men. Such prompt and vigorous action overawed the Indians, and had the effect of keeping other bands from joining the hostiles, and of restoring calmness and confidence to the whites. It also changed the character of the conflict from one of the massacre of women and children and defenseless and unsuspecting men to one of war, of armed forces.

Parenthetically it is proper to say here that, simultaneously with this outbreak in southern Oregon, another even more extensive and formidable occurred on the northern frontier among the most warlike and dangerous tribes of the coast. This will be treated of subsequently, so far as it affected Oregon history, and is spoken of now to indicate how much more difficult it was for the forces of the feeble Territory to meet the exigencies of the southern field than it would have been had these tribes been alone in the conflict. With this remark we continue our story of the war in the south.

When this great Indian outbreak occurred George L. Curry was governor of the Territory, and Corvallis was the temporary seat of government. Governor Curry, who had just issued his proclamation for troops to fight the Indians in the north, immediately issued one for volunteers to quell the disturbances in the south. He

called for two battalions and one from Douglas, Linn and Umpqua counties to rendezvous at Roseburg, to be called the Northern battalion, and one from Jackson county to be called the Southern battalion, and rendezvous at Jacksonville. His prompt and patriotic action was highly commended by the people of the State.

The Indians retired to the neighborhood of Grand creek, Coos creek and Galice creek, on all of which were important settlements. The headquarters of the volunteers were on Galice creek. On the morning of the 17th of October several of the united bands made an attack upon them. They had surrounded the defenses of the volunteers and made their attack from all directions. Several of the volunteers were killed or mortally wounded, and the men were all driven from the ditch and took refuge in the houses near at hand. The Indians under the lead of Chief George, who was particularly daring in his efforts, attempted to burn the houses in which the whites had taken refuge. At nightfall the Indians retired. During the night the whites strengthened their defenses, so that when the Indians appeared in the morning, seeing that the volunteers were ready to receive them, they retreated and were not seen again on Galice creek.

After their retirement from Galice creek the whereabouts of the Indians was for some days unknown. By a fortunate circumstance, however, they were discovered by Lieutenant A. V. Kantz, now general of the regular army, set out from Port Orford with a guard of ten soldiers to explore the country lying between that place and Fort Lane. In doing this he came upon a large body of Indians, who fired upon his party, killing one man. As soon as arrangements could be made Colonel Ross of the volunteers, with 290 men and Captain Smith of the regular army, with eighty-five men, combined their forces, and moved on October 30th against the Indian camp. They attempted a surprise but failed. The battle began about sunrise and continued all day. Bravery and determination were displayed by both regulars and volunteers, but

the Indians were as brave as they, and much better armed, and successfully resisted every assault. About sunset the whites retired from the field and encamped for the night at "Bloody Spring," some distance from the ground of the battle. The next morning the Indians came down and attacked the camp in force, but after a time were driven off. No further movements against the Indians were made here, but the troops were removed from the vicinity, having sustained a loss of thirty-one, nine killed and twenty-two wounded, one of whom died a few days later. This battle was a defeat for the whites.

The failure of this campaign caused, or was followed, by a complete organization of the volunteer forces. John K. Lamerick was made acting adjutant-general for the Southern battalion; and James Bruce major of the Northern battalion: William J. Martin was elected major. His force consisted of 550 men. M. M. McCarver, who had been appointed commissary-general established his headquarters at Roseburg. As the inclement season had now come on, little more could be done than to station detachments of the troops in such positions as to protect the settlements from the forays of the Indians. Cow creek valley, Camas valley, the Cañon, North Umpqua and Scottsburg were occupied by detachments from the Northern battalion; and Evan's Ferry, Bow-

den's, Grace creek and other points by the Southern.

Finding that the whites had so disposed of their forces as to effectually head off their incursions, the Indians returned down Rogue river, and took refuge in a region of steep mountains, deep gorges and dense forests. The different commands prepared to follow them: though from the fact that there was no commander-in-chief, their co-operation was far from perfect. About the twenty-second of November they found the Indians in strong force in the woods bordering the river below the mouth of Whisky creek. Though an attack was made, yet such was the want of discipline among the volunteers that the Indians easily repulsed them. While these events were occurring with that portion of the forces in the immediate front of the position of the Indians, the commands of Martin and Juday lay on a hill several miles distant and employed their time in firing a mountain howitzer in the direction of the Indians. Then the command marched back to the camps they had left some days before, and thus ended the campaign.

It was now December, and with the exception of one or two trifling skirmishes, and a descent or two of parties of Indians on outlying settlements, where they burned some houses and stole some stock, there was no campaigning again until spring.



CHAPTER XXV.

INDIAN WARS, CONTINUED.

FROM 1861 TO 1865—CHARACTER OF THE WAR—INFLUENCE OF THE WAR OF REBELLION ON IT—ATTEMPT TO ENLIST A CAVALRY REGIMENT—FAILED—T. R. CORNELIUS COMMISSIONED—ORDERED TO PROTECT EMIGRANTS—THEATER OF THE WAR—J. B. SCOTT MURDERED—"BIGFOOT"—MISUNDERSTANDINGS—COLONEL CROOK—HE TAKES THE FIELD—BATTLE ON OWYHEE—THE SNAKE INDIANS—THE RESERVATION SYSTEM—CROOK'S MOVE SOUTHWARD—FINAL SUBMISSION OF THE INDIANS.

FROM 1861 to 1865, during the entire season of the war of the Rebellion, most of the Indians of eastern and southeastern Oregon were waging continual warfare against the few whites, miners and stockmen who were settled in that region, as well as way-laying the emigrants that were entering Oregon by the valley of Snake river. It was largely a preparatory and fugitive warfare, pursued by small bands, and yet was very destructive of life throughout all the region south of the Columbia river from near the Cascade mountains eastward as far as the American falls on Snake river, and from the Columbia to the Nevada line on the south. Its fugitive and scattering character precludes any very circumstantial account of it, yet for incidents of atrocious cruelty on the part of the Indians, and of patient and wearying marches and brave endurance on the part of the troops and volunteers called to suppress it, it was really one of the most remarkable of all our Indian wars.

The Indians were well advised of the great war that was going on in the East, and they seemed to feel that the favorable time had come for them to inflict injury on the whites about them out of revenge for supposed or real wrongs, and as a surety of future good treatment. It appeared clear, too, that it was the inspiration of the spirit of rebellion and secession, that was by no means wanting or idle in

Oregon, that prompted them to this course. The reason for this belief was clear.

Oregon, with the other States, had been called upon for troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. If they could be detained at home, and engaged in campaigns against the Indians, so much would be withdrawn from the forces available in the East for putting down the Rebellion. Whether this belief was well founded or not it is difficult to determine, but at all events it prevailed quite extensively among the loyal people of Oregon, and certainly these Indian hostilities had this effect.

To meet the danger which threatened some attempt was made to enlist a cavalry company in the spring of 1861, under a requisition made by Colonel George Wright, at that time in charge of the Department of the Columbia, upon Governor Whiteaker, but it was not successful. The loyal people of the State, believing the governor to be in sympathy with the Rebellion, would not enlist, and the attempt was abandoned. This effort to raise men through the State officers having failed, the war department issued a colonel's commission to Thomas R. Cornelius, and directed him to raise ten companies of cavalry for the service of the United States for three years, as a part of the 500,000 men whose enlistment had been authorized by the last Congress. Six companies were soon enlisted, and the regiment was organized, with

the full expectation that it would be ordered east for actual service in the field. This, however, proving not to be the case, Colonel Cornelius resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Manny, with three companies, was ordered out upon the emigrant road to protect the emigrants from the Indian attacks that were annoying and waylaying them. Thus these Oregon volunteers entered on the most difficult, tiresome, and thankless service upon which a soldier ever entered, on the wild and yet almost unknown plains of southeastern Oregon. The history of the first regiment of Oregon volunteers was therefore written in these sandy wastes, where it is impossible to gather them up and present them to the reader without the use of a volume. A few incidents must suffice as giving a representation of the character of this Indian war, which extended over a period of about seven years, and over a range of country as large as the State of New York.

There was little of the circumstance of real war,—force against force, army against army. It was rather a continued hunt through the forests, and cañons and rocks for the Indians on the part of the whites, and of waylay and murder of whites on the part of the Indians. In Oregon the most tragic scenes were in Baker, Grant and Wasco counties. They lie among the rough, rocky and timbered spires of the Blue mountains, on the great treeless, but rent and riven plains of Snake river, in the high and rugged hills that sweep 200 miles south of the Columbia. All was a fit theater for the stealthy and treacherous and murderous warfare of such tribes as the Snakes and the Modocs. Their most destructive raids were in and near the Owyhee river, just along the eastern line of Oregon, on Burnt river, and near it, not far south of Baker City, and on the Cañon City road between the Dalles and that place, a distance of nearly 200 miles. Often a time of quiet, with the Indians all out of sight, would occur, and the people would begin to feel safe and go about their vocations in the fields, on the roads, or in the mines. But an Indian is

never so dangerous as when one cannot see him. Just at such hours his sinewed bow may speed his flinted arrow to an unsuspecting heart, or his surer rifle send the scorching bullet through the brain. This is his idea of war, of bravery. To illustrate: On September 28, 1867, Mr. J. B. Scott, with his wife and children, was driving quietly along the road from the little mining camp of Rye valley to his home on Burnt river, in Baker county. There had been no Indian alarms for some time. Suddenly rifles rang out from rocks near the road, and Mr. Scott fell dead in his wagon, with two balls through his body. His wife, though herself severely wounded, seized the reins, and urging the horses to a run, escaped with her children and her husband's body to her home, herself dying the next day from the effects of her wounds.

Among the Indian murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Scott was an Indian chief of the Snake tribe, known among his own people as Onlux, and among the whites as "Big Foot!" He was a giant, nearly seven feet in height, with a foot over fourteen inches in length. His enormous track always betrayed his presence, as it did in this instance. He was the leader in most of the raids of 1866 and 1867. His marvelous strength and activity gave him great influence over the Indians and made him the terror of the whites. To-day he would be on the Owyhee robbing a stage and murdering its passengers, to-morrow fifty miles away murdering a family in some secluded valley, or waylaying a pack train on some mountain trail. He always traveled on foot, and few were the horses that could make more miles in a day than he. He was finally killed, some writers say by an assassin, but really by a slight and quiet white man, who had deliberately taken the trail to hunt him alone, the only way in which it seemed possible to rid the world of such an inhuman monster. When he was killed he was in the very act of assailing a stage, loaded with men and women, on Reynold's creek, on the road between Silver City and Boise City in Idaho.

Unfortunately for the peace and security of

the people on this eastern frontier of Oregon, difficulty and misunderstanding arose between General Halleck, who then had command of the Department of the Pacific, and Governor Woods, then at the head of the State Government, in reference to the employment of friendly Indians as scouts against the hostiles. The Governor desired to organize two companies, but General Halleck refused his permission. The Governor then appealed to the war department, and Halleck was instructed to facilitate his purposes. Two companies of Warm Spring Indians were then organized, and Dr. W. C. McKay and a Mr. Knapp were appointed captains. They were both well acquainted with the Indians and their language, and were exceptionally fitted for the place to which they were appointed. These companies gave most excellent service in the campaigns which followed, and until the hostile bands were glad to sue for peace. We shall see them further on in our narrative.

Just at this crisis a change in the commanders of Boise district took place, which gave great satisfaction to all the people of the Northwest. This district included that part of eastern Oregon where hostilities prevailed to the most alarming extent. Colonel George Crook, of the Twenty-third Infantry, took command of the district. Colonel Crook was not a man of many words, but was quiet and unassuming in demeanor, but full of determination, and had already won great distinction in the peculiar warfare of the Indian frontiers. No selection more satisfactory to the region exposed and often raided could have been made, and the event justified the expectations of the people.

It did not seem a great army—forty soldiers and less than a score of Warm Springs Indian scouts—but it will be remembered there were no Antietam's or Gettysburgs to be fought on these wild plains,—only the pursuit and defeat of some bands of predatory Indians lacking the discipline of Lee's veteran soldiers, but yet a greater terror to the homes of this region than were the former to farmers of Pennsylvania. He began his campaign about the middle of

December. He soon found a band of eighty Indians on the Owyhee ready for battle, and immediately attacked them. After a fight of several hours the Indians retreated, leaving about twenty five killed, and some women and thirty horses on his hands. Crook lost one man. Sergeant O'Toole, who, after passing through the fire of twenty battles in the war of the Rebellion, laid down his life on the sands of the Owyhee. In January two more battles were fought on the Owyhee, and then Crook proceeded toward Malheur lake, not far from which Panina, a noted Snake chief, had fortified himself and his trains on a rough mountain, and in the vicinity of which the Warm Springs scouts under Captain McKay had been operating. The entire spring and summer were passed in this scouting and marching in search of small parties of the Snakes, who yet managed often to elude the vigilance of Crook and even the keen eyes of his Indian allies, and commit many depredations and murders. In July the whites discovered a large band of Indians concealed in a cañon in the mountains. Crook sent the Warm Springs Indians to attack them. These two tribes were ancient and hereditary enemies, and the Warm Springs were but too anxious to avenge them themselves on their hated foes. A short time later another Indian camp was surrounded and nearly exterminated by the same party.

The Snake Indians had always been considered the lowest and most degraded of the mountain tribes, and indeed they were so. They lacked all noble qualities, were treacherous, sly, murderous and brutal beyond conception. Occupying a country that, in its natural condition, was one of the poorest on the continent, they could only scavenge a half-starving subsistence out of it. But with the introduction of firearms, however, there was an obvious change with them, at least so far as their power to do harm was concerned. They managed to secure an abundant supply of rifles and ammunition, and many became adepts in their use. With their slyness and cunning, therefore, they

were not now a foe to be despised. The opportunity to acquire arms and ammunition came to them very largely through the system adopted by the Government of settling them on reservations and paying them annuities. The Indian is the same in nature and in purpose after he goes on a reservation as before, and he is sure to use all he can that the Government has paid him in annuities according to his own views of what an Indian life should be. That is not, by any means, a white man's idea. He wants a rifle, then freedom to go and come at his will, to do as he pleases, and hates the restraints of rule and the touch of civilization. While individual exceptions to this statement could be easily made—and by none easier than by the writer—this is the rule. Hence it is clear to most who have studied the Indian question from the standpoint of years of personal contact with them, that the Indian service of the Government, as organized and administered on the Western coast, has multiplied and perpetrated Indian wars much beyond what they would have been had the Indian been left, like the white man, simply responsible to the law of right, without the attempted paternal care of the Government. And this writer is not sure but that there would have been a better and more numerous remnant of these tribes to-day had this been the case than there is under the course adopted toward them. But this is a parenthesis aside, and the question thus suggested cannot be here pursued. It was through their association with the Indians upon the reservations, and even their own residence upon them, that the Snakes had been able to procure the arms and ammunition that made them so formidable to the eastern frontiers of Oregon at this time.

The months of the autumn were occupied by the forces of Crook in ranging the broken regions of southeastern Oregon, extending from the Malheur to the Des Chutes, and southward to Pitt river, into the great lava beds so wonderfully adapted to defense and so difficult for aggressive warfare. Here the Indians were en-

abled to "put up" in the rocks, and when attacked inflict severe punishment on their assailants, and then steal away through clefts and cañons or some other stronghold, in readiness for a repetition of the same tactics. The caverns and fissures of the rock rendered futile any effort to drive them out by fire or powder. After many efforts to do so, Crook could do nothing but to retire to Camp Warren.

While the campaign was not marked by any special victory over the Indians, yet its result was disastrous to them. Most of the fighting chiefs had been killed, and the body of Snake warriors was rapidly wasting away. Still there seemed little prospect of peace while any of them were left. But in May the troops from Camp Harney surprised an encampment of ten lodges on the Malheur, capturing a number of the warriors, among whom was a sub-chief, called Egan, who professed a desire for peace and offered to send couriers to bring in his warriors and also the head chief Weawewa, who he declared was also tired of war. Accordingly the chiefs were assembled at Camp Harney, and on the 30th of June a council was held. Crook was plain and explicit with them, and told them he intended to continue his pursuit of them until they were all killed unless they laid down their arms. They sued earnestly for peace. He simply told them that he recognized Weawewa as their chief, and that they might establish their headquarters on the Malheur, and as long as they behaved themselves peaceably they would not be molested. They eagerly accepted this proposition, and delivered up the property of their victims still in their possession.

There still remained a few bands which had not entered into this treaty with Crook, which included only the Malheur and Warren lake Shoshones only. But with this submission of Weawewa and his followers, comparative security came to the region of country then included in Baker, Grant and Wasco counties. Later, even as late as 1878, some of those same Indians went on a wild and murderous raid as far west

as the Umatilla river, waylaying and killing some freighters and travelers, and creating great alarm over hundreds of miles of country, but the country by this time had become so settled,

and the Indians so few, that they were soon overcome. Since that time there has been little Indian trouble in Oregon.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INDIAN WARS, CONTINUED.

MODOC WAR—THE MODOCS—CAPTAIN JACK'S BAND—BEN WRIGHT—TREATY WITH THE MODOCS—GO ON RESERVATION—COUNCIL—GOVERNMENT ACTS SLOWLY—INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS—MOVEMENT UNDER CAPTAIN JACKSON—SCARFACE CHARLEY—CAPTAIN JACK'S PEOPLE RETIRE TO THE LAVA BEDS—GATHERING OF SOLDIERS—SCARE IN THE MODOC CAMP—BATTLE—THE SOLDIERS DEFEATED—PEACE COMMISSION APPOINTED—COMMUNICATIONS OPENED—CONFERENCES WITH THE MODOCS—MODOCS PROPOSE TO SURRENDER—NO SURRENDER MADE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MEETING AT THE COUNCIL TENT—NEGOTIATIONS LINGERED—CAPTAIN JACK'S SPEECH—ANOTHER SCENE IN THE MODOC CAMP—ENGAGEMENT OF COMMISSION TO MEET THE INDIANS AT PEACE TENT—STORMY COUNCIL—COMMISSIONERS ASSASSINATED—GENERAL CANBY AND DR. THOMAS—ARMY MOVES FORWARD—WAR CONTINUED—DONALD MCKAY AND WARM SPRINGS INDIANS—MODOCS OUT OF LAVA BEDS—MODOCS SURRENDERED—CAPTAIN JACK AND THREE OTHERS HUNG.

THE most thrilling and tragic chapter in the history of the Indian wars of Oregon is that which covers what is called the Modoc war.

The Modocs are the remnants of one of the most powerful and warlike tribes that ever inhabited the Pacific coast. They were known as the La-la-cas. They inhabited the country drained by Klamath river and lakes, in the southeastern portion of Oregon, and all the country between that and the coast, and extending southward into California. Their traditions tell of great battles with other tribes, as well as of rebellions among their own people, until finally the once powerful tribe was broken into fragments and clans, all of which however retained the warlike spirit of their ancestors. More than among most Indian tribes the office of chief among them was hereditary, and it

remained so after their division into smaller clans. In the Modoc branch the Indian known as "Captain Jack" was the hereditary chief at the time our story of the Modoc war commences.

The band of which "Captain Jack," or Ki-en-te-poo, which was his Indian name, was chief, was called the "Lost River Modocs," because their residence was on Lost river. Here Captain Jack was born, his father and mother being both pure Indians, and of royal blood. In the days of the early immigrations into Oregon, from 1846 downward, frequent difficulties arose between the Modocs and the immigrants who passed through their country on what was known as the southern route, and many of each party were killed, and much bitter blood was engendered. These finally culminated in a horrible massacre of an emigrant train of sixty-five men, women and children, at

what is known as "Bloody Point" at the spur of Tule lake, in September, 1852, attended with such acts of atrocity as are seldom recorded in the annals of even barbarian warfare. One man escaped, and two young girls were taken prisoners. This fiendish act was avenged by a company of whites under the command of "Ben Wright," a citizen of Yreka, California, a man of considerable influence in that region, who led a company of volunteers into the Modoc country for this declared purpose. The manner of his execution of this purpose has awakened much criticism, and found many to blame and also many to defend it; some considering it to have been an entirely unprovoked and treacherous massacre of Indians, who had no part in or sympathy with the butchery of the immigrants, and others who considered all the tribe guilty of either active participation in, or warm sympathy in that bloody deed, fully justifying his action. Which are nearest correct it is very difficult to determine, and for our purpose the record of the facts is all that is required.

These conflicts left a feeling of strong hostility between the Modocs and the whites, sure at some time, to result in a general war between them. But for a number of years their animosities found expression in occasional and limited outbreaks, not involving more than a few individuals, but in which many lives were lost on both sides. This state of things continued until the number of white settlers in and about the Modoc country made it necessary for their interests and safety, that the Indians should, in accordance with the policy of the United States Government, be removed from the lands they called their own, and put upon a "reservation." To effect this purpose a council was held with the Modoc and Klamath chiefs in the autumn of 1864, in which the chiefs, including Captain Jack, agreed to go with their people into the Klamath reservation, and ceded all the rest of their country to the United States under the usual conditions of such treaties. This it was believed, had composed the long standing

difficulties between the Indians and the whites; but Captain Jack and his people soon became dissatisfied and refused to abide by the treaty he had made. Several successive superintendents of Indian Affairs in Oregon, endeavored to persuade them to go upon the reservation, but without avail, up to 1869. The Indians became more and more defiant, and it began to be evident that the military force would have to be employed to compel them to fulfill the terms of their own agreement. Still not only the officers of the Indian Department, but those of the army as well, added to the "Peace Commissioners" who had been appointed by the Government to assist in the settlement of the difficulty, used every possible argument and expedient to avert bloodshed, a thing that evidently could not be done unless the Modocs yielded and went upon the reservation. At last an agreement was reached, and the Modocs started and arrived at Modoc Point on the reservation, on the 28th day of December, 1869.

Here a council was held between the Modocs, under Captain Jack, and the Klamaths, under Allen David, the Klamath chief, with Superintendent Meacham, on the part of the Government, which resulted, so far as any could see, in an amicable allotment of the Modocs to a chosen part of the reservation for their home. The "annuities" were distributed to all, and satisfaction and peace sat on every man's countenance. Thus 1869 passed out and 1870 began.

The Modocs were placed under the care of Captain Knapp, an army officer, who had been assigned to duty as an Indian agent. He did all he could to satisfy the demands of Captain Jack and his people, but they were restless and discontented, and quarrels had arisen between them and the Klamaths, and it was not long before they had made up their minds to leave the reservation and return to their old haunts on Lost river. After only eleven weeks of life on the reservation they were all home again.

The Government continued its efforts to per-

suade Jack to return, but, while he would not consent to do so, nothing of a specially hostile character occurred for some months. The Government had resolved to employ coercive measures if the Modocs still persisted in their refusal, but under the influence of Hon. Jesse Applegate, whose influence over both Indians and whites was very great, and Hon. A. B. Meacham, superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, General Canby, who had command of the Department of the Columbia, adopted a conciliatory course with them. A commission to treat with them was appointed. Another council was held, in a wild, desolate country, many miles from any white inhabitant, at which Captain Jack appeared with nearly all his men, and all thoroughly armed. A conditional agreement was reached to give the Modocs a small reservation at the mouth of Lost river, and again hostilities were averted.

But the Government acted but slowly, and the Modocs grew more and more restless, and made more encroachments on the whites. General Canby was appealed to, but he was slow to order them removed by force, as he well knew that such an order meant war.

While matters were thus lingering a change of officers in the Indian service in Oregon was made, L. B. Odeneal succeeding Mr. Meacham as superintendent. In a letter from the Indian Department at Washington, September, 1872, he was imperatively ordered to remove the Modocs peaceably, if he could, forcibly if he must.

Captain Jack was soon informed of this order, but he not only refused to go but insolently refused to meet the superintendent in a council. Mr. Odeneal at once transferred the whole matter to the military officials, and Major John Green, commanding at Fort Klamath, immediately dispatched Captain Jackson with thirty men with orders to bring Captain Jack and his people on to the reservation. Twenty-five white men from Linkville proposed to accompany Captain Jackson's expedition, and did so.

It was intended that all these movements

should be kept from the knowledge of Captain Jack, but he was early advised of them, and, of course, prepared for them, though he did not expect so expeditious a movement as Captain Jackson made. Captain Jack's company of warriors with him in his camp only amounted to twenty-seven men. Captain Jackson arrived at the camp of the Modocs at daybreak, on the 30th of November. Their coming at that hour took the Indians by surprise, and before they knew the soldiers were there they were surrounded, and Captain Jackson ordered them to lay down their arms. Jack complied, and told his men to do the same. A parley of half an hour ensued, and it again appeared that the Modocs would now go without bloodshed to the reservation again. But "Scarface Charley" had not laid down his gun. He sullenly and insolently refused. Lieutenant Boutelet was ordered to disarm him. As the officer advanced "Scarface" drew his pistol, and both officer and Indian fired at each other simultaneously. The soldiers began firing into the Indian camp. The Indians dashed to the cover of the sage brush, and for three hours the battle was kept up, fourteen Indians against thirty white men. The Indians lost one; Major Jackson lost ten killed and five wounded, an even half of his entire force. He then withdrew, leaving the Modocs in possession of the field. Thus the Modoc war was begun.

Captain Jack and his men now gathered up his women and horses and retired to the lava beds, made so historic by the results of the next few months. But a small party of the Modoc braves set forth on a mission of vengeance against the white settlers, and did not stay their cruel hands until they had slain thirteen persons, with all of whom they had, up to the time of the battle, been on terms of friendship. Loaded with plunder, this murderous gang joined Captain Jack in the lava beds. Jack hotly disapproved of their murders, and threatened to give them up to the whites to be punished, but while this matter was under discussion another band of fourteen braves joined

his forces, and when the discussion was ended a large majority was found opposed to their surrender. The whole number of braves at this time was fifty-one, including Captain Jack himself. It was with this number that this redoubtable chieftain fought the Modoc war.

The condition of things about the lava beds now called for the gathering of the men of war. The governor of Oregon promptly sent forward two or three companies of volunteers. These, with the regular soldiers soon gathered, made an army of 400 men, and were soon approaching the lava beds. Preparations for an advance were soon made. The force was divided, the two wings to approach the stronghold of the Modocs from opposite directions, and on the 16th of January, 1873, they were within a few miles of each other on either side.

During the night there was a scene of excitement and even contention in the Modoc camp that beggars description. Captain Jack believed that they had made a great mistake, and that they should make the best terms they could. But the majority was against these views of the chief, and when the vote was taken there were only fourteen men who voted for peace, and the remainder, numbering thirty-seven, were for war. The Modocs were democratic, and the majority ruled. Captain Jack reluctantly issued his orders for the battle that was soon to come on the morrow.

Early in the morning the soldiers were ordered to "fall in." The ranks close up, and the line of march toward the stronghold is taken, Major Jackson on the one side, and Colonel Barnard and his men on the other. Their position was on a bluff somewhat above that of the Modocs, and a gray, icy fog concealed the black and sinuous face of the lava beds from their view as they move cautiously down into the obscuring mists. The line is formed at the foot of the bluffs, and then the hughle sounds "Forward." They had gone but a little way into the mist and silence when a red gleam shoots out through the gray mist, level at their breasts, and man after man stum-

bles and falls on the reddening rocks. From point to point, the Indians invisible behind their rocky bulwarks, upon which the soldiers were compelled openly to advance, the battle went on, when the retreat was sounded and the army returned to its camps. When the rolls of the several companies were called, thirty-five men failed to answer to their names. Not an Indian warrior was killed, so effectively were they shielded by the rocky barriers behind which they were concealed.

On the retreat of the troops the Modocs returned to their camp, deeper in the lava beds. The night was largely spent by them in a council among themselves, followed by a great war and scalp dance, full of the tragic extravagances of Indian imagination and action. In the latter Jack did not join, but sat apart, ill at ease, his thoughts doubtless busy with the dark problems that were before his people. In the council he had declared his belief that, no matter how many of the soldiers they had killed or might kill, more would come, and more, until the Modocs were entirely destroyed. Still he declared he would do as the Modoc heart said, and echo the voice of his people to the end.

A few days after this battle, Captain Jack sent a message to Mr. John Fairchild and Mr. Dorris, with whom he was well acquainted, proposing a "talk" with them, and assuring them of personal safety. They acceded, and accompanied by one white man, and an Indian as interpreter and guide, rode fully armed into the Indian camp. Though Jack still protested that he desired peace, the conference was without result, and for several weeks no further war measures were attempted.

The next movement was the appointment of a "Peace Commission" by the general Government, consisting of Hon. A. B. Meacham, late superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; Hon. Jesse Applegate, and Mr. Samuel Case, who was then in charge of the Indian Agency at Alsea, Oregon, with General Canby to act as counselor to the commission. General Canby was himself in the field, and had his head-

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UPPER CASCADES WHARF, COLUMBIA RIVER.



A VIEW OF FORT CANBY.



quarters about twenty-five miles from the Modoc camp in the lava beds.

The commission immediately reopened communications with Captain Jack. Propositions were made for the commissioners to meet the leading men of the Modocs on some ground midway between the camps, and it was stipulated that no act of war should be committed by either party while the negotiations were pending; but Captain Jack was not willing to go out of the lava beds to meet the commissioners, though he was willing to meet them at the foot of the bluffs, near where the last battle was fought.

It was found difficult to arrange a council with the Modocs on any equal terms. They were afraid to trust themselves in the power of the whites. Still negotiations through messengers were kept up. Finally Mr. Steele of Yreka, California, in whom the Indians had confidence, and Mr. Fairchild, accompanied by Riddle, a white man, and his Indian wife, as interpreter, went to the Modoc camp and held a conference with them, reporting what was said by the Indians to the commissioner. The next day another conference was held in the Modoc camp by the same parties. At this conference, for a long time, the Modocs seemed determined to take the life of Steele and his companion, and they were only saved by the interference of Captain Jack and Scarface Charley. As the only way to secure their safety they remained in Captain Jack's camp all night, himself and Scarface standing guard over them in silence. Mr. Steele was only permitted to leave in the morning, when he proposed to bring back with him the entire commission unarmed. It was evident that the Modocs meant treachery then, and if the commissioners had thus ventured into Jack's camp not one of them would have come out alive.

At length the Modocs sent a proposition to General Canby, by Queen Mary, sister of Captain Jack, that they would come out and surrender if he would send wagons and teams to meet them. This General Canby agreed to

do, but when the appointed time had come and the teams and wagons were sent they returned empty. Impatient at the vacillation, if not treachery, of the Modocs, General Canby notified them that no more trifling would be tolerated. He moved his troops nearer to the lava beds. At this juncture two of the Peace Commissioners left, and Rev. Dr. Thomas, of California, with Mr. L. S. Dyer, Indian agent at Klamath, were appointed in their places and soon arrived in the camp of General Canby. On the last day of March 1873, the army was put in motion for the lava beds, by order of General Canby, and its camp was pitched at the top of a ridge overlooking them, and not more than a mile and a half from Captain Jack's camp. A delegation of the Indians visited the camp, but no meeting of the commissioners with them could be secured. The Modoc camp was within range of the field glasses of the army, which now counted, in all, not far from 500 men,—ten to one of the Indians.

One of the Indians, called "Boston Charley," came to the quarters of the commissioners to arrange for a meeting with them, and it was held the following day; General Canby, General Gilliam, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Meacham and Mr. Dyer being present, with Riddle and his Indian wife as interpreter, and Captain Jack and his principal men on the part of the Indians. The meeting did not last long and was without definite result, although several things suggested treachery on the part of the Indians. The only agreement reached was that a "council tent" should be erected on half-way ground, where future meetings could be held. The next day this was done. The tent stood about a mile from General Canby's camp and a little more from Jack's stronghold, and in full view of the army signal station on the bluff.

Negotiations lingered. The Modocs were permitted to visit the camp and mingle freely with the men. Captain Jack made a request by a messenger that Mr. Meacham and John Fairchild should visit him alone. They did so,

and had a long conference with the chieftain, which canvassed the whole ground of the difficulty with the Modocs, and set before Captain Jack the only ground on which peace could be had, namely, the Modocs surrendering, acknowledging the authority of the Government, and leaving that region of country for a home on some reservation.

Is it any wonder that these men, who were born on this ground hallowed to them by the memories and traditions of their ancestors, should object to that? The Indian has great inhabitativeness. He loves the place of his birth more than does the white man. He reveres his ancestors more than the other. These feelings predominated over the Indians, and, with impassioned and sententious eloquence, Captain Jack replied:

"I am but one man. I am the voice of my people. Whatever their hearts are, that I talk. I want no more war. You deny me the rights of a white man. My skin is red, my heart is the heart of a white man, but I am a Modoc. I am not afraid to die. I will not fall on the rocks. When I die my enemies will be under me. Your soldiers began on me when I was asleep on Lost river. They drove us to these rocks like a wounded deer. Tell your soldier, Captain, that I am over there now. Tell him not to hunt for me on Lost river or Shasta butte. Tell him I am over there. I want him to take his soldiers away. I do not want to fight. I am a Modoc. I am not afraid to die. I can show him how a Modoc can die."

This conference lasted a full half-day. It impressed the commissioners and General Canby with the belief that Captain Jack and a minority of the warriors wanted peace, but that the majority were against them. Through the Indian wife of Riddle they were warned of treachery on the part of the Modocs, and she urged them not to go to the council tent again, assuring them they would be killed if they did.

On the 10th of April a delegation of Modocs visited the camp of the commissioners and proposed another meeting of the Indians with them.

An agreement was made with them to meet unarmed, five unarmed Indians at the council tent at noon on the next day. Mr. Meacham, who was absent when the agreement was made, demurred at it on his return, believing that the Indians meant treachery. Still it was decided to meet the engagement.

In the Modoc camp the night was spent in council. Jack was still for peace. The warriors who were for war and murder taunted him with want of courage, gathered around him, placed a woman's hat on his head and ridiculed his pretensions to manhood. Wiser men than Captain Jack have quailed before ridicule. So did he. Dashing off the hat he shouted out his determination to carry out the voice of his people. That voice was to murder the commissioners and General Canby at the council of next noon. Once he had yielded, Jack planned for the atrocious butchery with coolness and cunning. The places of each of the five who were to be in the council were assigned them. Though agreeing to go unarmed they were to carry revolvers concealed, and other Indians with rifles were to be concealed in the rocks near at hand. Now all was ready and stoically the Indians waited for the day.

In the tent of the commissioners there was delay, discussion, hesitation. Riddle and his wife warned them of the peril of assassination if they went. Two Modoc messengers were with them urging haste. It was nearly noon and still they lingered and counseled. Perhaps a shadowy presentiment of what was so near fell on their hearts. But at last they started. General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Colonel Meacham, Mr. Dyer, and Frank Riddle and his wife as interpreters. It was a splendid group of men thus deliberately to march into the jaws of death.

On reaching the tent they found eight Indians instead of five, and saw at once that they all had revolvers concealed under their clothing. The Indians greeted them cordially, too cordially, saluting the party with hand-shakings and other friendly demonstrations. Those in the party best acquainted with Indian character saw

at once the purpose of the Modocs, but there was nothing to do but cautiously to go on with the council, await the issue, and if possible arrest what seemed so certain. Both parties appeared careless, because each desired to deceive the other, but really neither was deceived. At length General Canby opens the "talk." He asked the interpreter to give them messages of kindness, and assuring them of his friendship. Then Dr. Thomas speaks in a kindred vein. Captain Jack seems now ill at ease, and the Indians are watching him closely. Chief Schonchin, next to Captain Jack in authority, began a very violent talk. Jack rises, walks a few steps, turns round and gives a signal, when the Modoc war whoop starts every one to his feet. Captain Jack draws a revolver from under the left breast of his coat and shouts, "All ready!" In a moment General Canby and Dr. Thomas are slain. Mr. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, each of whom had put a derringer pistol in his pocket before coming to the council, drew their derringers, and with them for a moment keep off their assassins. Dyer escaped by his rapid flight. Meacham is shot four times and left for dead upon the rocks. Almost in a moment the horrid conspiracy has reached this bloody consummation!

On the other side of the Indian's stronghold another scene, a little less bloody, is being enacted. There was Colonel Mason's Camp. Two of the Indians had gone toward it with a flag of truce to decoy the colonel away from the immediate protection of his soldiers. Two men, Major Boyle and Lieutenant Sherwood, went out to meet the flag. Sherwood was shot at the very moment the terrible scene was being enacted at the council tent. Both scenes were observed at the signal station, and immediately the soldiers were ordered forward and went flying toward the council tent. Here they stopped, attended to the dead, and placing Mr. Meacham, who had revived, on a litter returned to camp again.

We need not stop to detail the sad incidents that surround the untimely deaths of General

Canby and Dr. Thomas. They were both men whose characters and deeds deserve volumes instead of paragraphs. General Canby was one of the noblest of men. His appearance was striking in the extreme. Tall, stately, with a face radiant with benevolence, the eye of a scholar, as well as of a soldier, he was a man to be gazed upon among a thousand. His record in the war of the Rebellion was that of a brave and able general and a noble and patriotic man.

Dr. Eleazer Thomas was one of the most influential Methodist ministers of the coast, which had been his home for nearly twenty years. Like General Canby he was a man of noble and attractive presence. If the Modocs could have selected the two men on the coast out of the professions these men represented, whose loss would be most felt by the whites, no two would have been more likely to have been selected. Nor did the Indians themselves have any truer and more generous friends. Indeed it was this very friendship and nobleness that placed them in the power of the conspirators at this time; and they were really martyrs to their faith in Indian character and their own humane and Christian dispositions.

After this treachery and cold-blooded murder, all sympathy for the Modocs was gone; there was nothing thought of but to pursue them to the death. Just at this juncture an enlisted company of Warm Springs Indians, under Donald McKay, a famous Indian scout, and grandson of the McKay, who was destroyed in the ship Tonquin, arrived on the scene. Donald McKay was of mixed blood, a man of more than ordinary natural endowments, and as a leader and scout unequalled in the Indian wars of the Northwest. He had great influence among all the tribes, and, with his company of scouts, was a great accession to the forces that were enveloping the lava beds.

It was not until the fourteenth of April that the army of one thousand men, and the seventy Warm Springs Indians moved forward to the assault of the lava beds. The Modocs were awaiting them, hidden behind rocks so that they

were entirely invisible to the approaching soldiers. After a cannonading, which elicited no reply from the Modocs, a charge was ordered. The soldiers were met by a withering fire from the chasms and crevices of the rocks, and men began to fall on the right and on the left. The battle went on through the day, and the next day, but it was impossible to turn the Indians out of their stronghold.

It will not be possible to follow the army and the little band of Modocs through the chances and changes of the following month of war. As long as the Indians had food and water they held the lava beds. When at last these failed and Captain Jack was compelled to draw off his men into the now open country, the scouts of Donald McKay soon located them and pursuit by the army followed. But after this some incidents most fearfully tragic occurred. One was a battle between seventy-six soldiers and twenty-four Modocs, when all but twenty-three of the soldiers were left upon the field, while not an Indian was killed. The effect of this affair upon the morale of the command was such that General Jeff. C. Davis, who had been placed in command after the death of General Canby, deemed it imprudent to order aggressive movements.

While the Modocs kept to the lava beds they were able to maintain unity among themselves, but after they left their stronghold dissensions arose, which resulted in the division of the band. The very men who had forced Captain Jack into the war against his own views and feelings, offered to conduct the soldiers to the hiding place of the chieftain. They were soon discovered, and nearly all that remained of the band, including Captain Jack, surrendered. But it was not until the 5th of June that this occurred, nearly two months after the murders of General Canby and Dr. Thomas. A military commission was ordered for the trial of a part of the warriors at Fort Klamath. Six were tried, and four, including the redoubtable Captain Jack, were hung, on October 3, 1873. Thus closed the career of the Indian, who made himself more celebrated for the good and bad traits of Indian character, than any other Indian in Oregon history; and thus closed the most remarkable Indian war of the Northwest.

The remainder of the Modocs, only a small remnant, were sent by the United States to Indian Territory, and assigned a home in that place so far away from the land for which they contended so long, and with such bitter and unrelenting cruelty.



CHAPTER XXVII.

INDIAN WARS, CONTINUED.

JOSEPH'S WAR—JOSEPH AND OLLICUT—CAUSES OF THE WAR—INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN AGENTS—GENERAL HOWARD—COUNCILS HELD—AGREE TO GO ON THE RESERVATION—LAPWAI—CLAIMS IN CAMAS PRAIRIE—MURDERS COMMITTED—CAVALRY SENT FROM LAPWAI—BATTLE OF WHITE BIRD—SOLDIERS DEFEATED—LENGTH OF THE WAR—JOSEPH'S WONDERFUL RETREAT—HIS FINAL SURRENDER.

 HE last, as well as the most remarkable of the Indian wars of the Northwest, was what is popularly known as "Joseph's war." It occurred in the summer of 1877. Though the most of its campaigning took place in Idaho and Montana, yet Joseph and his tribe had their habitat in Oregon, and therefore some reference to the war belongs to our history.

Joseph was the hereditary chieftain of what was known as the "lower Nez Percés." His father, also named Joseph, was a very prominent figure in early Oregon history. He was strongly endowed, both physically and mentally, which always made him noticeable in the councils of his people, as well as with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Americans. He was a far-seeing man, and hence never looked kindly on the coming of the Americans, who began, about 1842, to follow the missionaries into the country in such numbers as to awaken his fears for his own people. He married a wife out of the Cayuse nation, as our readers know a fierce and treacherous people. The fruit of old Joseph's marriage was two boys, the oldest, the Joseph of this sketch, and the younger, "Ollicut." Joseph being the lineal successor of his father in the chieftainship of his tribe. Though Joseph was the lineal chief, Ollicut participated in all the affairs of government. In many respects the brothers were contrasts. Both were not less than six feet in height, finely formed, lithe and active. Joseph's face wore a somber, unfathomable look, while Ollicut's was open, frank,

and full of laughter. The writer first saw these men on the 4th day of July, 1874, while he was delivering an oration and laying the cornerstone of an educational institution at La Grande, in the Grande Ronde valley, in eastern Oregon. They stood side by side through all the services, within ten feet of him, listened to every word, and marked every action, and when the exercises were over wrapped their long red blankets closely about them and stalked silently away. The country they claimed for their home was in the Wallowa valley, about fifty miles northeast of La Grande, one of the most beautiful spots of the Northwest. In addition to the Wallowa valley, the valley of Imnaha, celebrated in the adventurous travels of Bonneville, was occupied by their tribe. These valleys are hemmed away from all others by a very high and rugged spur of the Blue mountains, and so for a long time escaped the invasion of white settlers, and Joseph's Nez Percés were permitted to occupy them unmolested.

There had been some treaty stipulation between old Joseph and the Government of the United States in regard to the land in these valleys, but, as is not unusual with treaties with the Indians, it served at last as the occasion of greater difficulties, and really of the bloody and protracted war of 1877.

Our space will not permit us to follow up and out all the causes that finally resulted in this war; nor would it pay the reader to take the time to read them. They grew out of mutual misunderstandings of the parties to the

treaties mentioned, the crowding of the white settlements upon the territory exclusively claimed by the Indians, and the influence of the Modoc war in southern Oregon, which greatly excited nearly all the tribes of the Northwest, so that they were all with difficulty restrained from hostilities. Add to this the intractable nature of this particular band of Nez Perces, with a few personal conflicts with white men, who were trespassing on what the Indians claimed for their own, and the causes will be quite accurately defined.

The Government had determined that all the Indians of the Northwest should take up their residences on the reservations. That for the Nez Perces was on the Clearwater river in northern Idaho, and consisted of one of the finest tracts of land in the Northwest. Joseph and his band claimed not to have been parties to the treaty by which this reservation was set apart for the Nez Perce tribe, and declined to go upon it. The contagion of their opposition extended to other bands of what were called "non-treaty" Nez Perces, and nearly led to a war in 1873. But troops were sent into the infected region by General Jeff. C. Davis, then in charge of the Department of the Columbia, and the trouble was for the time appeased. But Joseph's band remained sullen and determined. As the month passed on their attitude became more and more one of menace. They denied the authority of the Government at Washington over them, and close observers foresaw that serious trouble would arise, and probably blood be shed, before these malcontents would submit.

The Department of the Interior at Washington finally issued instructions to the Indian agent of the Nez Perces reservation at Lapwai to put Joseph and his band upon that reservation, and General O. O. Howard, who had succeeded General Davis as commander of the Department of the Columbia, was ordered to occupy the Wallowa valley with troops, and assist the agent in carrying out his instructions. All that could possibly be done was done to induce

Joseph to comply peaceably with the purposes of the Government. A council was appointed to be held at Fort Walla Walla in April, when Joseph and General Howard were to meet and confer about the situation. General Howard was there but Joseph did not come, but sent his brother Ollicut, an abler talker than Joseph, though not so able a man. The council amounted to but little, nothing, indeed, but to postpone, perhaps, for a very short time the impending conflict, yet another council was appointed to be held at Lapwai, on the 3d of May, 1877. Joseph, Ollicut, and about fifty of their braves were present at this council; they came dressed in their bravest array, and being statwart young fellows, hardly one less than six feet tall, as they rode slowly around the walls of Fort Lapwai, chanting a shrill and searching song, General Howard said, "It makes one feel glad that there are but fifty of them and not five hundred." The council was continued next day. Other non-treaty Indians had come in, among them White Bird and his band, whose country lay between Lapwai and Wallowa, or the country of Joseph. This council was held under a tension of excitement, and evidently the Indians were under the influence of the war sentiment; so much so that General Howard felt that some time must be gained to put the troops, then on the march to the Wallowa country, into position for impending emergencies. The council was therefore adjourned until the following Monday.

Before that day, May 7, arrived there were large accessions to the "non-treaty Indians." A messenger had brought Joseph word that the soldiers of General Howard were already in Wallowa. Matters looked more serious. When the council met the Indians put forward Too-hul-hul-sote, one of the most implacable of the band as the speaker of the occasion for them. He was bold, bitter, defiant. General Howard was calmly positive, but was at last compelled to lead defiant Too-hul-hul-sote from the council room by force. The tone of the other Indians became more placable, but probably only from a

temporary policy. The final council was held one week later. Apparently its issue was peace, and most believed that all danger of war was averted.

It was now the middle of May, Joseph and his men returned toward his own country, White Bird and his, went to their home on Salmon river, General Howard returned to Vancouver. The month following was quiet, but a month of preparation for something on the part of the Indians,—the whites supposed it was preparations for removing to the reservation. But with the middle of June the air began to be tremulous with news of strange and apparently hostile movements on the part of these two bands on Salmon river and on Camas prairie. General Howard had returned to Lapwai.

Lapwai is a most beautiful spot. It is a green valley, around which smooth, sloping hills, covered with luxuriant grass, sweep and roll away in every form of symmetrical beauty, until their azure tops touch the green sides of Craggs piny mountains, fifteen or twenty miles to the south and east. The Lapwai creek, clear as crystal, ripples down the center of the lovely vale, with, here and there, swaying clumps of willow and water beech, and an occasional cottonwood, taller and more stately, standing like a green spire in their midst. One would travel far to find a lovelier, more homelike and peaceful scene.

The evening General Howard arrived at this sylvan retreat, a courier came trooping down the steeps of Craggs mountain with a letter from one of the most trustworthy and intelligent citizens of Camas prairie, Mr. L. P. Brown, that sent a thrill of dread through the heart of every officer's and soldier's wife in Lapwai, and made officers and soldiers begin to think of the old murders and battles of the southern plains and mountains. The latter told of ominous movements and dangerous excitements of the Indians. A detachment of soldiers was started the next morning for "Mount Idaho," sixty miles southeast of Lapwai. The Indians were encamped near this place. The detachment of soldiers on

their way to Mount Idaho met another messenger with still more exciting news and turned back with him to Lapwai.

Now it was war,—war without disguise or subterfuge; such war as Indians only wage. The outbreak had occurred on the 13th day of June. On that day three white men were killed. On the 14th, six men, one woman and a little girl were killed, and in the night of that day a scene of horror was enacted on the lovely Camas prairie which beggars description. Over it we draw a veil.

Joseph, White Bird, Ollicent and all the rest were riding through the camps and declaring for war. Thus was begun "Joseph's" war.

A strong detachment of cavalry under Colonel Perry was immediately sent from Fort Lapwai to the scene of hostilities. It took two days to make the march. On reaching Grangeville, a night march was ordered to White Bird Cañon, a distance of sixteen miles, over the open Camas prairie. White Bird cañon is a deep gorge, with sloping sides somewhat overlaid by huge piles of broken basaltic rock dropping down from the southeastern end of Camas prairie very steeply toward Salmon river, about three miles from the head of the cañon. Down this cañon runs a broad and much traveled Indian trail. Joseph's camp was now near Salmon river, somewhat to the right of where this trail comes near to it and then deflects to the left and up the river along the face of the precipitous mountains that rise sheerly up for some thousands of feet from the water's edge. With Joseph was White Bird and his band.

Colonel Perry and his command came to the top of the cañon almost one hour before the dawn, and here remained until daylight. Their position was just on the ridge, where from Joseph's camp, they would be clearly outlined against the clear morning sky as soon as it was light enough to see. He could not discern the deep valleys, here were the camps of Joseph and White Bird, as they lay in deep mountain shadows. But his position lifted him clear against the sky.

The Indians were early astir. Joseph and Ollicut were among the first. They soon discovered Colonel Perry and his cavalry standing motionless on the crest of the mountain ridge as though painted against the sky. Soon they began to move in close order, over the crest and down the trail into the cañon leading toward Joseph's camp; Joseph drew out his warriors and gave instructions for battle. He said: "Get the people all ready,—women, children and the stuff over the White Bird creek. White Bird, take your men and turn the Bostons when they get to that ridge. I will get over there behind the rocks and wait. Mox Mox and the women must take care of the herd, and give us fresh horses if ours are shot down, Ollicut must stay with me." Everything was done as Joseph had directed. After they had taken their positions as ordered, with arms and ammunition in readiness, and their ponies standing patiently by their side, the Indians waited the attack of the cavalry.

They had not long to wait. The cavalry soon approached the buttes, behind one of which White Bird was stationed, and the other of which concealed Joseph and Ollicut and their warriors. The cavalry was marching in columns of four. Suddenly the Indians appeared in open skirmish order stretched out into an irregular line. They came into sight everywhere. From behind stones, bushes and every other cover they took deliberate and deadly aim. These were Joseph's men. On the other side White Bird and his flanking party were galloping well to the left. Then the cavalry endeavored to deploy and get into such dispositions as would enable them to meet the fierce assaults of the Indians, but they were too hemmed in, and the bugler, who sounds the calls, and makes orders plain amidst noise and confusion, was dead. Their retreat was ordered, and an attempt was made to take a position on high ground, and the little column moved rearward and leftward, but the Indians were too quick for them and

girdled them with fire. The men became panic-stricken, and in a moment the rout became general. At length Colonel Perry succeeded in organizing a party of twenty-two men, by which means alone a single officer or man escaped from death. One hundred whites entered this Indian battle. More than one-third of them were slain it.

Joseph, Ollicut and White Bird pushed the pursuit within four miles of Grangeville. They then drew off and slowly rode back to White Bird cañon, a wild, jubilant, triumphant herd of savages, thrilling with victory, and thirsting for more blood.

This battle was fought just north of Salmon river, and but a few miles across the Oregon line, in Idaho. It was within sight of the high mountain points that circle the Wallowa and Immaha valleys, and the hero of it was Joseph, whose home, as we have said, was Oregon. Hence we have followed its history thus far, but, except in a few general statements, can follow it no farther.

The war lasted until late in the autumn. Joseph showed himself, not only a warrior to be feared on the field of battle, but a master of strategy as well. When the forces of General Howard had become too strong for him he turned into the mountains of Idaho and Montana, and led the forces of the United States a long and wearisome chase through the National Park, over the plains of the Yellowstone and the Missouri. The remnant of his men surrendered in early October to General Miles, who had come in with forces from the eastward, while General Howard's men were following the Indian's trail from the west. From the battle of White Bird cañon to the surrender of Joseph, Howard's command had marched in pursuit of the redoubtable chieftain over 1,300 miles. This magnanimous general himself ascribes to Joseph the highest qualities of a general.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

OREGON IN 1893.—HER CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTIES.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE—PORTLAND—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—HER LOCATION—CENTER OF TRADE—
 POPULATION—SALEM—HER SITE—CHARACTERISTICS—INSTITUTIONS—BEAUTIFUL PLAT—
 OREGON CITY—LOCATION—THE WILLAMETTE FALLS—DR. McLAUGHLIN—CONTROVERSIES—
 HISTORIC DISTINCTION—ALBANY—SITUATION—GENERAL BEAUTY—COLLEGE—RAILROAD
 CENTER—EUGENE—LANE COUNTY—HEAD OF VALLEY—STATE UNIVERSITY.

WE have traced various departments of the history of Oregon from the time of the discovery of the Columbia river by Captain Robert Gray, in 1792, through a full hundred years. In doing so we have endeavored to put before the minds of our readers as fair a picture of its progress as the limits under which we have necessarily written would permit. Its history has been so various and so thrilling that, to treat it circumstantially, in details of personal incident and adventure, would require many volumes instead of one. We have written enough, however, to show how varied and unusual, even for new countries, the story of its settlement was. Our readers have seen too, by what a splendid race of men and women the work of making Oregon was done. Still the writer feels that only a small number of those whose record entitled them to grateful enshrinement on the fair pages have been put there, and solely because there were so many faces in the gallery, from whose walls look down the serene faces of these pioneers of civilization and education and religion that the pages could not hold them, and it is with a sense of regret that he closes his work without giving them all the place in public to which his heart assigns them. But desire must here wait on necessity, and in a concluding chapter we can only group facts and statements that will give our readers a fair idea of the Oregon of 1893,—that Oregon to which the Oregon of the hundred years of

change and growth, which we have studied, have led.

We entered Oregon, in our history, in a period long anterior to the time when Bryant in his "Thanatopsis" sung of

"The continuous wood
 Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
 Save its own dashing."

So little did even the poet know of that whereof he sang that his lines are now set down as a marked instance of poetic license in their verbal expression, while yet they do embody a fact of the time when he wrote. Oregon was then a solitude, albeit "the Oregon" rolled for nearly all its way where leaf nor bough of "wood" reflected in its mirroring clearness. Only one who had himself seen the progress of the change out of that old into this new can realize the change. To him it has been the greater and better part of his own growth, and it is now the best portion of his life, and hence he sees it all, realizes it all, feels it all.

In considering the Oregon of 1893, we desire to place before the mind of the reader, in the first place, its towns and cities, for they are what most specially give character of a civilization. Cities are but the thoughts, and impulses, and ambitions of a people, hardened into substantial and unwasting forms.

The chief city of Oregon, as it is of all the great Northwest, is

PORTLAND.

It would take a book to describe Portland: we can give it but part of a chapter. Many reasons make it too difficult to give a reader who has never seen the city even an outline impression of it in this way. The city is so new, and yet so old. All about it and all away from it are lifted timbered heights, or stretch-out fir-covered intervalles. Looking at them from a distance one can hardly discover an opening that an ax has made. Approaching it by the river but little can be seen of it but a long, low range of docks and wharves by the side of which are lying scores of steamers, or before them are anchored many ships of the sea. The impression is disappointing. The steep hills to the west seem almost to impend over the city, which appears to rest on a narrow shelf of land at their base, but a little elevated above the tide. As one steps ashore and rises into the streets, and looks up and down and out, between the long rows of stores and hotels, rising for six or ten stories, of massive form and splendid architecture, and sees the ceaseless stream of comers and goers, the flashing by of hundreds of electric cars, and listens to the ceaseless roar of business, the illusion of the first impression vanishes, and he awakens to find himself in the heart of a great commercial emporium. But even yet he does not comprehend it. Nature about him is so great and broad and preponderant that the city seems small and slight in comparison. So it is everywhere in Oregon. Nature is so vast that all art seems circumscribed. Besides the mighty structures of the hills that rise five hundred or a thousand feet just beyond and so far above our hotel windows, the eight or ten stories of our hotels seems but spare in comparison. Portland, as a work of art, suffers this depreciative contrast at first in the minds of all comers. Yet they scarcely understood the reasons of their disappointed feeling. Perhaps they cannot until they have ascended to the very summits of the heights on a bright, sunny day, and from that elevation studied over

and over, again and again, the scene that lies spread out before and beneath and around him. Let the reader come with the writer to this green pinnacle around the slopes of which a beautifully graded roadway winds and curves for some miles, and we will look from it over the scene. My friend, you will not talk at first: your eye, will wander eastward, southward, northward, along the stretching slopes, through the apparently endless streets, across the broad river, and over the city-covered miles beyond. Then you will look again and yet again. You begin now to see Portland. Lift your eyes a little and look farther to the east. Slowly follow the long mountain slopes, forty miles away, that spring up higher and higher until upon their green shoulders they lift up into the sky, twelve thousand feet, the shining coronet of Mount Hood, more than sixty miles from where you stand. And yonder, farther to the north and farther from your feet, are Adams and St. Helen's and Rainier, far across the silver sea of the Columbia. Your eye has swept an arc of three hundred miles of mountain range, not dimly outlined through a smoky mist, but as clearly mapped against the amber horizon as though you could touch them with your finger. From this vast sweep of vision you again drop your eye upon the city. If you are an artist you will see at once why it seemed so small before. It is alone the predominance of Nature on a scale so measureless that all that art can attempt or achieve is little in comparison. Still now the city seems emparadised. The great vale in which it so sweetly slumbers is mountain-bound. The nearer hills are orchard-crowned. The city itself is in the enfolding embrace of a rich, soft foliage of maple and elm and poplar. Its lofty towers rise white or gray far above their tossing branches. The gliding steamers on both rivers, the rushing trains that wave their distant banners of steam against the landscape, indeed all that we behold entrances and enslaves our fancy, and we begin to understand Portland. Between the seas, from shore to shore, there is no other

city that can give the beholder so vast, so sublime, so beautiful a scene.

The position of Portland preordains its controlling greatness. The meeting of the Willamette and Columbia rivers in the very heart of the empire of the Northwest, in the midst of the most productive region of the Pacific coast, is of itself sufficient to fix it as the center of commerce for all the region drained by these waters. It is at the head of deep-sea navigation, where all the great commercial cities of the world are found. London is at the head of deep-draught navigation on the Thames. Paris is not on the sea but on the Seine: Canton, Calcutta, Liverpool, Antwerp, are the same. In America the same fact prevails. Commerce seeks its most inland point of distribution. Portland meets the condition, has the same history, and will always illustrate the same philosophy of trade.

Portland has a population that touches a hundred thousand. Its people are cosmopolitan, and its customs are as its people. Its public buildings are models of massiveness and solidity. Some of its churches rival those of the largest cities of the East. Its schoolhouses are of excellent quality. Its railroading and steamboating are so immense that to attempt to catalogue them is impossible. Its banks are loaded with gold. How many men who count their tens of millions of wealth there are we cannot tell. At all events it ranks the third in comparative wealth among the cities of the world.

Without entering upon any specific enumeration of its industries, its vastly extended commercial relations by land or by sea, or attempting any extended statements in regard to it, only in this general way, we may say that, as Portland has been the great city of the Northwest, there is every reason to believe that its destiny is to be the greatest city of the ultimate West.

From Portland it is but the natural step for us to consider next in order the capital of the State.

SALEM.

The site of Salem is fair and beautiful beyond description. Imagine a broad and silvery river, swinging gracefully through the rounded hills and then the undulating plains; the hills tessellated with spreading oaks, and the plains fringed with lofty pines, gliding as quietly as the air out from behind a projecting point of one of these hills, a few miles away to the south, and then as noiselessly gliding on northward through a long stretch of sloping upland on the east and low willow-fringed bottoms on the west, and then, some miles below, swaying out of sight again by a slight turn to the eastward. On this sloping upland, coming sheer against the river-side, and sloping toward the west lies Salem. Its site comes to the river in a vertical wall of gravel-drift of from twenty to fifty feet in height, then extending eastward, nearly on a line, for a quarter of a mile, begins to slope gently up and continues thus for another quarter of a mile, where it falls again on a level, and then continues eastward for three or four miles farther, where the oaken "Wald Hills" begin their gentle and beautiful rolls. Over all this reach the oaks are scattered, like some great orchard trees, with here and there a lofty fir shooting its evergreen spire a hundred feet above the tallest oak. Down through the center of this stretch of beauty, from the east, comes a rivulet of twenty feet in width, hastening onward over rapids and riffles as though anxious to join its note to the silver rhythm of the river's flow. Over in the west, beyond the river—the beautiful Willamette—rise and roll away the hills of Polk county, like, but only higher, than those away to the east. This, in outline, was the ancient "Chemeketa" of the Indians, is the modern "Salem" of the white man.

As one writes these names he is inclined to regret that the omnipresent Yankee, who clings so tenaciously to New England nomenclature, had not been present when the white man's city was named, or else that he had let the musical

"Chemeketa" remain to monument the now departed race.

Salem was platted on a magnanimous scale. Its streets are wide, its avenues magnificent, and its lots, whether for residence or business, very large. This gives it a semi-rural, home-like appearance, and renders it practicable to embower the residences in fruit and ornamental trees, and this the people have largely done. Running east and west, directly through the heart of the city, is Capital avenue, nearly half a mile in length, and probably 800 feet in width, serving the purpose of a beautiful park. At its west end stand the Marion county courthouse, a finely constructed edifice of graceful architecture, and at its eastern termination the State capital, a building that in dimensions and appearance is a credit to the State. Just on the southern side are the grounds and buildings of the Willamette University, whose history and work are elsewhere spoken of, and the beautiful Methodist church, one of the chastest pieces of church architecture on the coast. On the northern side are a large number of beautiful, even elegant, dwellings, whose ornamented and well-kept grounds delight the eye of the passer. Still further to the north and west the spires of a large number of churches rise above the dwellings. Looking westward, down Capital avenue from the steps of the capital building, the business blocks of the city, on State and Commercial streets, are in plain view. Electric street car lines are running in every direction. The Catholics have very large school interests here. There are schools for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb under State control. Back of the city a mile or more are the State Penitentiary, the Insane Asylum, and a distance further south is the State Reform School. All these are extensive and magnificent buildings.

The population of Salem is about 15,000, and they count in that number a large proportion of wealthy men. Every department of business, and every profession, is commandingly represented. As it is the capital city, and the seat of some of the best endowed and oldest

schools in the State, its society is not only fashionable but intelligent. Still it is a city of churches, and there are few towns of its size in the United States that supports them more generously.

Salem is the second oldest town in the State, if, indeed any one can fairly be said to be older than it. There are few cities anywhere that for beauty of situation, splendid scenery, cultivated society, and general attractiveness can rival the capital of Oregon.

OREGON CITY.

In going from Portland to Salem, a distance of forty-five miles, we have passed by what claims to be the oldest city of the Northwest, Oregon City, at the falls of the Willamette, twelve miles above Portland. Perhaps Oregon City dates its real settlement a trifle before the capital city. It was for some years the largest and wealthiest place in the Northwest, and served as the capital of the Territory during the existence of the provisional government. Nature selected its site. Just here a range of basaltic hills, several hundred feet in height, crosses the Willamette river, or, to speak more scientifically true, the Willamette river has plowed a channel through a range of basaltic hills and made for itself a way deeply locked between escarpments of that rock rising in a couple of terraces 200 or 300 feet. In the middle of this deeply worn channel the river plunges over a precipice, some thirty feet in height, falling into a rent in the basalt, from which it issues about a quarter of a mile below the falls and flows swiftly away down the Clackamas rapids, between pebbled shores, toward the sea. Just at these falls, on the east side of the river, lies Oregon City. It strolls backward and upward on the successive ascents of the hills for a mile or more, and downward along the rivers flow for an equal distance. Its business is mostly confined to that part of the city lying between the first escarpment and the river, which constitutes a bench of about forty rods in width, and

is nearly on a level with the water of the river above the falls. On the brink of the falls are situated the manufacturing establishments of the place, and here also is manufactured the electricity that drives much of the machinery and kindles many of the lights of Portland, twelve miles away. Oregon City has a population of about 5,000, and among its citizens are some of the best known and most influential of the State. Its churches and schools are excellent.

Oregon City was the home of Dr. John McLaughlin after he left the Hudson's Bay Company. He selected the land on the east side of the Willamette river, lying against the falls as his "claim" before the settlement of the possessory rights so long in dispute between the United States and England, and when that was finally decided became himself an American citizen that he might hold it legally. He became involved in a controversy in regard to it with Rev. A. F. Waller of the Methodist mission, the merits of which it is not necessary to discuss, but which was a source of annoyance to them both at that time and long thereafter, and has been the fruitful occasion of much fruitless discussion by many writers. It was so adjusted finally that substantial justice was probably secured. Doubtless much unjust prejudice against Dr. McLaughlin was felt by the missionaries and many of the early settlers because he had been the controlling spirit in the Hudson's Bay Company during the time when it was doing the most to make Oregon British instead of American. We have given our estimation of his action in this regard elsewhere, and need not repeat it here; nor would it serve any good purpose to detail the story of the personal controversies in which even good men became involved by these facts. The asperities then engendered have died away, and the men who indulged them have been assigned by the just consensus of public opinion their equal place side by side among those to whom Oregon owes an ever accumulating debt of gratitude. Dr. McLaughlin died and was buried at Oregon

City. In after years the Roman Catholic Church canonized him, and in its calendar he is known as St. McLaughlin,—a title to which he was more worthy than many more conspicuous "saints."

Oregon City has the historic distinction of being the place where the first Protestant church ever erected on the entire Pacific was built. It was under the administration of Rev. A. F. Waller and Rev. Gustavus Hines of the Methodist Episcopal mission that this was done, in 1842-'43. It was a plain wooden building, and though not now used as a church, is still standing, a full fifty years after its erection. Oregon City has the finest water power in Oregon, and before steam and electricity became the great motor powers, it was expected that it would be the Lowell or Manchester of the Pacific coast. It is and must remain an important and interesting place.

Proceeding up the valley of the Willamette river, on the eastern side of the stream, the next important city above Salem is

ALBANY,

about twenty-five miles from the capital. This city is the county seat of Linn county, generally considered the best agricultural county in the State. This county extends from the Cascade mountains westward to the Willamette river and has a variegated surface, largely prairie, and a very fruitful soil. The city is situated at the junction of the Callapooia with the Willamette river, where a rich prairie abuts against the river, and about fifty feet above it. It is very near the center of the great valley, and a vast outlook over prairie, and along the great mountain ranges on either side of the valley, is enjoyed by its people.

Albany is a very handsomely built city. Its churches are numerous and of very creditable architecture, and all its public buildings show the wealth and culture of the city. Its educational facilities are of the best, for, in addition to its excellent public schools, it has the Albany College, the leading educational institution of

the Presbyterian Church in Oregon. Its business is large, consisting of all the ordinary branches of trade, and besides it has very large milling establishments, it being in the center of one of the best wheat-growing sections of the State. Its water power is exceptionally good, the enterprise of its people having created a large canal, some twenty miles long, conveying the waters of the Santiam river, a bold, clear, sweet mountain stream, down through the wide prairies into the very heart of the city,—a thing of beauty and of utility, as well.

Albany is something of a railroad center, it being one of the most important stations on the Southern Pacific road, the point of junction of the Lebanon branch with the main line, and also the place where the Oregon Pacific crosses the Willamette river, and the Southern Pacific in its course eastward from Newport on Yaquina bay toward Boise City, and whatever may be its Atlantic connection. From these general statements it will be seen that Albany is not only now, but will always be, one of the most important cities of the State. Its population is about 8,000, and has a very excellent reputation for all that is superior in human life.

On the east side of the Willamette, as we proceed southward, are quite a number of important towns not ranking with the chief cities of the State, but all centers of a large local trade, and certain of a continuous if not a large and rapid growth. Near the head of the main valley, about 125 miles from Portland, we cross the river to the western side and are in

EUGENE.

This is the chief town and county seat of Lane county,—one of the largest, most diversified and important counties of the State. It extends from the summit of the Cascade range on the east, clear across the Willamette valley and Coast Range to the ocean, and includes a large area of the finest grain and fruit and grass land on the coast. For variety of productions, for ever-changing scenery, for clearness and abund-

ance of streams, it is doubted if any county of the Northwest can equal Lane. It has mountains and valleys, hills and plains, prairies and woodlands, everything to charm the eye, or furnish the aliment on which the Cæsars of a growing civilization need to feed. Snuggly embowered in the fir and oak foliage that fringe the easternmost point of "Grand Prairie," just where it touches the river, lies "Eugene." Around it on the east and south swings a cordon of hills, with timbered crests, swelling upward from either side, until they terminate directly south of the city, and about four miles away, in "Spencer's Butte," a sharp mountain peak that rises 1,500 feet above the plain on which the city stands. In appearance it is the "Lookout mountain" of Oregon, and the general aspects of the scene always remind us of the older "Lookout" that sentinels Chattanooga, and we feel like turning our ear to listen to the thunder of the "battle above the clouds."

Eugene is of the same grade of cities as Albany. Much that was said of that place would be equally well said of this. Perhaps, it lies farther from the great commercial metropolis, it has a more distinct business and social life of its own than the former city. Its business blocks, churches, residences, school-houses are about the same, nor do their populations greatly vary. But that in which the citizens of Eugene take most pride, is the State University, which the people of the place was enterprising and energetic enough to secure. They may well be proud of it, as it gives tone and character to the intellectual life of their fine and growing city. The buildings of the university are situated on a gentle hill, fairly overlooking the city, and from its streets present a very attractive appearance. The addition of its corps of professors and teachers, and of the three or four hundred young people, who resort there for intellectual training, imparts a decidedly intellectual flavor to the society of the place. The location of this city of seven or

eight thousand people, near the head of the Willamette valley, and in one of the most productive counties of Oregon, pledges it a sure and rapid growth.



CHAPTER XXIX.

OREGON IN 1893, CONTINUED—CITIES—TOWNS—COUNTIES.

CORVALLIS—ITS LOCATION—BENTON COUNTY—APPEARANCE OF THE CITY—^AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—MEANING OF NAME—DALLES—MCMINNVILLE—FOREST GROVE—HILLSBORO—ASTORIA—HISTORIC PLACE—LOCATION OF CITY—POPULATION—MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—THE DALLES—PENDLETON—LA GRANDE—BAKER CITY—SOUTHERN OREGON—ROSEBURG—GRANT'S PASS—ASHLAND—JACKSONVILLE—CHARACTERISTICS OF NAMES—NAMES OF COUNTIES—LINN—BENTON—POLK—DOUGLAS—LANE—CURRY—HISTORIES IN NAMES—BAKER GRANT—INDIAN NAMES—CLACKAMAS—MULTNOMAH—YAM HILL—KLAMATH—UMATILLA—WALLOWA—MALHEUR—WASCO—CLATSOP—COOR.

MOving northward, and down the Willamette valley, on the west side, the first town that ranks with those already named in importance is

CORVALLIS

in Benton county, and its capital town. Like all the others yet mentioned, this city is situated on the Willamette river, only a few miles above Albany. Corvallis lacked something of the advantages of the cities on the east side of the river from the fact that it did not lie on the through line of the Oregon & California railroad, though it had a branch line connecting it with Portland on the west side. Still this isolation turned aside all the through travel and strangers did not see the real beauty and attractiveness of the place. This is the point where the Oregon Pacific road strikes out of the valley westward through the Coast Range toward the ocean. Still it has no through connection, and hence is yet comparatively isolated.

The county of which this is the capital is not as large as Linn or Lane, but has many of the

characteristics of them both. The Coast Range crowds the river rather more closely near Corvallis than at any other point, but the foothills, as they gradually swell away in rounded upward curves toward the higher range beyond, have many features of exquisite grace and beauty of their own, and furnish a back ground of alluring beauty for the scenic setting of the little city before them.

Corvallis is a repose. It is quiet, restful, satisfied. Its atmosphere is that of contentment. There is little to stir its blood in the fever of struggle. It sits as a queen in her robes of state, placidly enjoying the homage of those who pay their homage at her feet. Among the beautiful town-sites of Oregon there are none more simply beautiful than this. Its streets are clean and heavily shaded with the maple of the Oregon woods, one of the most cooling and subduing of shades. All that goes to make up a lovely *ensemble* in a city of 8,000 or 4,000 people is found and seen here. And then Corvallis, like Eugene, has an institution in which it takes rightful delight, in the State Agricultural Col-

lege. Reference to it elsewhere precludes the necessity of speaking of it here further than that it is the special pride and ornament of Corvallis. In many respects this city is worthy of the name it bears, which, though it may smack somewhat of classic pedantry, is, in its meaning—heart of the valley—not altogether inappropriate to the place which it distinguishes.

Our journey is still northward down the valley, and it is not long until we pass out of Benton and into Polk county. Of this county

DALLAS

is the county town, though for size and business Independence is a close second, if it is not first. Dallas is the older, and being the capital of the county ever since its organization is entitled to the special notice of this page. Its location is twelve miles westward from Salem, the capital of the State, and several miles distant from the Willamette river. It lies close up to the Coast Range of mountains, which gives it a uniqueness among the Oregon cities that is not unpleasing. Its population reaches about that of Corvallis, though its business is hardly as extensive. Its resources are more within itself than are those of the other places we have named, as it has no public institutions to give it prominence or patronage. But as the capital of one of the best and most beautiful counties of the State it is worthy of this special notice.

MC MINNVILLE.

The city of McMinnville is the chief town of Yam Hill county, one of the specially favored agricultural counties of the State. It is in the midst of a rolling country, hardly hilly and yet not level, through which winds the Yam Hill river, the largest tributary of the Willamette on the west side, about midway between the Willamette and the foothills of the Coast Range. It is fifty miles from Portland. The west side branch of the Southern Pacific railroad passes through the place.

It is the seat of the McMinnville College, the chief educational institution of the Baptist Church in the State. While this is one of the smaller, it is one of the most delightful of cities of the State, both in the beauty of its situation and scenery, and its social and educational advantages.

In Washington county, lying next to Yam Hill, as we pass down the valley, there are two towns with about equal claims to special notice. One is

FOREST GROVE,

the seat of Pacific University, one of the best known schools of the State, and that has a very honorable and successful record. The school has built the little city, and hence it has many attractions in its society, as well as in its beautiful situation. The other town is

HILLSBOPO,

the county seat and a bright attractive, and desirable place of residence. It lies but about sixteen miles from Portland, in the midst of one of the earliest settled portions of Oregon, known in pioneer times as "Tualatin Plains." While neither of these towns ranks among the specially favored business locations of the State, they are rural and homelike, and are so contiguous to the commercial metropolis as to render them very desirable for quiet and retired homes.

On the Columbia river west of the Cascade mountains there is but one place in Oregon that belongs to the list of places we are considering, namely,

ASTORIA.

This, our readers know, is pre-eminently the historic place, of the whole Northwest. Long ago Astor's great mercantile enterprise and Irving's immortal genius canonized Astoria on the records of romance. Its location is about fifteen miles within the bar of the Columbia. From Tongue Point, a few miles above the city,

the river forms a bay, from five to ten miles in width, terminating on the west, where Cape Disappointment on the north and Cape Adams on the south guard the entrance of the mighty river. The city stands on the foot of a high and abrupt hill, which rapidly swells up into mountains on the south and east, and looks directly down toward the mouth of the river and the open Pacific. Not a small part of it is built on piers and piles, extending out over the tide flats and the margin of the bay. As all the seagoing vessels that visit Portland enter the mouth of the Columbia, the city has the appearance of a great commercial seaport. Unfortunately the city has no railroad connection, but a road has been projected, and much of it graded, and when this is completed it will add very greatly to the importance of the place. It has a population of about 10,000, and is the third largest city of the State. It is the center of the great Columbia river. Salmon trade, one of the most important commercial interests of the State. The scenery of Astoria is grand beyond description. The mighty river spreading almost like a sea before it, the vast timbered ranges that limit the distant vision, the capes that sentinel the river's exit to the ocean, —all combine to make a whole of unutterable magnificence. Astoria in her present prosperity and power, and certainly in her future promise and prospect, is worthy of her old romantic history.

Ascending the Columbia we go a full 200 miles, passing the whole width of the Coast Range, the Willamette valley and the Cascade range, before we reach a city in Oregon that takes rank among commercial centers, although we pass within six miles of Portland. We are then in the "Inland Empire" and at

THE DALLES.

If the Dalles were called Phoenix the name would be significant. Once and again and again the devouring fires have swept her to the ground, but again and again and again she has

risen from her ashes into greater strength and beauty than before. The Dalles is romantically situated on the south bank of the Columbia, and rises backward from the river up several terraces of basaltic hillside, toward the south. It has many fine residences and large blocks of fine business houses. Its situation controls the trade of a vast country stretching to the south and east, and makes it a place of large business. The population of the city is about 5,000, and they are an intelligent, energetic, and prosperous people.

In eastern Oregon on the Umatilla river, nestling close to the foot of the Blue mountains is

PENDLETON,

a city of 5,000 people, and the county seat of Umatilla county. In business, in social character, and in all those elements that go to make an inland city, Pendleton is like the others in the State of the same grade. Its location is central of a very large agricultural and grazing region. Its growth, mainly, has been in the last few years, but it has many fine public buildings, and very tasteful residences. Nature, as well as the enterprise of its people, assure its place as the largest city in Oregon between the Blue mountains and the Cascades. It is to the eastern side of the great valley between these ranges what the Dalles is to the western, and these two can have no future rivals.

Crossing the Blue mountains on the line of the Union Pacific railroad, a distance of fifty miles, we reach Grande Ronde valley and are at

LA GRANDE.

We have elsewhere spoken of the beauty and excellence of this valley, and need not repeat our statements here. The city is beautifully located just after entering the valley, and almost from the ends of its avenues the piny slopes of the Blue mountains spring away toward their blue pinnacles. The place is a railroad center, being where a branch of the Union Pacific leaves

the main line for the northward toward Snake river. In a few years the business and population of La Grande have greatly increased. It has reached a population of between five and six thousand and gives fair promise of being the largest city of eastern Oregon. Its local trade in grain and stock and lumber is very large and constantly increasing. It is a beautiful and prosperous city.

Fifty miles still eastward on the railroad line brings us to

BAKER CITY,

the capital of Baker county, which is also a place of five or six thousand inhabitants. This is the center of the largest mining interests of eastern Oregon. Indeed, while Baker county has considerable agricultural and pastoral interests, its placer and quartz mines have always been its pride and boast. Undoubtedly many of the richest mining properties of the coast are in this county, and Baker City is the center of their trade. This has made it what was considered the best business point in eastern Oregon.

The city is on a level plain, on both sides of Powder river, and very near the upper end of the Powder river valley. Near by are the mountains, within whose rock ribs the precious ores are hid. It is a well-built, prosperous, and energetic city.

The character of the country is such in southern Oregon as to preclude the building of many large cities, certainly until its great fruit capabilities are more extensively developed. Still it has a few places that are crowding forward toward the rank of those we had named in this chapter. Roseburg, the county seat of Douglas county, is a beautiful and thriving town, located on the Umpqua river among oak and fir covered hills. It is two hundred miles south of Portland, on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Still farther south is Grant's Pass, and there in the Rogue river valley Ashland and Jacksonville, all of which rank well in the large class of places that rank just below

the chief centers that we have named. Towns of this rank can be counted by the hundred in every part of the State, but our limits forbid even a catalogue of them. In closing the chapter it may be truthfully said of the cities and towns of Oregon that for the intelligence of their people, the range of their business, the excellence of their institutions of learning, and the number of their benevolent associations and churches, they are the equal of those of any other State of the Union.

The observant reader has discovered a history in the names of the cities, and especially of the counties of which we have written in this chapter. The cities have largely personal and local names. Some of them were given to honor, either the founders of the towns, or some prominent pioneer whose virtues or fame his admirers desired to monument in this way. Some of them were given to celebrate the former home of the men who, chanced to have the privilege of conferring the name. Of the former class is Roseburg, from its founder, Mr. John Rose; Eugene, from its founder, Mr. Eugene Skinner. Of the latter is Salem, Albany, Salem, Portland, those who named them chancing to have come from Albany, New York, Salem, Massachusetts, or Portland, Maine.

In the names of the counties there is a political and patriotic history and an aboriginal one as well. Among the older counties are "Linn" and "Benton" and "Polk" and "Douglas" and "Lane" and "Curry." These names are redolent of the times when the "Oregon question" stirred the purpose and fired the heart of the entire nation: Linn, the sweet and pure and manly senator from Missouri, who led the Senate in patriotic vindication of the claim of the United States to Oregon, and is the advocacy of measures justice and encouragement, to the hardy pioneers of this, then isolated region. Linn county is his monument in Oregon; and "Benton," the stalwart, indomitable, lofty Benton, whose comprehension of the great "question," and whose prevision of the coming greatness of Oregon, were complete and pro-

phetic. Benton county is the proof that Oregon will never forget him. And how the "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" rings out again in Polk, when this war-cry consigned the incomparable "Harry, of the West" to the retirements of Ashland, and put James K. Polk in the presidential chair. And "Douglas," erst and long the political idol of half a nation; brilliant, aggressive, one of Oregon's early and stanchest friends. And "Jackson"—there has been but one—whose name was early given to a county as rugged and yet as true as was his nature. Then "Lane" repeats the story of the regard Oregon once bore for the man whose name she gave to one of her most beautiful and populous regions. So "Curry" celebrates a character of no mean repute through a long and important era of Oregon's Territorial history,—a man, who as secretary and governor, won the regards of his party and of the State in no ordinary degree. These were all Democratic heroes, and these names were given when that party ruled the hour in Oregon.

Then came another hour, and names of another galaxy rose above the horizon. "Baker," the patriotic citizen, the peerless orator and brave soldier, the martyr to liberty, is in our thought, and Ball's Bluff throbs again with the sheeted fire that laid him low; and "Union," the wrench and tug of war to break the bonds that held our States into a united nationality and felt again pulling at our heartstrings. Then Oregon's voice was for "Union." And though last named, far from being the last either in the love which it testifies or the greatness it enshrines, "Grant,"—Donelson and Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Petersburg and Appomattox are wrapped up in that monosyllable; and that is why the name lies upon this county of rugged and storied grandeur. These are all great names, and they have in them a history that will grow fresher as the ages grow older over the "rocks and rills, the woods and templed hills" of Oregon.

Another class of nomenclature is where the Indian names of localities or tribes are retained and now designate counties or towns.

There are not many of them, not as many as we could wish. In the Willamette valley there are but two counties, Clackamas and Multnomah, that bear undisputed Indian names. These both designated Indian tribes formerly residing there and also water-courses. The first was and is the name of a very beautiful little river that rises in Mount Jefferson, one of the great snowy peaks of the Cascade range, and after a flow of over a hundred miles, through a mountain gorge of great wildness and yet of great beauty enters the Willamette about ten miles above the city of Portland. Near its mouth lived the Clackamas tribe of Indians; in 1834 to '40 a numerous tribe, but of which now not one remains upon its waters. In the name of "Clackamas" county their memory is perpetuated.

"Multnomah" was the Indian designation of that point of the Willamette river that flows west of the old Wapato, now Sauviere island, which is just at the mouth of the Willamette, having that river on the east for about four miles, the Columbia on the north for fifteen miles and the "Multnomah" on the west for eighteen miles. It is a deep, navigable channel, 200 or 300 feet wide. Along this stream, on both sides, resided the "Multnomahs," and they gave name to Multnomah county, in which is situated the chief city of the Northwest.

Whether "Yam Hill" is an Indian name purely or not, seems to be a matter of doubt. If it is what was its specific application is so much a myth as to be very uncertain. The word names one of the finest counties of the State.

In southern Oregon there is one county, Umpqua, whose name is distinctly and clearly Indian, and formerly designated both a river and a tribe. The Umpqua river is a bold, rollicking mountain torrent, flowing from the western slopes of the Cascade range through a region singularly and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys and mountain ranges, directly to the sea. On it resided the "Umpquas," their habitations extending from its mouth to its source.

Klamath county bears the name of what was

formerly a large and fierce and treacherous tribe, inhabiting about the lake of that name in southeastern Oregon. In the Indian murders and murders of more than a quarter of a century the name of a Klamath came to be a synonym of what was to be most hated and dreaded in Indian character, and in the name as applied to the county that bears it this red and bloody history is perpetual.

In the northern part of eastern Oregon is Umatilla county. This is the Indian name of a small river that rises in the Blue mountains and flowing westerly for nearly a hundred miles through one of the most charming regions of the State, enters the Columbia about thirty miles below old Fort Walla Walla, at the mouth of the Walla Walla river. There was no Indian tribe of that name, though, in a general way, the Indians residing upon that stream came to be called Umatillas by the whites, to designate their locality. This was the country of the "Cayuses," whose favorite residence was on this stream, near where the city of Pendleton is now situated. The rhythm of the name is emulated in the beauty of the county that bears it, which is in many parts a poem written in rounded hills and sparkling waters, overbent by the bluest and deepest skies.

Wallowa county is called after the Indian name of one of the most beautiful valleys embowered within the green embraces of the Blue mountains. It was the home of Joseph, the wonderful Nez Perces chieftain, a part of whose story is told in our chapters on Indian wars. The name is as musical as the soft rippling of the beautiful stream that sings down the center of the forty miles of jeweled loveliness called "Wallowa valley."

Malheur county, the easternmost county of the State, has not an Indian, but a French name. Exactly when or by whom the stream from which the county is named received its appellation is probably not now known. It signifies "unfortunate," or "unlucky," and was probably named by some party of French Canadian voyageurs, who experienced some un-

toward accident at its mouth on Snake river. The choice that gave the county this name, while locally appropriate enough, was not aesthetically fortunate, as some superstitious people might feel that the misfortunes that gave the stream its name would cling as well to the county that inherited it.

Wasco county, lying along the eastern base of the Cascade mountains, south of "La Dalles," of the old voyageurs, was named from a local band of the fiercest freebooters of the Columbia. They resided about the mouth of the little stream called Mill creek, one of a hundred Mill creeks in Oregon. Their village on this stream, about a mile above its mouth, was called "Kacelas-co," and about ten miles up the Columbia, at "La Dalles" proper, were the villages of "Tekin" and "Wiam." Wasco, though a pleasant name, and without any sinister significance, seems to have been a corruption or contraction of some former Indian name, and to have had a comparatively local application.

Clatsop county, immediately south of the Columbia river, bears an Indian name, about which there can be no dispute. Lewis and Clarke spent the winter of 1805-'06 among the "Clatsops," a few miles south of where Astoria now is. From time beyond civilized record the name has distinguished both a locality and a people, and it will, with eminent propriety, carry down the history of a once strong tribe of the aboriginal people of this coast, to the latest generations.

Coos county had its name from the Indians that inhabited it on the bay of that name, if indeed the Indians did not take their name from the bay. It lies in the southwestern corner of the State, on the coast of the Pacific.

In the names of these counties and places we trace significant intimations of history, as well as political and social predilections, reminding us that as the ancient peoples of the older world left the monuments of their existence and changes on river and mountain, on altar and battle-field, so these people, now decayed and soon to be gone hence, left the monuments

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G. T. Shattuck.

of theirs on the streams and hills, and even on the political divisions of Oregon.

JUDGE ERASMUS D. SHATTUCK, one of New England's most honored sons, who, by personal effort has arisen to prominence and distinction in his adopted State, was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, December 31, 1824. His ancestry emigrated from Belgium to New England early in the eighteenth century, locating at Pepperell, Massachusetts, whence the different branches of the family diverged. Uncle Nathaniel Shattuck was a classmate of Daniel Webster, and was a distinguished mathematician, and, later, was a competent lawyer and reliable adviser of New Hampshire. Oliver Shattuck, father of our subject, and his worthy wife, Sally (Start) Shattuck, located in Vermont, where his father followed an agricultural life, and also was Justice of the Peace and Judge, in which capacity he settled the grievances and established principles of order and justice throughout the community.

It was amidst these surroundings that our subject passed his boyhood, pursuing his preparatory course of study at the common school and Bakersfield Academy. In 1844 he entered Vermont University, at Burlington, pursuing the full classical course, and graduating in 1848. While in college, he was dependent on his own resources for means to pursue his studies, and during his vacations and also during some of the school session, he taught school, having either private classes in the village, or teaching in the country. Notwithstanding these additional duties, he completed his college course in the prescribed time, and graduated as third in his class. He was then employed for a year as teacher of Latin and mathematics in Bakersfield Academy. In 1849 he obtained a situation in Georgia in the Newman Seminary, located about twenty-five miles from Atlanta, and the following year was likewise engaged at Laurel, Maryland. He devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law, and on his return to the North, in 1851, he entered the law office of Parmelee & Fitch, of Malone, New York. In the spring of 1852 he went to New York city, where he entered the office of Abner Benedict, where he continued his preparatory studies, and was finally admitted to the bar in October of the same year.

While looking about for a place of settlement, he decided upon Oregon, which was, at that time, almost unknown. Desiring congenial companionship in the new country, he was married, in Fletcher, Vermont, on December 27, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Armstrong. Together they embarked from New York, January 5, 1853, via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived at Portland, which was a small settlement in the woods, on the fifteenth of February. They then proceeded to Oregon City on a little river steamer, paying \$3 each for fare, and \$1 for each trunk. Mr. Shattuck was principally engaged during the next four years in teaching in Oregon City, and also as Professor of Ancient languages in the Pacific University at Forest Grove. In 1855 he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Washington county, and in 1856, was made Probate Judge of the same county. In 1857 he was elected delegate from Washington county to the Constitutional Convention, taking an active part in framing the constitution of the State. In the fall of 1857 he removed to Portland, where he formed a partnership with David Logan, a brilliant lawyer and pioneer of 1850, commencing here the active practice of law. The Judge entered earnestly into the duties of his profession, and was very successful, soon acquiring a high reputation for legal ability and eloquence in debate. As a result of his increasing popularity, he was elected, in 1858, to represent Multnomah and Washington counties at the final session of the Oregon Territorial Legislature. After this, his fame was established, and services were in continual demand by his county and his State. In 1861 he was appointed United States District Attorney, and, in 1862, was elected Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts for the Fourth Judicial District. The latter office he held until November, 1867, when he resigned. In 1874 he was again elected Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and served until the reorganization of the State Judiciary by the Legislative Act of 1878. In 1886, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for Department No. 1, in the Fourth District, a position he still acceptably fills. Besides these offices, Judge Shattuck has served, at different times, in various minor capacities, doing able work in all. He was at one time a member of the Portland City Council, doing much to advance the welfare of the city. He was for some time a member of the Board of Directors of the Portland

School District, his extended and varied experience in that line, amply fitting him to serve the best interests of the community. Being a man of education, we naturally find him as one of the founders and trustees of the Portland Library, which has many thousand valuable and some rare books, on all subjects of possible interest to any one of its many subscribers.

Owing to failing health, in 1881, Judge Shattuck took a brief respite from the arduous duties of his profession, seeking in rural life a rest from so many years of continuous activity. He purchased a farm of 300 acres near the metropolis, reclaiming 100 acres from the primeval forest, for which this State is so famous, all of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has since sold a large part of this property, but still retains a country home, to whose welcome retreat he frequently withdraws to find that relaxation from mental pursuits, so necessary to all thus engaged, if a long life is expected, or eminently satisfactory work desired.

Judge and Mrs. Shattuck have four intelligent and clever children: Ira, Henry, Lucy and Oscar, and two deceased.

Politically, the Judge was originally a Whig, but, upon the organization of the Republican party, became an ardent advocate of its principles, remaining such until 1872, when he favored the election of Greeley. At that time he ran as Elector on the independent ticket, since when he has been independent rather than partisan, acting chiefly with the Democratic party.

In the distinctive feature of his life, that of public service, he has won the confidence and respect of his fellow-men, always subserving the best interests of the community to the extent of his ability. As a studious reader, profound thinker and earnest, logical talker, he is distinguished. His mind is judicial in tone, and the harmony between mental and moral forces is complete. In civil and civil life, he is eminently esteemed for unswerving fidelity and integrity, and for supreme justice tempered with benevolence. No man has contributed more to the establishment and maintenance of the high character of the judicial tribunals than he, and no one has done more to advance the material and moral welfare of the community or the State.



LORIN J. LAMB, one of the most energetic young business men of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, August 1, 1852. His father, George W. Lamb, was a native of the same county and State, born February 2, 1815, and married Sarah K. Durkey of the same county, born February 17, 1817. They removed to Ohio in 1858, when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age, where he was reared and educated. He later engaged himself to learn the trade of carpenter. His father was occupied in farming, having bought land in Wood county, and there his parents are living in the enjoyment of good health.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were parents of four children, as follows: G. O. and C. E., who have adjoining farms near Minneapolis; Caroline married Jacob Stahl and now lives near her parents in Wood county; O. H. is a farmer and holds the office of County Commissioner of Wood county. When Lorin was but twenty-one years of age he had learned his trade and worked in a sash and door manufactory in Minneapolis, and lived there until 1887, when he came West and settled in Baker City.

At this place Mr. Lamb engaged in contracting and building and has erected some of the finest residences in this city, the one at the head of Court street for Dr. Dodson, at a cost of \$5,000, is a sample of his taste and skill. In August, 1889, the Consolidated Lumber Company of Baker City was organized with a capital of \$75,000, having as officers, W. P. Crabill as president, and the subject of this sketch as one of the directors. The company owns a large manufactory for all kinds of work in wood, and have planing mills, also sawmills, taking their lumber right from the growing tree on until it is converted into doors, sash, blinds or anything made of wood. The company owns a large tract of timber land. Our subject is able to himself carry a tree from the forest through every stage until it fills its place in a house or building of any kind. About 150 men are employed all of the time at a cost of some \$400 per day. The company has now connected with their business that of woven wire fencing. Mr. Lamb has charge of the manufacturing depot of the mill as he is a skilled workman and thoroughly understands the business in all its branches.

Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Anna E. Clack, of Minneapolis, November 15, 1885.

She was born in Port Huron, Michigan, August 20, 1866, and she and her husband have one little girl, Myrtle B., born in Minneapolis, October 19, 1886.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Lamb went out into the world alone, without means. All that he possesses he has earned by his own perseverance and application to business, and in this way he is an example to others who may grow up under the same circumstances. He has made of himself an important factor in the business circles of Baker City, owns other property outside of his interest in the mills, has a beautiful city residence and is interested in some very fine mines. Politically, he is a Republican; socially a member of the Knights of Pythias and is V. C. of that order. As an item of historical interest in this connection we may mention that one of the members of the body guard of General Washington was the great-grandfather of our subject.

LORRIN H. ANDREWS, one of the representative farmers of Clackamas county, residing on a fine farm one and a half miles south of Oregon City, is a native of the State of Ohio, born March 31, 1837. His father, John Andrews, was born in the State of Connecticut in the year of 1801, his ancestors being early settlers of New England. His father married Miss Charlotte Moore, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1802. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, eleven of whom were reared to maturity, and all but four are now living. The father was reared on a farm and educated in the Western Reserve College of Ohio, and became a Presbyterian minister and spent his entire life in preaching the gospel of the living God. This good man died in his seventy-seventh year in Iowa, and his wife passed away when eighty-four years of age in Florida, at the home of one of her sons. They left their children the heritage of a good name.

Our subject was the ninth of the family, and was educated at the Hudson College, after which he took a business course, graduating from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Chicago. Since that time his life has been devoted chiefly to farming. His first farm of eighty acres was located in Mason county, Illinois, in addition to which he had town property and a home in Mason City. From that latter place he

removed to Iowa, in 1868, and purchased 320 acres in Cass county, which he improved, residing on it for eight years, during which time he made of it a valuable farm. Owing to failure of health he was obliged to sell his property and come to Oregon, making the trip in 1877. After his arrival his first home was at Woodburn, Marion county, where he resided for five years, endeavoring to recover his health. He then came to Oregon City and purchased 145 acres of land, which forms a portion of his present holdings. It was a portion of the old Vance donation claim. Since this time he has added to his possessions until he owns 382 acres at this place, 220 acres near Oswego. At one time he owned the 160 acre tract that is now the town of Tremont, and he still owns 100 lots in the town of Lorrington, joining the town of Woodstock,—all suburban towns of Portland.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Martha E. Phinney, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1840, a daughter of Dr. M. C. Phinney, of Maine. To this union three children have been added: Charles P., at home; Lyman B. and Henry A., at college in Corvallis. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and children are members of the Congregational Church at Oregon City, in which he is one of the Deacons. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has not been a politician, as he has never sought or desired office. He and his family are very highly regarded by all their neighbors, while he is esteemed for his integrity and is entirely deserving of his prosperity, which has been brought about by his own efforts.

EDWARD E. CONLEY, a prominent resident of Island City, Oregon, was born in Jefferson, Illinois, August 15, 1863, and came West with his father when but a small boy (see sketch of A. B. Conley). Our subject attended the public school in Kansas during the two years that his father resided in that State and after coming to Oregon he entered the Ascension school at the little town of Cove, later becoming a pupil at La Grande University. He remained with his father on the farm until after he became of age, but in 1887 returned to Illinois to pay a visit to his relatives for the first time since he left there a small boy. During this time he became acquainted with a charm-

ing young lady, Miss Rose Smith, to whom he was married April 12, 1888. She was born in Illinois, November 5, 1860, a daughter of William H. and Dicey Jane (Arnold) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Illinois in 1833. His wife was born, February 8, 1833, and the latter died, August 18, 1886, leaving a family of six children, Mrs. Conley being the second child. Two of her brothers are now in Oregon. The names of the Smith children are as follows: Ben; Rose, Prior, Lee, Curren, Johnney, and Eva, wife of Robert Fathing.

The subject of this sketch is the third child of A.B. and Josiea Conley. He now owns 450 acres, 100 of which is in small grain, besides a stock of seventy-five head of horses, among which are some very fine imported Clydesdale horses. He also has some fine Durham cattle. Mr. Conley is a very fine business man, although he has been considerably assisted by his kind father. Mr. Conley, Sr., was confident of his ability to manage his own affairs before he entrusted him with so large an amount of property. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Conley has resulted in the birth of his two little boys: William Tach Conley, born January 25, 1889; and Burl Lee, born October 24, 1890. Mr. Conley has served as Director of his school district for the past two years. In politics he is a Republican and is in a fair way to become one of the leading men of his county.

ISAAC SELLING, deceased, who was for many years, one of the most prominent and greatly esteemed merchants of Oregon City, was a native of Germany, where he was born November 11, 1830. His parents were Germans and his father was a reputable merchant in his native land.

The subject of this sketch, when a boy, assisted in his father's store, but at the early age of sixteen years came to the United States. He clerked for three or four years in New Orleans, coming, in 1851, to Sonora, California, where he embarked in the general merchandise business. He continued successively in that enterprise for twelve years, when he sold out, and came to Oregon City, where, in 1867, he engaged in the same business, in which he successfully continued until the time of his death, on January 23, 1890. He had been in active business for thirty-nine years, and his success was due to

his energy, thorough knowledge of his business to every detail of which he gave the most careful scrutiny, and to his honorable methods, which inspired confidence, and enabled him to build up a large and lucrative trade.

He was married, in 1857, to Miss Bertha Garde, an estimable lady and a native of Germany. They had six children, the widow and a son and daughter, Simon L. and Rose, now surviving.

The business is still continued under the able management of his son, and, out of honor to the father, is still conducted in his name. The son, Mr. Samuel L. Selling, is a native son of Oregon, and reflects credit on the land of his birth, being strictly honorable, highly progressive and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business. He was born in McMinnville, July 16, 1867, being but eight months of age when his parents removed to Oregon City, where he was reared and educated, after which he was thoroughly taught the mercantile business in his father's store. His father early inculcated in the son the strictest rules of business integrity, by the continued practice of which, this young man has rapidly risen to a prominent position among business men of his city.

The Fatherland has sent to America many superior men and women, who have been distinguished by intelligence, honor and morality. All of these qualities met in a happy combination in the subject of this sketch, who died mourned by all as a truly worthy and good man.

ISAAC WILSON BERRY, Warden of Oregon's State Penitentiary, is a most capable and courteous official, and is eminently fitted for the position he occupies. He is a native of the State of Indiana, born at Delphi, Carroll county, March 18, 1851. Alexander M. Berry, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. He married Miss Mary Ann Wilson, and there were born to them in Indiana two children. In 1852 Mr. Berry crossed the plains to Oregon, and engaged in mining in Jackson county, and in Del Norte county, California. After five years of fair success in this industry, he determined to make his home on the Pacific coast, and sent for his wife and two children, who made the journey by way of Panama in 1857. He continued mining for three years, and in 1860, removed to Jacksonville, Oregon;

here he purchased 160 acres of land and turned his attention to agriculture. Three children were added to the family after they came to Oregon. Isaac Wilson Berry is the oldest of the five children. He was given the advantage of a good education in the schools of Corvallis, and in 1870 started out in life to meet its responsibilities on his own account. He followed the vocation to which he had been reared, and was a successful husbandman until 1887, when he received the appointment of assistant warden of the State Penitentiary; he served in this capacity four years, and in 1891 was promoted to the position he now holds. His wide experience gained in the office of assistant has been invaluable to him; there he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the management of this great institution, and has shown superior executive ability.

Mr. Berry was united in marriage November 19, 1879, to Miss Dora L. Cardwell, a native of the State of Iowa, and of this union two interesting children have been born.



CAPTAIN J. W. GANONG, of Company F, Oregon National Guards, an esteemed native son of Oregon, and an active business man of Oregon City, was born in Portland, October 1, 1862.

His father, Charles W. Ganong, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1837, and is a descendant of a French gentleman who came to the colonies with General La Fayette, and who fought in the Revolution. The father of the subject of our sketch accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1838, being then one year old. From there they moved to New York, afterward removing again to St. Louis, where they remained until 1852, when they came to California, thence to Oregon in 1859. Here their son Charles, father of the subject of our sketch, married Miss Elizabeth B. Allen, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. William Allen, a prominent pioneer of Oregon. They had six children, four of whom survive, all living in Oregon City, near which the parents also reside.

The Captain accompanied his parents to Oregon City when he was two years of age. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and at the age of thirteen was unusually large and robust, and commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked about

six years, when he was given a position in the Portland Flouring Mill as warehouse man. After a year's faithful service, he was promoted to the position of salesman, in which capacity he had charge of the sale of the flour and feed sold at the mill. After another year spent in this work, he became bookkeeper for the establishment, in which position he remained for five years. He then became the agent of the company, which position he now holds, enjoying the entire confidence and the highest esteem of the company with which he has been so many years.

On the organization of Company F of the Oregon National Guards, he was one of the first to join, and June 26, 1889, was appointed First Sergeant, in which capacity he served until April, 1891, when he was elected First Lieutenant, which position he held until February 22, 1892, when he became Captain. This company is composed of sixty of the most vigorous and best formed young men of Oregon City, of good record and reliability. They are thoroughly equipped and uniformed, and are a credit to the city. The Captain possesses great physical strength, makes a fine appearance, and can be relied upon at all times and places.

He was married December 28, 1887, to Miss Martha E. Field, a highly esteemed lady, a native of New York, and of English parentage.

The Captain is an attentive and thoroughly experienced business man, is eminently public-spirited, taking a deep interest in the advancement of his city and State, of both of which he is deservedly proud, and is very popular among his fellow-men.



JOHN KENWORTHY, a worthy pioneer of the Pacific coast, is a native of Leeds, England, born in 1819. His parents were James and Hannah (Palliser) Kenworthy, both English, who came to the United States in 1826, settling in New York, where they brought up their six children to years of maturity. Father Kenworthy was a spinner and weaver, and a manufacturer of woolen cloths. In England they were Episcopalians. He died in Poughkeepsie, and his wife survived him two years.

Mr. Kenworthy, our subject, was reared in Poughkeepsie and attended the public schools, learned the trade of wood-turner and followed

it most of the time until his thirty-fourth year. Then he came to California, and at San Francisco he was employed at his trade. Later he was engaged in running a sawmill and flour-mills. In 1865 he came to Portland, and was appointed Steward of the Asylum for the Insane, which important position of trust he held for nineteen years, making a faithful and upright record, to which he has reason to look back with just pride.

He was fortunate enough to foresee, to some extent, the growth and importance of Portland, and made judicious investments, which have resulted in placing him in a position of independence; and he has made numerous profitable real-estate transactions in Portland. During some of his early purchases he bought four blocks in East Portland, on L street, and from Ninth to Eleventh streets, for \$1,000; those blocks he afterward sold, and they are now valued at \$20,000 each. He has retained considerable valuable property, erected a number of buildings, etc., and in this way has contributed to the growth and development of the east side of the city.

Mr. Kenworthy was married in 1875, to Miss Mary L. Paxton, a native of New York, and they have a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy occupy a nice residence of their own, on the corner of Fourteenth and East Pine streets. Mr. Kenworthy is a member of the Board of Directors of the Portland Hospital, and he has taken great interest in the same. For two years he served as its superintendent, gratuitously. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and has represented the lodge at the Grand Lodge and also at the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and he has also been Grand Master of the order for the State of Oregon. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now a Trustee in that religious body, and he has liberally aided in the construction of their beautiful church edifice,—to the extent of \$6,000. He is a worthy and reliable citizen, a man of generous impulses, and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends.



 **ANDREW JACKSON KNOTT**, a worthy and successful pioneer of Oregon, came to this State in 1850. He was born in Ohio, November 25, 1834, the son of Joseph Knott,

who was a native of New Jersey, born in 1809, of ancestry who were early settlers of the colonies. Joseph Knott emigrated to Ohio in 1830, being one of the early settlers of Dayton. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Wilson, a native of Monmouth, New Jersey, and had six children, two of whom are living, namely: Mrs. E. J. Finnican, who resides in San Francisco, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Knott spent the first fifteen years of his life in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. In 1850, when fifteen years of age, he came with his father and the family to Oregon, starting from Fairfield, Iowa, with ox teams, one of which Mr. Knott drove across the plains. He first saw the city of Portland in the fall of 1850. This family located at the town of Canbyville, in Douglas county, and engaged in mining and trading in miners' supplies. At length they removed to Scottsburg, where they continued their trade, and also engaged in packing supplies to the mines. In 1854 the Knotts purchased 1,600 acres of land in Douglas county and engaged in stock-raising until 1858, when they sold the land and stock, and came to Portland and engaged in the butcher business in Portland, on the corner of Ash and Front streets, which he continued until 1860. Then he engaged in mining in the eastern part of the State, and in stock driving to the mines, following this for several years. He still retains large and valuable mining interests. In 1861 they purchased the Stark street ferry, the first that was permanently established across the Willamette river at Portland, and this he has continued to own and conduct ever since, in partnership with his brother. Their father died in 1884, and their mother died in 1874.

The parents always treated the Indians with kindness, and as long retained their good will. Much of the trouble with the Indians, if not the most of it, arose from the bad acts of white men. Mr. Knott, our subject, knew the Indians well and could speak their language fluently. He often took an active part in suppressing Indian outbreaks. At one time he was Indian interpreter for General Lane, and his services as a soldier in all the wars with the Indians was of great service to the Territory and State. He also made himself of much value to the early settlers in locating them on lands with which he was familiar.

He is now largely interested in city property, and in the new towns on the sound, where he has

faith that the growth will be rapid. He has built for himself and family a fine residence, and has done his share in building up the beautiful city of Portland.

He was married in 1853, to Miss Mary E. Tibbetts, a native of Indiana, and has had eleven children, three of whom are deceased, all born in Oregon, the living are named as follows: Annie, who is now Mrs. Fred M. Stephens; Gordon H., married and a business man in Portland; Walter, married and living here; Lizzy, who is the wife of Lute C. McCormick, residing in Portland; Mollie, who married John W. Phalon; Harry H., George G. and Sada.

Mr. Knott is a man of genial and cordial disposition, liberal and enterprising, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends in the State, of which he has so long been a resident.

CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD, assistant United States Attorney, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born at Pittsfield, Warren county, June 14, 1866. His father, Olvin A. Lockwood, was a prominent business man and a leading merchant of that city. His mother, Barbara (Dalrymple) Lockwood, was descended from one of the old and distinguished families of the Keystone State. Mrs. Lockwood died in 1871, and the following year Mr. Lockwood removed to Northfield, Rice county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. At the end of that time he removed to California and after living a short time in that State, he settled in Roseburg, Oregon, in 1876. In 1878 he located at Eugene, where he still resides.

Charles E. Lockwood is the youngest of three children, he having two sisters, Minnie L. Washburne and Mrs. W. T. Eakin, residing at Eugene. His primary education was received in the district schools of Minnesota, and later he attended the common schools of California and Oregon; he graduated from the public schools at Eugene in 1881, and then entered the Oregon State University; his studies were carried on there, with some interruptions, until 1886, when he took up the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge George S. Washburne, a prominent member of the bar; he studied law and continued the studies of which he was

making a speciality at the university, until January, 1889, when he was appointed Clerk of the Public Land Committee of the Oregon Senate. In March, 1889, he resumed his law studies in the office of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon, at Portland and with A. C. Woodecock, at Eugene, and also took a course in the law department of the Oregon State University, and later was graduated therein. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1889, before the Supreme Court at Salem, after which he located at Portland and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Upon the recommendation of the United States Attorney, F. P. Mays, and the Oregon delegation in Congress, in September, 1890, Mr. Lockwood was appointed by the Attorney General of the United States, Assistant United States Attorney, for the District of Oregon, and is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office. He has made a most efficient officer, and is rapidly winning a position among the prominent members of the bar of the State. He belongs to Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and for several years has been an active member of the Oregon National Guard. He is a young man of superior ability, and has every prospect of gaining prominence in his profession.

CYRUS A. DOLPH, an eminent jurist and president of the Oregon State Bar Association, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born, in Havana, Schuyler county, on September 27, 1840. His ancestors were originally from France, emigrating to the colonies in the early history of the country, to enjoy that liberty of conscience, which was denied them in their native land. His great-grandfather, Abda Dolph, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1740, serving with distinction in the Revolutionary war, as did also his brother Charles Dolph, to whom Congress voted the thanks of the country for military service. Joseph Dolph, grandfather of our subject, settled at White Hall, in the State of New York, and there Chester V. Dolph, the father of our subject, was born, in 1812. Afterward the family moved to a place called Do phsburg, after the family name, which is in what is now known as Schuyler county, in the same State. His

father married Eliza Vanderbilt, a native of New York, a descendant of the Vanderbilts of that city.

Our subject was educated in the schools of his county, which he left at the age of eighteen, after which he taught in different schools of his county during 1859, 1860 and 1861. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, from which he was discharged at Walla Walla, in October, 1862, whence he came to Portland, where he has since resided. While teaching, he began the study of law, which he continued in Portland, being admitted to the bar in 1866, after which he practiced his profession in this, his chosen city. In June, 1869, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for City Attorney, being elected by a large majority. He served in this capacity for the full term of two years, his administration of the office being eminently satisfactory to his constituents. In 1874, during his temporary absence from the city, he was nominated by the Republican Convention for the Lower House of the Legislature, but declined to become a candidate. Two years later he was tendered the nomination for Senator, which he also declined. In 1891, he was solicited to accept the appointment of Circuit Judge of the North Judicial Circuit, and notwithstanding he was unanimously indorsed by the best citizens of the States of the Northwest, he respectfully declined the high honor, feeling that if he accepted, it would be a life work, and would interfere with the plans which he had marked out for the future of himself and family. Since his residence in Portland, he has been identified with most of the principal corporations, which have been organized for the development of the metropolis and State. He is now vice-president of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, of the Oregon Improvement Company, and was one of the founders of the Portland Savings Bank, also of the Commercial National Bank of Portland, being for several years a director in, and the attorney for both of these banks. He was for a number of years a director in the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and during the years of 1883 and 1884 was the general attorney for that company. He was also a director in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, from 1883 to 1889.

Since 1883, he has been the senior member of the firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory &

Simon, all lawyers of reputation for legal acumen and ability. Mr. Dolph's professional practice has been lucrative, and he has largely invested in the desirable property of the vicinity.

He was married on June 24, 1874, to Miss Eliza Cardinell, a native of Canada, daughter of Charles Cardinell, of French-Huguenot ancestry. They have three children, all born in Portland, viz.: Joseph N., Hazel M. and William Vanderbilt.

He is a Republican in politics, but being devoid of political aspirations, has consistently refused to allow himself to become a candidate for office. By close attention to business, conscientious and persevering work, he has attained an enviable position in his profession. In his relations with others he is steadfast in friendship, considerate of their feelings, scrupulously careful of their rights, and conscientious in all his actions and relations, and has earned the esteem, which he enjoys, of the community and State at large.



DR. J. J. FISHER, the pioneer druggist of the city of Albina, now a portion of Portland, was born in Linn county, Missouri, in 1841. His parents, Daniel and Mary A. (Chapman) Fisher, were natives of Indiana and Virginia, respectively. They emigrated to Missouri in 1837, and there Mr. Fisher passed the rest of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. After his death, which occurred in 1843, Mrs. Fisher returned to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where his family resided.

In Tippecanoe county the subject of our sketch attended school and at the age of eighteen began teaching. He worked his way through the Tippecanoe Battle Ground Institute, and had almost completed his course when the war of the Rebellion came on in 1861.

The following September he enlisted in the First Regiment of the United States Mechanic Fusiliers, commanded by Colonel J. W. Wilfon. This regiment was to perform mechanical work in building bridges, barracks, etc., and was enlisted for three years. After they had spent six months in building barracks at Chicago, the Government wished to send them to the front, at which discord was engendered in the regiment and they were discharged. In

1862 Mr. Fisher again enlisted, this time for thirty days, his company being engaged against guerrilla warfare in Kentucky. The time of his enlistment having expired, he returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out. He then went home and, finding that two of his brothers had enlisted for three years, remained to take care of his mother and the family, and again engaged in teaching. In 1865 he entered the office of Dr. C. Angel, at Pittsburg, Indiana, and engaged in the study of medicine, continuing with his preceptor until 1869, in the meantime attending lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1869 he commenced practice at Iroquois, Illinois, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Central City, Nebraska, and there continued the practice of his profession until 1880. While at Central City he served as Coroner and was also an active member of the School Board.

In 1880 Dr. Fisher removed to the Pacific coast, and, after traveling extensively through Washington and Oregon, became interested in the town of Albina, and with the founding of the town in 1883 he purchased his present desirable property at Nos. 84 and 86 Russell street. Here he erected a two story frame building and opened the Pioneer Drug Store also continuing a general practice of medicine. In 1861 he built his present brick block, 50 x 60 feet, three stories and basement, the two upper floors being arranged for living rooms, while below are two handsome stores, one of which he occupies for his drug business. With the rapid development of the town and the advent of the electric railroad, his property has increased in value many fold. He has also made other valuable investments.

Dr. Fisher was married at Pittsburg, Indiana, in 1869, to Miss Georgiana Williams. They have had two children only one of whom is living, Daley B., wife of Albert Hillier.

The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., and of George Wright Post, G. A. R. He is an active Republican, and in 1888 was elected to the State Legislature, where he served with honor to himself and his constituents.

the city, may be enjoyed one of the most sublime views in Oregon, that State justly celebrated for its beautiful scenery. In front of you, and as if at your feet, lies the beautiful and prosperous city with its 80,000 inhabitants. The Willamette river shimmers like silver in the sunlight as it gently flows through the city. In the distance to the east, and northeast of the broad valley with its two magnificent rivers, the Columbia and the Willamette, spreads out before you those lofty mountains with their caps of snow, Mounts Hood, Adams, St. Helens and Rainier and away in the distance, nearly sixty miles, are the Cascade mountains. Every where you turn a scene meets your eyes, seldom if ever equaled.

On the top of this lovely point of land stands the residence of Mrs. Sarah A. Talbot, the pioneer, who in 1850, with her husband, settled for their donation claim, one square mile of these beautiful heights, where she has resided for the past forty-two years, and the heights bear her name, Talbot Heights. Mrs. Talbot was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, May 25, 1819. She was the daughter of Joseph Plumb. The ancestors of the family came over to America from England, settling in New Milford, Connecticut, at an early date, and her grandfather was a minute man in the revolution. Mrs. Talbot's father married Elizabeth Marl, of Alexandria, Virginia, of Scotch ancestry. They had nine children, of whom Mrs. Talbot is the only survivor. In 1836 she removed to Monmouth, Illinois, and there met her husband, John Beal Talbot. In 1840 they were married. Mr. Beal was a native of Dighton, Massachusetts, and was a soldier of the war of 1812, also a pioneer of Illinois, moving there with his mother from Kentucky before the Black Hawk war, and acted as interpreter for the United States and Indians at the time of the treaty between the Government and the Indians, at the close of the war. During all the war he lived on the farm he was making unmolested and in perfect friendship with the Indians, plowing his field, with his gun (in case of emergency) strapped to his back. The Indians visited him every day and shared their venison with him. They resided on a farm in Illinois, six miles from Monmouth until 1849, and there were born to them their five children. One of these died, but with the others they started, March 25, 1849, with two wagons, five yoke of oxen and two horses to cross the plains to Oregon. On the journey up



MRS. SARAH A. TALBOT.—About two miles southwest of the city of Portland, on the highest point of land in that section, 1,000 feet above the business portion of

the Platte river both he and Mrs. Talbot were sick with cholera and barely survived. The children were all well; but they had no desire to turn back, with them it was to do or die. When they arrived at the Dalles, the place, which consisted of the mission house and outbuilding, had been burnt by the Indians and was deserted, only a mass of charred timber remaining. They were alone, not a living soul or human habitation in sight. They made camp and prepared for the night as well as they could. The next day more immigrants came in, seven men in all got to work building boats, in which to float down the Columbia; made the frames of the boats of the running-gear of the wagons and boarded them up with scraps of boards from the burned mission houses, tore up all the old cotton clothes of the party, dipped them in the pitch they gathered and melted from the fir tree, and corked the seams with it. The boats, three in all, they floated on the (unknown to them) waters of the Columbia; their little effects put on board, the parting with companions made, the boats and seven men floated away, down to Vancouver, where all arrived safely, while the family crossed the Cascade mountains, amid many trials and tribulations and narrow escapes from burning forests, all arrived safely in the valley October 7, 1849.

There were a few families in the town and Mr. Talbot did such jobs as he could find to do. He loaded vessels with piles and timber for San Francisco. They built a small house just across the street from the Congregational Church, on Second street, between Madison and Jefferson on the east side of the street. They cut a large cedar tree on the property out of which they made weather boarding. The lot was sold to raise money to open the cañon road and Mrs. Talbot gave \$100 for the purpose. In 1851 they moved to the Talbot Heights. At that time there was plenty of land everywhere, but they preferred it because of the healthfulness of the locality. There was not a wagon road near it anywhere. They built a log house and had everything their own way up there all by themselves. Here they lived and farmed the land while the young city was growing at their feet. From time to time for the sake of having neighbors they have sold a portion of the land, at first for \$10 an acre and later as high as \$200 an acre, but now it is valued at a great deal more. A cable road has been built out in that direction and runs in twenty minutes and

it is to be carried up into her property. Then a resident there will be able to reach the city in fifteen minutes. There is a large fortune in the 160 acres which she still owns.

In addition to the five children born in Illinois they had two more, born in Oregon. The eldest son, Charles Beal, is now an architect and draughtsman in the employ of the Northern Pacific. He is also an artist of ability. George resides in Washington City; Alice T. married Nathaniel H. Bird, and they reside in Portland; Edwin M. resides at Coos Bay and is a boat-builder; Henry P. is with his mother on her farm; and the youngest, Ella, also resides with her mother.

Mr. Talbot died in 1874. He was a man of high integrity of character and enjoyed the respect of a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Talbot retaining her vitality in a remarkable degree and is strong and hearty. She has the respect of the pioneers of the State and of all who have the honor of knowing her.



JOHN W. WISDOM, a prominent farmer, horse-breeder and druggist of this county is the subject of this sketch. He was born March 15, 1840, in Randolph county, Missouri, and received his only education in the little log schoolhouse in his native county. He started out in life with the idea of making of himself a good farmer, and to this end he rented land, began to put into practice those rules of agriculture which his boyhood on the farm had taught him were the true ones, and continued in the same place until he had reached his twenty-second birthday.

Across the plains to Oregon would now mean but a pleasant journey taken with luxurious ease, but in the day that he made the journey it was a very different matter. When he decided to make the trip, like a good son he visited his parents in Trenton, Missouri, to bid them farewell, after which he and his companions started on the long journey, landing (where is now located) Baker City, Oregon, September 6, 1862. Here our subject pitched his tent, deciding that he had moved far enough westward, but the most of his companions decided to move farther on as there were no settlements made in the valley at that time. Here Mr. Wisdom remained until the spring of 1863, when he went to the mines in Idaho, where he

remained until fall. At this time his parents came on from Missouri and stopped in Boise City. From this city they went into the mines and searched for their son until they found him. He then accompanied his father back to Baker county, in Powder river valley, and our subject located his parents there on a fine tract of land, while he engaged in teaming from Unatilla to Boise City, keeping it up from 1864 to 1866.

In 1867 Mr. Wisdom went into the drug business in Baker City, in which calling he has since continued, having a very fine stock of drugs and a very extensive trade. When Mr. Wisdom came to Oregon he possessed just \$6.75, after purchasing winter supplies at the Dalles. He bought a pair of boots for \$6 and had to pay a ferry charge back to Baker county, which consumed his seventy-five cents, thus he was left penniless, and as may be imagined, has worked hard to accumulate what he now possesses. In time he bought a stock-farm, four miles from Baker City, which place he stocked with blooded horses, principally trotters, and is now one of the largest blooded stock-breeders in the county. At the head of his stud is Challenger 1,064. He has a mile race-track, with three large barns, where he always keeps the finest horses in the county, some of them having a fine record. Bellenger, one of these, is a full brother to Procrastination (2:29), brother in blood to Trumpeter, time 2:20½. Although Bellenger has not been worked for speed he has shown a full mile in 2:36. He also bred Challenger Chief, 2:21. It is worth any one's time to visit Mr. Wisdom's farm and see what he has accomplished there by close attention to business. He is considered a very useful man in Baker county and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. His fine residence cost him \$6,000.

The father of our subject, Thomas B. Wisdom, was born June 26, 1814, in Kentucky, but moved to Missouri at an early day. In 1863 he came from Grundy county, four miles north of Trenton, Missouri, to Oregon, where he engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Lucinda Gess, March 22, 1836. She was born in Kentucky, July 21, 1820, and died in February, 1865. They had been the parents of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, of which family our subject was the second child. James T. is living in Baker City; George W. is a farmer in Powder river valley; M. D. is in

the real-estate and trotting horse breeding business in Portland; W. M. is a druggist in Portland, while J. D. is a bookkeeper in the same city; Sarah married Mr. Carson and lives in Lane county; and the father at the age of seventy-eight is living with his son, James, in Baker City.

Our subject was married in June, 1868, to Miss Mary Sturgill, who was born in Kansas, in 1853. Her father, John Sturgill, was one of the pioneers of Kansas, having moved there in the early days before the troubles on the border. He died in that State while Mrs. Wisdom was small. She has one sister now living in Union county, Oregon. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Wisdom consists of the following children: Fannie K., Vesper A., Loy's W., Mabel, Glen A., J. W., Jr., and James Merton, the latter the son of his brother whom Mr. Wisdom has reared. All of these children are living at home.

Mr. Wisdom's constituents have shown their appreciation of his worth by making him their Representative at various times. In 1874 he was elected State Senator from Baker county, which position he held four years. In 1880, he was elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, at which convention the great soldier, Winfield Scott Hancock, was nominated standard bearer of the party. Since then Mr. Wisdom has retired from further aspiration in a political way, confining himself to his business and the pleasures of home.

 **W**ALTER E. JACOBS, junior partner of the Ashland Roller Flouring Mill, was born in Maine, April 7, 1852, a son of Eben P. and Emily P. (McKinney) Jacobs, also natives of Maine. They are of English extraction, and their ancestors were early settlers of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were the parents of five children, of whom our subject was the third child. The family removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1855, where young Walter was reared and educated. He removed to Puyallup, Washington, in 1887, purchased property, which he still owns, and was engaged in hop raising about four years. His parents removed to that State two years later, where they still reside. Mr. Jacobs came to Ashland in 1891, purchased

the mill property and began operation. This old landmark was erected in 1854, by A. D. Hellman and his associates, at a cost of \$15,000. The property has changed hands several times since, and November 1, 1892, became the estate of Messrs. Jacobs & Virgin, and they have made several changes and improvements. The mill is run by water power, and the overshot wheel has been changed to the more modern and economical seventeen-inch turbine, with thirty-two foot pressure, also annexing a large storehouse on one side and wareroom on the other. The various changes necessitated an outlay of some \$2,500. The mill has a large trade, and reaches South as far as Redding, California, besides supplying the surrounding counties and mining settlements.

Mr. Jacobs was married in Wisconsin, October 28, 1886, to Miss Ida C. Smith, a native of that State. They have an interesting family of three children: Georgiana M., Eva M. and Trixey P. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM W. GRAHAM, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and an esteemed farmer of Washington county, is born in McNary county, Tennessee, November 7, 1821. His father, David Graham, was a native of North Carolina, who married Miss Margaret Parks, a native of the same State. The ancestors of both families emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and from there to the colonies in America. Six children were born to them in Tennessee, and when our subject was six years old the family removed to Indiana, where they resided two years; and then to Illinois, where the parents remained until death.

In 1838 our subject removed to southwest Missouri, and remained there five years, working by the month, receiving \$10 wages per month, and fifty cents per day. From there he went to Wisconsin, but in 1844 removed to Iowa, where he took up 160 acres of Government land. He was married August 26, 1846, to Miss Catherine Marion, a native of Tennessee, born September 15, 1826, daughter of Samuel Marion. The April following the marriage they started with ox teams to make the long journey across the plains to Oregon, a single brother of Mr. Graham coming with them. They experienced the trials and privations incident to the

journey with ox teams across the plains. Although they started on the 26th of April, they did not arrive at Vancouver until the 7th of November. Mrs. Graham came down the river in the boat, while Mr. Graham drove the stock along the bank. While they had only a tent for a shelter, winter came on and Mr. Graham was taken down with the measles and camp fever, and until he recovered from these he was not able to build even the little shanty he afterward put up, hence their first winter in Oregon was very uncomfortable and they suffered a great deal. In the spring, Mr. Graham came out to where Beaverton now is and engaged in work, but in the same spring, 1849, our subject left his wife at Oregon City and went to the gold diggings in California, and mined on the middle fork of the American river. He obtained some gold here, his largest day's work being worth \$82. In August of that year he returned to his wife, bringing his gold dust with him, and then took up the donation claim on which he has since resided. Here he built a little log house in the forest and began the life of an Oregon farmer. On his 640 acres he worked hard and his industry was rewarded with prosperity. As the years went by he became the owner of a very valuable farm. The date of his location on the place was November, 1849, and here Mr. Graham built a sawmill and conducted it in connection with his farm for a number of years, running it until 1868. The log house had given away in the meantime to the substantial frame house of the well-to-do agriculturist. Mr. Graham has added to his income by buying and selling land, and also by loaning his surplus money. All his life in politics he has been a staunch Democrat and has taken a great deal of interest in county affairs, his ability and judgment being so appreciated by his party that they made him their candidate for County Commissioner. This did not result in his election as his party was in the minority, although he received a flattering vote. On August 25, 1861, their only child was born to them, whom they named William P. To this son they have given good educational advantages and he has always resided with his parents, although in 1888 he married. The lady of his choice was Mrs. M. Cox, a native of Iowa, born in 1863, a daughter of Mr. Calvin Kaiser. Mr. Graham and son are carrying on general farming, and have a large and paying hop yard. The subject of our sketch

has made a good record in Oregon, having been one of the first settlers in the section, in which he has since resided. He is a thoroughly well-informed man, and kind and obliging to his neighbors, among whom he has a reputation for sterling honesty, and no words of ours could give him a better reputation.

R. WILLIAMS, an enterprising resident of Eugene, was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, September 14, 1839. His parents, Elijah and Elizabeth (Hedrick) Williams, were natives of the same county, and there their ancestors had resided since the early settlement of the country. Mr. Williams received his earliest instruction in Virginia, and completed his education in Ohio, where he took the place of an educator at the age of eighteen years.

He enlisted in the service of the United States at Haymorsville, Ohio, in January, 1862, becoming a member of Company I, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Sullivan in command; the regiment was sent to the Department of Tennessee, and the first engagement was at Shiloh; after this battle Mr. Williams was taken seriously ill, and was honorably discharged in December, after which he returned to his home. He was married at Haymorsville, Ohio, October 8, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Thompson, and with the partial recovery of his health he resumed school teaching; he followed the profession in the public schools of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska until the spring of 1880. At this period he took up agricultural pursuits in Fremont county, Iowa, but four years later removed to Dawson county, Nebraska, where he continued the same occupation until 1887. He next embarked in the mercantile trade at Cozad, Nebraska, and operated a store until 1889, selling out in that year. Soon after making this change he came to Oregon, and surveying the country from Puget sound to Sacramento, he located at Eugene where he built a factory and engaged in the manufacture of shingles; after one year, however, he sold out, and began to establish a real-estate business, handling all classes of insurance, loaning money, and performing the duties of a Notary Public, having been appointed to this office in 1890.

Mr. Williams resides at the corner of Twelfth and Hilliard streets, where he purchased a home

in 1889. He and his wife have reared a family of four children: Carrie, John E., James A. and Nellie F.

For twenty-two years Mr. Williams has been a member of the Masonic order, first joining Bethel Lodge, No. 61, at Bethel, Ohio; now a member of Eugene City Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; he is also a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 7, G. A. R., and at the present time fills the office of Commander. This is the second Post in the State in point of numbers outside the city of Portland, having 111 members in good standing. Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In his religious faith he has been a consistent Methodist since his fourteenth year.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK of Portland, Oregon, was organized on January 1, 1896, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Two years later, the stock was increased to \$150,000. In May, 1891, the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$250,000 surplus and profits \$175,000, its deposits being \$1,682,248.70 and its total resources being, \$2,155,897.99.

Such figures explain themselves, and show a wonderful and successful business career of only five years, and also shows the popularity of the bank, and the estimate that its patrons have of it and its management.

The officers are: D. P. Thompson, president; Frank Dekum, vice-president; R. L. Durham, cashier; F. E. Langford, assistant cashier.

FRANK DEKUM, one of the representative business men of Portland, is a native of Ohio. He was born November 8, 1834, and nineteen years later, in 1853, came to Oregon. He began business in Oregon City, where he remained for twenty years, being engaged in surveying. He made most of the surveys of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He was Territorial Governor of Idaho in 1876, resigning that position to come to Portland to engage in general banking. He was president of the Oregon Construction Company, that built a large portion of the line of the Oregon Railroad Navigation Company, which

office he filled for years. He served in the First Regiment of Oregon Volunteers from 1861 until the close of the war, at first as Lieutenant of Company E, later being promoted to the Captaincy of the Company, serving in that capacity for two years. He was elected president of the Portland Savings Bank, serving from 1880 until 1886. When the Commercial National Bank was organized, he resigned, to take the presidency of the latter institution, and was elected vice-president of the Savings Bank, which position he still holds. He was nominated by the Republican party, and elected to the State Senate, serving from 1868 until 1872. He was a member of the House in 1878 and 1879 and also in 1888 and 1890. In the latter year, he was nominated for Governor of the State, but was defeated. He has twice been elected Mayor of the city of Portland. He has been engaged in many business enterprises in the city and State, among which is the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company. He is vice-president of the Oregon Railroad Navigation Company, and for several years president of the Anderson Stock Company; president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Pullman, Washington, and Bank of Johnston, Washington, and a director in various other banks of Oregon and Washington. He has been a member of the School Board of the city for the past eight years, and president of the Portland Business College. He was one of the Blaine Presidential Electors in 1884, and has just received an appointment as Minister to Turkey, for which position his acquaintances regard him as well qualified.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary R. Meldrum, and they have three children: Ralph, a son, and two daughters, Bessie M. and Geneviva.

Mr. Thompson has built several blocks in the city. He is an active business man, very quick in his decisions, accurate in judgment, and liberal in his methods; he is full of business enterprise and push. In contemplating the business men of Portland, the source of its impetus and cause of its phenomenal prosperity is readily discernible.

UMAN S. WOOD, a citizen of Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, was born in Clinton county, New York, August 17, 1837, being the son of Nathaniel Wood, a na-

tive of Vermont. The latter was married to Miss Alameda Cochrane, also a native of Vermont, living at Grand Isle, where the marriage occurred. Nathaniel removed to New York in 1834, and to Iowa in 1846, when that State was a wild country. He carried on farming there until 1857, when he removed to Minnesota, where he died in 1875, at the age of seventy-eight, his wife following him to the grave the next year, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of ten children, our subject being the seventh, who, with four others, are now living.

Our subject received his schooling in Iowa, removed with his parents to Minnesota and remained with them until the outbreak of the war. First he enlisted in the First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, in which he served three years and was discharged. At the expiration of that enlistment he entered the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. He was discharged at the close of the war, having seen four years of service, and escaped without a scratch or having been taken prisoner, something unusual, in view of the many battles in which he was engaged.

Mr. Wood was in the very front throughout, having participated in eight hard-fought battles, besides any number of skirmishes and smaller battles, the most notable engagements being Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Siege of Yorktown, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Bristow. During the first three years he was a private, but at the time of his second enlistment was made First Sergeant and was finally honorably discharged, with the record of an earnest, brave and true soldier.

Our subject was married in May, 1867, to Miss Frances C. Lansdale, a native of Ohio, who, as has been said of all the girls of the Buckeye State, had a warm place in her heart for the brave defenders of her country. She was the daughter of A. H. and Mary C. Lansdale, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively, who removed to Minnesota before the war. Mr. Wood lived in Minnesota until 1868, when he went to Iowa and farmed, in the western part of that State, until 1872, when he emigrated to Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, which has been his home ever since. He was appointed Postmaster of Weston, in 1878, during the administration of President Hayes, and has had the honor of holding it ever since; his service being so satisfactory that the Democrats

did not wish for a change during the administration of President Cleveland.

In connection with the post office he has a stationery and insurance business, and the three give him ample employment. He has ten acres of very valuable land near Milton, which he is preparing to set to fruit, besides other valuable town property at Weston, including his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of five children, namely: Edith, the eldest, a bright and loving daughter, who died in 1888, aged nineteen years; Clark, employed on the reportorial staff of the East Oregonian, at Pendleton; Eva L. and E. L. S., twins; and A. L. The last three live at home with their parents.

Mr. Wood is a member of Negley Post, No. 45, of Weston, being Past Commander. He is also a Worshipful Master of the Masonic lodge, No. 68, of Weston, having held that office for five years. In politics he is a Republican and strong in his allegiance to that party.



GEORGE W. HOUCK, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Benton county, has been connected with the best interests and development of this section of the Willamette valley since 1856. In all his business relations he has been very successful, engaging in stock-raising since 1874, making a speciality of sheep, goats and cattle. His son, George, is associated with him, and they own a large tract of land, located near Monroe, Benton county, and some 1,800 acres adjacent in Lane county. Mr. Houck's individual property consists of 100 acres of land, near Corvallis, which is the home property. Six acres of orchard and one acre of young prune trees further improve the place, which is one of the finest in that section. He also owns 500 acres of land near Monroe, 100 acres of which is devoted to grain-growing and the remainder is in pasture and timber. On this land Mr. Houck has an undeveloped quarry of unlimited quantity. The stone is a dark granite in hue and withstands the attacks of heat, cold and dampness, without crumbling, takes a high polish, and for monuments, as well as for building purposes, probably is not surpassed in the entire United States. The quarry is located some twenty miles southwest of Corvallis.

In past years Mr. Houck has been prominently identified with the business circles of Corvallis. He engaged in the liquor business and did a heavy business from 1871 to 1874, and he and his son carried on a mercantile business until they were burned out in 1884.

The subject of this sketch was born in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1830, but was reared in Seneca county, Ohio. His parents, John and Margaret (Kutz) Houck, were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1828. Our subject was the fifth in the family of seven children born to these parents. When a young man he learned the shoemakers' trade, and came to California, via Panama, in 1852, by steamers "Ohio" and "Northerner," respectively. He engaged in mining in Shasta and Trinity counties until 1856, being fairly successful. He invested his earnings in farm property and stock upon his arrival in Oregon, and this property has been added to until he is one of the largest land owners in this section of country. In 1884 Mr. Houck was elected County Commissioner, serving two years.

Mr. Houck was married in Benton county July 22, 1858, to Miss Deliah Young, who crossed the plains from Missouri with her parents in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Houck are the parents of six children, three deceased, namely: Margaret E., who died in 1866; John F., in 1871, and Agnes A., in 1884. Those living are: Jesse J., George A. and Linn A.

In political matters Mr. Houck is a staunch Democrat, and he and his family are earnest members of the Catholic Church.



HON. F. M. JOHNSON, a widely and favorably known public man and an esteemed citizen of Corvallis, Oregon, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1841. His parents were Charles P. and Margaret (Cole) Johnson, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively. The father was born in New Bedford, and his father, Captain Roswell Johnson, was a native of Wales, and was a prominent seafaring man.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest of four children, of whom he is the sole survivor, the others having died when young. The first ten years of his life were passed in his native county, when he removed to Potter county, where he

attended school, completing his education at the Ulysses Academy of that county.

His life thus passed quietly and happily, finding him busied with congenial pursuits, when he was startled by the civil conflict, which shook our country from center to circumference. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company H of the Third Michigan Cavalry, shortly afterward being promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, and, on account of disability, was discharged during the same year.

After his retirement from the army he engaged in teaching in Madison, Ohio, where he remained for a year. He then returned to Potter county, where he followed merchandising for a time; later, becoming principal of Ulysses Academy of that county, in which capacity he acted for two years. He then studied law under the able preceptorship of the Hon. Isaac Benson, an eminent lawyer and noted politician. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession. The next year he removed to Tekamah, Burt county, Nebraska, where he practiced law for eight years. During this time he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served one term. He acted for a couple of years as Chairman of Republican State Central Committee, and in all these capacities displayed superior ability and the highest integrity of character.

Mr. Johnson was first married in Potter county, Pennsylvania, on August 13, 1865, to Miss Celia A. Burtis, a native of the Keystone State, and a daughter of the Hon. Judge Woolsey Burtis. They had two children: Burtis W.; and Rose M., now the wife of Milton Nelmes, of San Francisco, California. This happy marriage, however, was destined to be of short duration, and the faithful wife and devoted mother died December 4, 1871, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her untimely taking away. She was a lady of superior attainments and refinement, and possessed many charms of person and character, and was greatly endeared to all who knew her.

While residing in Nebraska Mr. Johnson was married, on November 13, 1873, to Miss Fannie A. Ray, an estimable lady, and a native of Illinois. By this marriage there are three children: Marian R., Lucy M. and Fannie M.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a staunch Republican, although not active in politics, his time and attention being absorbed by his numerous

private affairs. He, naturally, takes a deep interest in educational matters, and is an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the city schools.

He is socially a prominent and esteemed member of the G. A. R., Ellsworth Post, No. 19.

Of superior intelligence, rare executive ability and unerring judgment, combined with exalted probity of character and a genial, cordial disposition, he is eminently fitted to occupy a prominent position in the world. With such knight errants of brain and brawn to champion her fair cause, what wonder that the beautiful State of Oregon has in so short a time reached the foremost rank among the glorious Sisterhood.



JAMES SIMONTON, of Vansycle, Umatilla county, Oregon, one of the pioneers of the Coast country, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1831, the third of seven children. He was the son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Baxter) Simonton, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Joliet, Illinois, where the Doctor practiced his profession, who went there in 1850 and died there four years later, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Simonton lived until 1872, when he died in Minnesota, at the age of sixty-three years.

Our subject attended the common schools of Pennsylvania, and when old enough, studied medicine under his father, but never attended lectures at any medical college; hence has not attempted to practice the profession, although he has done the practicing in his own family. Upon the death of his father our subject had the entire care of his mother and the younger children. He removed with them to Minnesota, remaining there until 1862, when, having concluded to try his fortune in the great Northwest, he, in company with other men, rigged up an ox cart, and started across the plains. After a toilsome journey of six months they arrived in British Columbia, and lived there four years. In 1866 he went to Baker City and engaged in mining, in which he was very successful as long as he worked the placer mines; but fortune not coming fast enough to suit him he went to quartz mining and built a mill. The ore proved of little value and he soon lost all he had made.

Undismayed, he worked in the mines four-

teen years, then went to Walla Walla valley and bought a farm, which he conducted until 1881, when he came to Umatilla county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, to which he has since added 160 more. Besides raising some stock, his average annual crop of grain is about 200 acres.

When in crossing the plains Mr. Simonton reached White Lake, he traded his ox and cart for pack horses and went over the mountains that way. Upon arriving at the cache of Rush Tate Jones, a trapper then widely known, he turned loose his horses, built him a canoe and floated down the Fraser river to the head of navigation on this river, having very little trouble; indeed he never had any trouble to speak of with the Indians, as he preferred a compromise to fighting. In passing down the river his provisions gave out and he was brought down to one meal of half rations per day, but did not fare as ill as a company of five, which were belated, three of whom froze to death, and the other two subsisted on the flesh of their dead comrades. There were 150 in company when they started, but had to divide up in small companies on account of food and water being scarce, all of whom got through safe, except the party above mentioned and two others who were drowned.

When he arrived in Umatilla Mr. Simonton was "broken up" financially, being \$1,500 in debt. But he succeeded so well in farming that he is out of debt, has a good farm and is able to live at his ease. He has always lived a single life and is inclined to continue so, declaring he is getting too old to think of marrying.



B. CONLEY, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Union county, Oregon, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 11, 1837, the seventh child of Archibald and Anna Conley, natives of Virginia. Mr. Conley was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed all his life. When a young man he married Miss Anna Harper, a native of North Carolina, after which event he removed to Tennessee, lived there until 1840, then removed to Jefferson county, Illinois, where he followed his trade until his death, in 1876, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Conley died in 1865, aged sixty-five years. They reared a family of ten children, all of whom but two are still living,

pretty well scattered over the country, one being in Idaho, one in California, one in Kansas, the rest in Illinois, with the exception of our subject in Oregon.

Our subject was married in Illinois to Miss Joisa Hopper, born in Jefferson county, Illinois, January 16, 1841. She was the daughter of Joshua Hopper, a native of Tennessee and Polly (Smith) Hopper, of the same State. Mrs. Hopper died in 1843, when Mrs. Conley was but two years old, leaving four children. The father of Mrs. Conley died in 1861, at the age of fifty years, and now Mrs. Conley has but one sister and she lives in Illinois.

Mr. Conley moved to Kansas in 1872, remained there two years, but his mind and attention were attracted by the West, and in 1874 he fitted up four wagons, equipped them with outfits for travel and started on the long and perilous journey to the coast. The trip was made in three months, they coming through almost alone, having as companions but one family. They experienced no ill fortune and arrived safe in Grande Ronde valley. Mr. Conley had enough money to purchase 640 acres of land, for which he paid \$2.56 an acre. Since that time he has added to his farm until he now has in one body 8,000 acres, making in length along the road by his house a distance of seven and one half miles. All of this land he has fenced and crossed fenced, divided into pastures and fields, with the old-fashioned rail fencing and has given employment to hundreds of men splitting rails and making fence. In 1892 4,000 acres were planted to wheat, oats and barley, he using 5,000 bushels of grain to seed the land. He farms all this land himself, giving employment to from fifteen to seventy-five men all the year round. He has houses on different portions of his land and endeavors to employ men with families. He has one blacksmith employed by the year. Mr. Conley raises on an average about 100,000 bushels of grain per year, keeps from 600 to 700 head of horses and cattle all the time and works from four to twenty-four head of horses in a team at a time, has all his own reapers, binders and threshers.

Mr. Conley and his sons have some very fine imported Clydesdale horses, one mare weighing over 1,800 pounds. The value of his land is about \$30 per acre, all around. He has been very successful in life. When he married he had two horses and an old wagon, but he says that it seems as if everything he handles turns to

money. Mr. Conley is a very unassuming man, takes the world easily, is never in a hurry, is genial and pleasant in his manners and is very benevolent; although not a church member, is always ready to help church work, contributing whenever calls are made upon him. The family of four children are as follows: Matilde Conley Miller, J. J., E. E., and F. The latter is yet with his father and has taken much of the management of the large farm into his own hands. The daughter is married, as are the two older sons. An interesting incident occurred at one time while his two son and wives were living with him, both sons became fathers within only an hour's difference in the ages of their heirs. The grandfather proposed to them that as they were so near to being twins that if he were permitted to name the babies he would give each of the sons 450 acres of land and divide the stock equally into three parts. The sons took up with the proposition and he named the two boys "Nip" and "Tuck." They then went out and drove in all the stock of about 800 head and commenced the division. The oldest son took the first choice, the second son the second and the father the third.

Mr. Conley never had a lawsuit in his life and if he ever had any difficulty he always settled it if he could and if they could not agree, called in neighbors to arbitrate. He was never in partnership with any one in his life; has always given his boys a good chance, permitting them to raise stock and trade it if they wished. The son, Frank, although only twenty-one years of age is worth \$50,000 he has made himself. Mr. Conley is a Republican in politics, and has always endeavored to live a peaceable life, saying that he could not afford to have any enemies.

FRON. JOHN W. GRIM, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, now deceased, was born in the State of Ohio, June 16, 1820. He was of German ancestors, who were early settlers in the State of Virginia. The names of his parents were Jacob and Martha (Walker) Grim, both natives of Virginia, who removed to Ohio and later to Illinois. They had a family of eleven children, four born in Ohio and seven in Illinois. The father died in his eightieth year.

Our subject, John, was the eldest child and

was eleven years of age when they removed to Knox county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood in his home and attended the common schools taught in the little, log schoolhouse in Ohio and afterward in Illinois. August 16, 1843, he was married to Miss Frances Emaline Geer, a native of Ohio, born September 16, 1821, the daughter of Joseph C. Geer. Three children were born to this marriage: Lois, Byron and Martha, and with his little family our subject started to cross the plains to Oregon, April 7, 1847. There was quite a company, as all of the family of Mrs. Grim came along except the two oldest sons of Mr. Geer, who had preceded them. Of course the journey was beset with great danger, but they met with no misfortune on the way and arrived safely at French Prairie in Marion county.

At this place he purchased a donation claim of 640 acres, of land, paying for it \$300 and upon this property he began the life of the Oregon pioneer and resided upon this property forty-four years. Here he labored, planted a fine orchard and in 1852, he built a good and substantial mansion, the one in which the family now resides, and it was one of the best in the State when it was built. He had been one year only in the State when gold was discovered in California and with others of his neighbors he made the overland trip to the gold-diggings of California. The journey was made with pack animals and they were a month reaching their destination.

This journey to the gold mines was one beset with great danger, as every printed record of those days tells, so numerous that it would not be possible within the compass of as short an article as this history can give, to publish. When within a mile and a half of Sutter's Fort they made camp and five of the company were sent on to prospect on the American river, while the others were to get ready for the winter's mining and our subject was one of the party which went prospecting. A few days after they had left, the boys in charge of the camp met with James W. Marshall and also Captain Merriek and they both advised going to Mokelumne river for winter mining. This was some fifty miles south of Sutter's Fort. They broke camp and started in the direction of the mining designated. After traveling for a day they went into camp and concluded to remain until the prospectors had returned. While thus waiting news was brought to them that the little party

of prospectors had been surprised by a large number at Indians. The attack was made in the night while all were asleep, that a Mr. Lewis was killed, a Mr. Grim was badly wounded; O. S. Thoma and R. Ady slightly so, while A. J. Vaughn was the only one who escaped unhurt. A half-dozen of the best horses were at once saddled and two of the men at once set off to the relief of the party with medicine and bandages. They found that Mr. Lewis had been buried where he had fallen; Mr. Grim had received three wounds from barbed arrows and one of these had pierced the cavity below the shoulder blade, but by slow, short marches they reached comfortable quarters near Gold Hill on the Mokelumne where our subject remained until mid-winter. Of course he was unable to work, but an equal share of the gold washed out by the others was weighed at the close of the day's work and put in his buckskin bag.

Finally, Mr. Grim, accompanied by Mr. William Whity, returned home by way of San Francisco and it was after this that he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature, and the following year he was made County Commissioner and ex officio County Judge, serving two terms. In 1858 he was chosen as one of the Senators from Marion county, serving in that capacity until 1866 and again in 1878, serving until 1882. Mr. Grim was well and favorably known through his life in Oregon.

Our subject during life was a man who took a deep interest in the public affairs of his State, was pre-eminently a worthy citizen, a reliable friend, an intelligent, thoughtful man, a leader among his people. His opinions were asked and relied upon and his fellow-citizens placed the utmost confidence in him. In politics he was a Republican, and during the time that the Union was endangered his voice and influence were in favor of the Government. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and highly valued in the brotherhood. His death occurred January 18, 1892, when in his seventy-second year, lamented by the whole county.

Beside his two children mentioned as having been born in Illinois, eleven more were born after removing to Oregon, and they are as follows: William T., a farmer residing near, and has four children; Thurston resides at Butteville and has three children; Isaiah, residing in Portland; Edwin and Edgar were twins, the latter married and resides in Portland; while the former resides at home and is the manager

of the farm; John W. is also on the farm; Mary married Mr. Henry Beebe and resides near by; Ralph C. resides in Clackamas county and has one child; Alice is now Mrs. Dr. S. W. Weaver and resides near home and has two children. There are thirty grandchildren in the family.

Mrs. Grim is now in her seventy-second year, a bright and pleasant lady, enjoying good health. She is a good representative of the Oregon pioneer woman of 1847 and she possesses the love and respect of her numerous family as well as of hosts of warm friends.



JOHAN KIRTS, one of the reliable citizens of Washington county, Oregon, and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, May 15, 1830. The ancestors of the family were early settlers of the State of Pennsylvania, where his father, Zachariah Kirts, was born. He married Miss Elizabeth Granrey and they had a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, but Mr. Kirts, our subject, is the only survivor of this numerous family of sons.

In 1837 the father of Mr. Kirts removed to Iowa and was a pioneer of that State and in 1852 he emigrated to Oregon, bringing with him his wife and eight children. They started May 7, and were seven months on the journey. At that time Mr. Kirts was in his twenty-first year and he drove one of the teams for his father. The team was an ox team and our subject had the pleasure of walking most of the way. His brother Levi, a young man of twenty-three, died on the plains of mountain fever and was buried at the foot of the Blue mountains at Lee's encampment. Two of the sons-in-law stopped at Oregon City, but the family wintered in Portland, and Mr. Kirts and his brother Christopher came to Washington county and stopped where Greenville is now, at the house of Mr. Arch. Wilkes. Here they worked for Mr. David Monroe at rail splitting and pasturing cattle, and thus they put in the winter.

The father of Mr. Kirts settled on the land in Washington county, where our subject now resides, and on this property the father and mother resided until the time of their death. They were Methodist people and led honest, honorable and good lives, and the father died

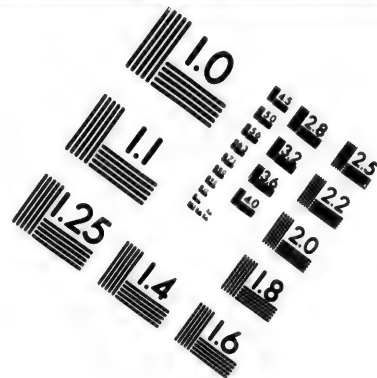
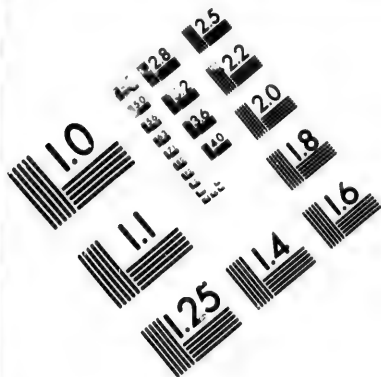
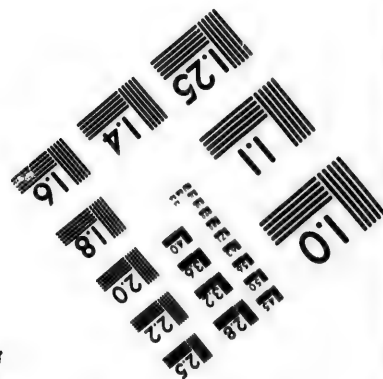
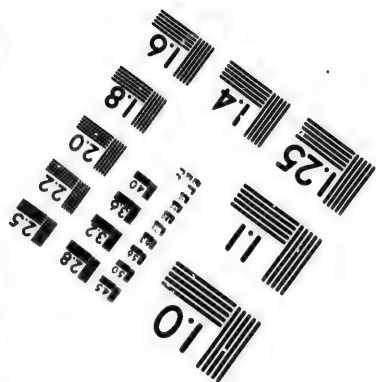
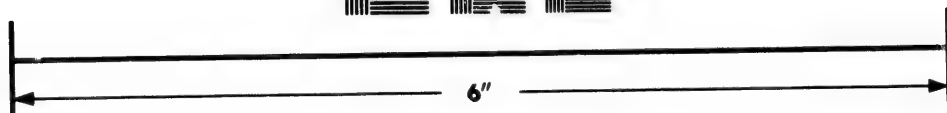
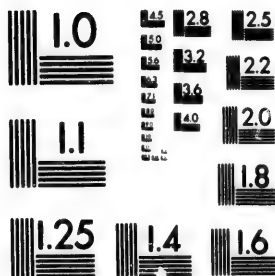


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April 6, 1861, and the mother's death occurred August 15, 1876. Mr. Kirts remained with his parents until the time of their death. When the father bought the land he went into debt \$750, but the son worked and improved the farm and paid the debt, paying twenty per cent interest. When the family reached here there was but seventy-five cents in the family purse. Wheat was worth \$3 per bushel and Irish potatoes were the same. Those were days of scarcity, of which they had never dreamed in their Eastern home, but almost all their neighbors were as badly off.

Our subject was married November 7, 1859, to Miss Eunice Marsh, who was born in Michigan, March 21, 1838, and was the daughter of Joshua W. Marsh, who had come to Oregon in 1858. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kirts numbered twelve, as follows: Charles W., died in his second year, September 6, 1861; William A. is now, now a merchant and resides at Cedar Mill; Elliot W. was born July 12, 1863, and died December 6, 1863; Vidilla A., married Elbridge H. Dickins and resides at Gale's Creek; Wilbur S. is a farmer and resides on Gale's Creek; Lev S. was born February 29, 1868, and died July 2, 1869; Edith V. is now a young lady and resides with her parents; Ezra A. is a P. M. also; Elva E. is the wife of F. B. Moneroy and resides one mile north of Linnton, engaged in the dairy business; and Iodel L., Hulda E., and Sarah G. are at home.

Mr. Kirts has been engaged in general farming and has prospered. He has improved the old homestead and added 100 acres more land. Greenville stands upon land which he owned. Both Mr. Kirts and his wife are members of the Congregational Church and he is one of the Deacons. Since the founding of the party our subject has been a Republican, and for thirty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Kirts is also an Indian war veteran as he volunteered in the war of 1855-'56. He has always been a hard working and industrious man, upright in his character and commanding the esteem of all who knew him.



KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M. D., one of the most widely known and most able professional men in Oregon, was born in Cumberland House, a trading post of the

Hudson's Bay Company, in Manitoba, Canada, on January 13, 1859. His ancestors were from Ross Shire, Scotland, where they had lived for generations as landed proprietors. Through the influence of relatives, connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, Roderick Mackenzie, father of our subject, was induced to come to Manitoba, in 1845. He entered the employ of the company as a clerk, but his sterling characteristics and industrious habits were soon apparent to the company, and his promotion was rapid and continuous until he became a chief factor in the management. He was married at Red River settlement, to Miss Jane MacKenzie, who is remotely descended from the same ancestry, a woman of many graces and pleasing qualities of mind. After twenty-five years of diligent service, Mr. Mackenzie was placed upon the retired list, and now resides at Melbourne, in Eastern township, Canada.

The subject of our sketch, in company, with an elder brother, was sent, when he was seven years of age, to Jedburgh, Roxboroughshire, Scotland, where he entered the Nest Academy, which is an old and celebrated preparatory school. Here he remained for five years, when, on account of the death of his brother, and his own ill health, occasioning much solicitude to his parents, he was recalled, joining his parents at Lacloche, which was an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated on the north shore of Lake Huron. After recovering his health, his education was continued at the High School, Montreal, and at the Upper Canada College, of Toronto, which latter school is regarded as "the Eton" of Canada. At the age of seventeen, he began the study of medicine, at McGill University, Montreal, where after a four years' course, he graduated with honor, as valedictorian of his class, with the degrees of M. D., C. M. Desiring to further prosecute the study of medicine, before engaging in practice, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he attended the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving there the degrees of L. R. C. P., L. R. O. S. and L. M. After this, he continued his practical studies in the London and University College Hospitals of London. He then went to Paris, Berlin and Vienna, seeking by study, observation and practical experience to still more add to his knowledge of those two great and noble professions, medicine and surgery. Exhausting those sources of learning, he finally returned to his

home. It was at this time that through a general correspondence between his father and Donald Macleary, of Portland, he learned of the advantages offered by that city to a young man of ability and energy. Without delay, he proceeded to Portland, where he arrived in November, 1882. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and his success, from the beginning, was such as to attract the attention of the oldest and ablest practitioners. His success in surgery has been equally marked, and there have been few cases requiring superior skill, in which he has not been conspicuous. He was elected, in 1883, to the chair of Anatomy, in the medical department of the Willamette University, and later was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice, which he filled for several years. With the organization of the medical school of the Oregon State University, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice, of which institution he became a faithful and zealous supporter. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Association, of which he was elected president in 1887, an honor never before accorded to one of his years. He is also a member of the Portland Medical Society, which he earnestly and actively supports, as far as his professional duties will permit. He has performed many operations while surgeon for the Northern, Southern and Union Pacific railroads, but his increasing practice rendered it necessary for him to resign from their employ, now being engaged merely as consulting surgeon for the Union Pacific Company, at Portland. He is on the staff of St. Vincent Hospital, which was the starting-point of his surgical work in Portland, in which institution he takes a deep interest.

He was married in Portland on January 9, 1886, to Cora (Hardy) Scott, daughter of Pliny Hardy, a distinguished lawyer, who during the war was Secretary of the State of Louisiana. They have had three children: Ronald, Jean, and Barbara.

He has just completed a handsome and commodious residence on the corner of Nineteenth and Hoyt streets, where he now resides, one of the most substantial and attractive residences in the city, and the first one constructed entirely of stone and slate. This beautiful place is surrounded by tastefully laid out and attractive grounds, altogether making a suitable home for persons of refinement and culture. Few in the flush of youth have made such rapid strides to

fame and the road to fortune, but, as in the case of the oak, his growth and success is due to sturdy qualities, inherent and acquired. Coming of a family of intelligence, he was endowed with that quality as a birthright, which by fostering care and abundant opportunities for culture has been happily brought to a successful maturity.



HENRY HUNTER, one of the builders of the beautiful Sunnyside of Portland is a native of Massachusetts, born May 25, 1835. He is a son of James G. Hunter, of the same State, whose father, James Hunter, was born in Scotland, and came to America before the Revolution, was a soldier in that war, and his wife's house on State Street in Boston, was the last of the old houses taken down to make way for the large new buildings. She lived to be 103 years old. His son married Sarah Wood, daughter of Thomas Wood of English ancestry, who came to America at an early date and were also participants in the Revolutionary war. James Hunter had ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Henry was the fifth child and was raised and educated in his native State, later he learned the trade of carriage-maker. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin and followed his trade, speculating successfully in lands and stock. When the great war broke out he enlisted, April 1, 1861, in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-Fifth Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward transferred to the Fifty-Third Regiment and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out, August 29, 1865, and retired to his home and engaged at his trade and in furnishing supplies to the lumber camps on the Chippewa river, Wisconsin, and continued in this business until 1878, when he came to the coast and settled at Dayton, Washington. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and invested in valuable tracts of land there. He came to Portland, in 1890, and invested in property at Sunnyside, where he is now doing a general real-estate business together with loaning money. Sunnyside is a beautiful tract on the east side of the Willamette river, on the motor line that conveys you in ten minutes from the center of the city to this delightful spot. The motor runs every fifteen

main' 28. Sunnyside is 150 feet above the business portion of the city, and a fine view is obtained from its heights of the city and the surrounding country.

Mr. Hunter is a member of George Wright Post, G. A. R. of Portland.

He was married in 1854, to Susan H. Sentes, of Derry, New Hampshire. Her family is of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have had seven children, six of whom are living: The eldest, a daughter, Ida, is the wife of C. B. Crisinger, of Chicago; Anna, married M. A. Baker of Seattle, a prominent attorney there; Frank is a contractor in Portland; Earl is in the office with his father, and the two youngest, Lela and Matie are at home.

The firm of which Mr. Hunter is a member is H. Hunter & Co. Mr. Hunter has built a fine home in Sunnyside where he is fast becoming surrounded by neighbors. He is now completing a block for stores and a hall to accommodate the secret orders of the town. He is a Republican, and was County Assessor of Columbia county, Washington, two terms. He is among the good, solid business men of this great city.



SILAS F. SCRIPTURE, an intelligent and progressive resident of Oregon City, Oregon, and the junior member of the flourishing firm of Wineset & Scripture, manufacturers of carriages and wagons, and undertakers, of which firm he is the practical iron worker, was born in Iowa, May 10, 1861. His father, James Scripture, was a native of Canada, where he was born in 1830, coming to the United States when a child, since which time he has continued to reside here. He married Miss Catharine Clark, a native of the State of Indiana, and they had four children, Mr. Silas Scripture being the only survivor. The mother died April 28, 1866, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss, to whom she was endeared by her many Christian virtues and generous actions, which were prompted by a loving heart. The father, later, married an estimable lady, who assisted him in the care of his young family. They had two children.

The subject of our sketch was raised and educated in his native State, where he early learned the blacksmiths' trade, at which he served for three years. He then worked as a

journeyman in several of the Western States, and in California, from which place he came to Oregon City, where he worked for a time for his present partner, who is also his brother-in-law, when he finally returned to the East.

In 1888, however, he returned to this city, and purchased a half interest in the business, in which he has since remained, meeting with flattering success. The firm enjoys an excellent reputation for reliable work and honest dealings, and has a large and growing trade of the best class of citizens.

On May 12, 1889, he was married to Miss Rachel E. Forrester, an estimable lady, and a native of Clackamas county, who is a daughter of Mr. Thomas Forrester, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1850. She and Mrs. Wineset are sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Scripture have one child, Albert M.

Mr. Scripture is a Republican in politics, and takes a commendable interest in the affairs of his State and country. Socially, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a respected member.

Thus is briefly stated the most prominent events of an eminently busy and useful life, whose intelligent efforts have been rewarded with prosperity and happiness.



CAPTAIN PHILIP JOHNSON was the first authorized pilot of the Columbia river, and was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1820, and was of the fifth generation born in the old homestead which is owned by the family descendants. His father, James Johnson, was a distinguished figure in the war of 1812; he married Miss Charlotte Adams, of revolutionary fame. Losing his father in childhood, at the age of twelve years, young Philip struck out in life, first as assistant in mackerel fishing, and later upon the bark "Autumn," the first vessel to make a whaling cruise to the Arctic seas.

He then followed the sea in vessels, trading with the West Indies and European ports. At the age of twenty years he had arisen to the position of mate. During the Mexican war, we find him upon the war ship "North Carolina," commanded by Captain Winslow, later of the "Kearsarge." Returning to Boston in 1848 the brig "Forest" was fitted for San Francisco, and Mr. Johnson engaged for the

voyage as mate, carrying out a general cargo for trading. Duly arriving off Monterey they met the Missionary boat, a topsail schooner called "Honolulu," and from them learned of the discovery of gold in California. Continuing their voyage they entered the harbor at San Francisco in the spring of 1849, the city then being composed of a few adobe houses on Portsmouth square.

Our subject falling in with Mr. Sutter, and little anticipating the future of that city, they him a little scow for \$2,500, taking pay in pinches of gold dust, the scow having cost about twenty-five dollars in the East. The sale proved to their disadvantage, as later in discharging their cargo, they needed the service of this boat, and in return Sutter charged them \$200 per day. They subsequently erected upon Clarke's Point the frame house which they brought out for drying of hides and therein stored their cargo, and our subject then took the crew and went to the mines, but he soon returned to San Francisco, and his vessel, which was subsequently sold to a company from Oregon, composed of Governor Abernethy, Robert Priest and Mr. Lee, of Oregon City, and they hired Captain Johnson to sail the brig, paying him \$500 per month.

They came to Oregon in ballast and entered the Columbia river without a pilot, Astoria then being composed of the old log house occupied by the Hudson Bay Company. In ascending the river, soundings were taken as they progressed and about twenty days were expended in reaching Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they lay about three months, awaiting a cargo of lumber and potatoes, which were taken to San Francisco and sold at \$350 per thousand feet and potatoes at fifty dollars per barrel.

In the fall of 1849 Captain Johnson engaged as mate with Captain George H. Flanders on the bark "Ann Smith," carrying mail and passengers to California and continued for several trips. Early in 1850 he engaged as pilot with the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Oregon Legislature granted him the first pilot's "branch" issued by the State. The first steamboat he piloted to Portland was the "Columbia," and it took three days to reach the city. Captain Johnson has continued in the discharge of his duties, and although upward of seventy, his force and vigor is unabated. For years he has served as harbor master of the Port of Astoria, for which he is eminently

fitted. He was married in San Francisco in 1849, to Miss Mary Ann Davis, a native of England, who came to California in the same year in a sailing vessel. In the early days in Oregon, the country being infested with Indians, her strength of mind and heroism stood her in good stead in defending her home and children from the assaults of the Indians during her husband's absence. This union was blessed with seven children, all being now deceased. Albert served for a number of years in the custom house, and Benjamin was a captain on the river. These latter are represented by two daughters, Esther Frances and Mary Melissa, who live with their grandparents and shed joy and brightness over the bereaved household.

Captain Johnson is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has large property interest in the city of Astoria and is favorably known and highly esteemed by his town people.



GEORGE NOLAND, is a native of Oregon, born upon the donation land claim, ten miles, south of Eugene, October 24, 1857. His father, Captain Pleasant Calvin Noland, was a native of Missouri, born in 1830. His ancestry extends to Ireland and Wales, and were numbered among the early pioneers of Virginia and afforded staunch support of the little colonies during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject was a pioneer of Missouri, and a conspicuous figure in that State's development. In 1846, P. C. Noland, entered the army for the Mexican war. He was sent to the Indian Territory, and in 1849 crossed the plains to the mines of California. Returning East in 1851, the following year, he drove a team to Santa Fe, and in 1853, he continued his journey to Oregon. The last stages of the trip were encompassed with dangers and difficulties, as by seeking a cut across the Cascades, by the middle fork of the Willamette river, to save time and distance, they lost the trail and through lack of food and toilsome travel, they suffered almost to starvation, and were sustained only by killing and eating a Cayuse pony, and later with salmon, roasted snails, boiled thistles, elderberries and deerskin, which they found in the woods, the meat having been devoured by wild beasts. Mr. Noland and a few companions pressed forward, and at last, after six weeks of starvation and wandering, arrived

at Springfield, Oregon, from which point a rescuing party were sent to the relief of the starving company. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Noland bought his land claim near Cresswell, where he still continues to reside. During the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, he was among the first to enlist, and after three months of service he returned home and raised a company, of which he was commissioned Captain, and served to the close of the war. He was married in 1857, to Miss Linna Stewart of Eugene, who died in 1873, leaving two sons, George and James E. The Captain married Mrs. Melissa Davidson in 1879 and they have a daughter, Neva. Jas. E. Noland has served two terms as sheriff of Lane county and is one of Oregon's most popular native sons.

George Noland, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary education at a little log schoolhouse, and was reared upon the farm, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon the founding of the State University at Eugene, he was among the first to enter, at which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. In 1879, he engaged in the stock business in Crook county, which he continued at intervals until 1882, employing his idle moments in reading law under the guidance of Judge C. W. Fitch, of Eugene, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1882, by the Supreme Court of the State. In June, 1882, he was elected Surveyor of Lane county, but resigned in the fall to go to Prineville, where he continued the practice of law. In January, 1884, he came to Astoria, and entered into partnership with George A. Dorris, an old school-mate of his, and continued in general practice till 1887, when they dissolved. In June, 1884, Mr. Noland was appointed City Attorney by the Common Council of Astoria, and in June 1885 he was duly elected by the people and re-elected in 1887, holding the office continually for five years. He was nominated to the Legislature in 1888, by the Democratic party, and was among the first in the field to take up the Tariff fight and went down with the party. At the Democratic State Convention in 1892, he was nominated as Presidential Elector, and is an active partisan in political affairs. He is a member of the Rescue Fire Company, No 2, and was an earnest advocate of company drill, and took part in many of the competitive contests.

He was married in 1888, to Miss Lottie Goodell, a native of Forest Grove and a daughter of N. E. and Catharine Goodell, both pioneers of Oregon, the former having come to the State in 1850 and the latter in 1847. They have one child, Virgil G. Mr. Noland continues a general law practice. He is a stockholder of the Astoria Subsidy Guarantee Company, and is numbered among the enterprising and progressive business men of the city of Astoria.

GENERAL JOHN H. STEVENS.—As our subject came to Oregon in 1852, he is counted one of the pioneers of the coast. He was born in Jamaica, Windham county, Vermont, March 26, 1806, and was there reared and went to school. He later entered the academy at Brattleboro, and then of Chester, until he was prepared, at the age of twenty, to teach school. His first experience was in a school where the teacher had been turned out, as not being able to control the pupils, but he undertook to finish the term at \$10 a month and succeeded in building up a large school.

As he had succeeded so well upon his first trial, our subject felt encouraged to start out in search of a wider field, and selected the city of Boston as a good place to begin. Here he found a friend who proved the truth of the old saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed, for as he was without money he might have found it difficult to find boarding accommodations if this good friend had not assisted him in that way. Finally he found a position with a Mr. Chandler for \$80 a year, and he faithfully worked out his time there, at the end of which he bought a grocery store. After his beginning he consolidated his stock with Mr. Chandler and went into full partnership with him in West India goods, continuing for two years. At the end of that time he sold his interest to his partner and returned to Vermont.

From there our subject went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business and remained there about four years, shipping his lumber to Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he went to New York and purchased goods and returned to Pennsylvania. He then undertook a very perilous trip. His grandfather and grandmother wished to make a trip to Vermont, and he started with them in the depth of winter, in a

sleigh, to cross the mountains. This proved a dreadful journey, the old people almost freezing to death, only reaching a hotel in time to save their lives, as they were then unconscious from the cold.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated with Miss Mary Adams in 1830. She was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. After marriage our subject and his young wife started to Michigan and bought a farm near Tecumseh, Michigan, where they happily resided until his wife died in 1833, leaving two small children, whom he took back to friends in Pennsylvania, and then returned to Michigan and sold his farm. He started for Chicago, but got no farther than Coldwater, Michigan, where he rented a hotel in partnership with Mr. Taylor. Here he was married to Miss Harriet M. Pierce, in 1835, a native of Vermont, born in 1817.

About this time the State militia was started and our subject was appointed Colonel of the regiment, and soon after he received a commission from the Governor as Brigadier-General of this brigade. He then received the appointment under the Sheriff as Under Sheriff, and was afterward elected Sheriff, serving two terms, and after this served under Sheriff Arnold as Deputy. At this time our subject started the stage line from Coldwater, Michigan, to Marshall, carrying the United States mail, and in 1852 he crossed the plains in company with Green Arnold, he bringing thirteen men and women with him. Mr. Stevens worked in the mines in southern Oregon, and in 1854 he returned by water to Michigan, for his family. The second time he crossed the plains bringing his family and that of Mr. Arnold, and they engaged in the hotel business in Champoeg.

Our subject was a member of the last Territorial Legislature in Oregon. In 1863 he removed to La Grande, and was made Register of the land office under President Grant and continued in it during Grant's administration. Later our subject went into farming and stock-raising, but he has long since retired, and now has a pleasant home in La Grande, owning some 800 acres of fine land in Powder river valley, near La Grande. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens five children have been born, of whom three are yet living, as follows: John, who is farming in Idaho; Nettie, the wife of D. C. Kelley, living in La Grande, and Jasper, married to Miss Anna M. Webb, a daughter of the late State Treasurer G. W. Webb. The General and his wife are

living in enjoyment of the comforts of life, at the ripe old age of eighty-six and seventy-five years, and can tell many and interesting tales of the early days on the western coast.



WILLIAM D. CLAGGETT, a prosperous agriculturist of Marion county, has been a resident of the State since 1852. He was born in Missouri, November 28, 1840, and at the age of twelve years crossed the plains to Oregon with his father, Charles Claggett, whose history will be found on another page of this volume. William D. was sent to the public school, and later finished his education at the Willamette University under Prof. Hoyt, who was the president of the institution at that time. He left college in 1862, and engaged in farming on leased land. After two years, however, he purchased 100 acres of choice land, on which he built a home; later he added another 100 acres, and devoted himself industriously to its cultivation, meeting with gratifying results. In 1880 he bought 500 acres adjoining his ranch, and continued the management of the same until 1886, since which time he has leased the whole. He now occupies a pleasant home which he bought in Salem.

Mr. Claggett was united in marriage in 1865 to Miss Ellen Hennis, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Thomas Hennis, who came to Oregon in 1852. Two children were born of this union: Annie, wife of Charles Casper, and Eva E., who resides in Salem with her grandfather Claggett. Mrs. Claggett died in 1870. Two years later Mr. Claggett was married a second time, being united to Miss Eliza E. Parrish, a daughter of George W. Parrish, of Clackamas county, Oregon. They had born to them eight children: George died at the age of six years from injuries received from one of the horses in the barn; Amelia is the wife of Charles Cook, who is in the postal telegraph service in Portland; Charles W. is farming on the old homestead; Archie, Thomas, Mary M., Dockie C. and Bennie L. are at home.

Politically, Mr. Claggett adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and takes an active interest in the fraternity. He has led a life of industry and devotion to one purpose, and his efforts have been rewarded with success. He

has never gambled and has been strictly temperate in all his habits, thereby winning the respect and entire confidence of the community.

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M J. KINNEY, resident of Astoria, and proprietor of the largest salmon cannery on the Columbia river, was born at Muscatine, Iowa, in January, 1847. His father, Robert C. Kinney, was a native of Illinois, and was reared by his uncle, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney, who was one of the early Governors of the State. In 1833 Mr. Kinney started a steamboat line from St. Louis to the northern water of the Mississippi river, and located the town of Muscatine upon his own homestead, building a hotel and other conveniences to accommodate emigrants to the new country. Mr. Kinney was married in Illinois to Miss Eliza E. Bigelow, a native of Nova Scotia. Her father was interested in cod fishing and trading with the West Indies. Locating his family at Muscatine, Mr. Kinney continued trading upon the river and also operated flour and saw mills, besides having other interests in the newly formed town, continuing until 1847. At this time he sold his interests, and with ox teams removed his family to Oregon, foreseeing the profits of the Eastern trade from the Pacific coast. The trip was without unusual incident and was safely accomplished, the company landing in the fall at Oregon City. In 1848 Mr. Kinney visited the California mines, but after six months returned to Oregon and located his donation claim in Yam Hill county, near LaFayette. He then engaged in farming and the stock business, and also improved one of the finest orchards in Oregon, shipping his fruits to San Francisco. In 1857 he purchased the McMinnville flour mills, and in 1864 the Brooklyn mills, both of which he operated until 1868, when he sold and bought an interest in the Willamette flour mills and woolen manufacturing mills at Salem. Mr. Kinney took charge of the flour mills where was carried on an enormous business with agencies at Portland, San Francisco and Liverpool. Subsequently he and his sons, M. J. and A. W., purchased the entire milling plant, which they operated until the death of Mr. Kinney, in 1875. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention and first State Legislature of Oregon, and was active in forming the government of the new State. He was opposed to slavery in

Oregon, and was instrumental in excluding the privilege from the Constitution. Another thing he advocated was, that married women had a right to hold real estate, and was also an active promoter of public schools.

Our subject, M. J. Kinney, was reared upon the farm and in the mill, and received his education in McMinnville College under the instruction of Prof. J. W. Johnson, now president of the State University. After completing his education Mr. Kinney entered the milling business at Salem; later going to San Francisco, he took charge of the office established at that city, and there continued to reside until the death of his father, in 1875, when the property was sold. In 1876 Mr. Kinney came to Astoria and engaged in the canning of salmon, which was then conducted by Hapgood, Megler, Cook, Humes & Booth, each having separate canneries. Mr. Kinney built on Water street, at the foot of Washington, necessarily beginning in a small way, as he had everything to buy and the business to learn, but he increased his plant with experience and knowledge, until he has reached the colossal output of 78,000 cases of four dozen cans each per annum, and is now the proprietor of the largest canning establishment in the Northwest. In 1890 he purchased the Devlin cannery, which he also operates, both canneries being completely equipped with labor-saving machinery. All cans are manufactured in his own building, with the most highly improved canning machinery. His fishing plant embraces upward of 150 boats, each with nets ranging from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in length, besides eighty traps with steamboat, sailing sloops and scows in attendance, giving employment during the fishing season to 425 men, while forty-five white people and 190 Chinamen are employed in the canneries. He markets throughout the city and the United States and Liverpool. Mr. Kinney is also one of the chief proprietors of the Clatsop Mill located at Astoria, which was built in 1884, with box plant adjoining. The daily output is 80,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 boxes per day, giving steady employment to 100 men. Mr. Kinney owns 1,000 acres of land on Clatsop Beach, and is laying out Gearhart park, which offers attractions as a summer residence. The hotel Gearhart numbers 150 rooms, and was opened during the summer of 1892.

Mr. Kinney was married in San Francisco in 1876, to Miss Margaretta Morgan, daughter of David Morgan, a California pioneer. She died

in 1880, leaving one child, Harrietta. He was married again in Kansas, in 1889, to Miss Narcissa E. White, a native of Pennsylvania, and a lady of refinement and culture, one who takes an active interest in temperance work. For years she was connected with Miss Willard in organizing the W. C. T. U. in Washington, and was instrumental in securing the passage of straight laws favorable to temperance interests in this State. Mr. Kinney is a member of the Masonic order. In business he is quiet, methodical, always master of the situation. Far-seeing in judgment and for making out his own pathway to success, Mr. Kinney deserves the esteem so generously awarded to him.



 OSCAR O. GANIARD, a capitalist of Ashland. The Ganiard family trace their genealogy back to France. Peter Ganiard, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in the city of St. Fleche, July 22, 1734, and his wife, Esther (Marriett) Ganiard, was born at Killingsworth, Connecticut, September 22, 1740. Their marriage occurred February 14, 1776, and they were the parents of ten children. From this family the Ganiards of America have descended. The Marrietts were of English descent, and settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. Peter Ganiard and his elder brother, James, were the children of wealthy parents, residents of La Fleche, France. In 1874 they fitted vessels of their own and sailed to the West Indies, locating on the island of Hispaniola. They soon opened a thriving trade with the colonies. James, the eldest, induced his brother to go to New London, Connecticut, and learn the English language, in order that they might better carry on commercial relations between the American colonies and the West Indies. Peter, although a minor at that time, was a thorough French scholar, but after becoming acquainted with the English language and customs, he neglected the business between himself and brother. He finally spent his money, and ceased to correspond with the latter. He located at Killingsworth, where he remained secluded many years. After a time James became Governor of Hispaniola, but he never ceased to search for his truant brother, and after a lapse of fourteen years Peter's identity was discovered by a captain of one of the many ves-

sels belonging to James, and through him was induced to return to the islands with his family, consisting of a wife and five children. Peter was kindly received by his brother, and all matters of the past were forgiven. The union of the brothers was of short duration, however, as religious views soon caused their separation. Peter and family returned to the colonies, locating again at Killingsworth, Connecticut, where he remained until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and he then learned of his brother's demise, and also that a portion of the estate was left to him. On visiting Hispaniola he found matters in a deplorable condition, but was able to secure about \$3,000 in gold, and the wearing apparel of his brother, a part of which is still supposed to be in possession of some of the descendants.

The subject of this sketch, Oscar Ganiard, was born in Ontario county, New York, January 28, 1832, a son of Peter Ganiard, a native of the same State. The mother, *nee* Ruth Beldon, was a native of Massachusetts, and of English extraction. The parents reared a family of ten children, our subject being the third child. They removed to Ohio when he was but two years of age, and in 1838 located at Jonesville, Michigan, where young Oscar received his education. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, and for the first few years remained in the Willamette valley. In 1856 he removed to Josephine county, where he was engaged in merchandising and farming; in 1872 began farming and merchandising in Jackson county; and in 1884 took up his residence in Ashland. Mr. Ganiard owns valuable property adjacent to the city, which is devoted largely to fruit growing, and consists of a general variety of delicious fruits, peaches predominating. He also owns some of the finest business and residence property in Ashland, among which may be mentioned the opera house and White Sulphur Spring Hotel. In connection with the hotel building is located the bathhouses of the well-known springs, which contain a rare combination of medicinal qualities, and this renders them equal if not superior to any sulphur springs in the State. The baths are conveniently arranged, having separate compartments for the use of male and female patrons. The waters of these springs are highly recommended by the medical fraternity, and those suffering from rheumatism, blood or malarial diseases find these springs a specific for the cure of their complaints. The hotel and

baths are now open to the public, and under the management of Mr. Ganiard. The family residence near by, a beautiful eight-room cottage, was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$4,000, and is a gem of architecture.

The Ashland Opera House is a substantial three-story brick building and covers a space of 60 x 100 feet. It was completed in 1889, at a cost of \$20,000. The first floors are used as business houses, and the second and third comprises the theater. The building is well lighted and ventilated, and has a seating capacity of 800. The stage is of a late design, well equipped with scenery and all necessary paraphernalia. The dressing and baggage-rooms are all that could be desired for convenience and comfort. The entire building is lighted by the electric light system. In all, the opera house is perhaps somewhat in advance of other city developments, however, it may be said of Mr. Ganiard, that he always keeps abreast of the times. He has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Ashland ever since he located in its limits, has been closely connected with school matters, and was elected a member of the City Council in 1891.

In 1858 Mr. Ganiard returned to Jonesville, Michigan, and was there joined in marriage, July 5, of the same year, with Miss Lucinda Ganiard, a native of Rochester, New York. They have one daughter living, Lottie L., now Mrs. J. E. Pelton, of Ashland. They lost two sons by diphtheria: Oscar, who died March 30, 1882; and Frederick, April 17, same year. As a citizen Mr. Ganiard takes an active interest in political matters. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

P. WINESET, one of the most prosperous and highly esteemed business men of Oregon City, Oregon, was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 17, 1831.

His father, Henry W. Wineset, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the old Virginia families, the ancestors of whom emigrated from England to the Old Dominion early in the settlement of the colony. Grandfather Henry W. Wineset, was a brave and efficient soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving for eight years, or for a year after the close of that struggle for independence. He lived to be 103 years of age. The father of the subject

of our sketch married Miss Annie Jennings, a native of his county, and a descendant of another of the old Virginia families. They had thirteen children, only two of whom now survive: the subject of our sketch and a sister, now Mrs. Lydia Ann Allison, who resides in Silver City, Idaho.

The subject of this notice was raised in Kentucky until his seventeenth year. At this time war was declared with Mexico, and he enlisted in the army, under General Scott. He was a natural musician, and had become an expert fife player, and as a fife boy he played all through the war with Mexico. He was in the battles of Molino, Del Rey, Churubusco, and was at the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, in which latter engagement he was wounded in the breast, the ball striking a rib, glanced outward, thus saving his life. He was for two months in a hospital, when he rejoined the army and was with them when they took the city of Mexico, where they were stationed until the terms of peace were settled.

He afterward returned to his home, where he learned the trade of a wagon and carriage maker, in which business he was first engaged in Kentucky, later emigrating to Iowa, in 1849, engaging in business at Hillsboro, Henry county.

In 1851 he married Miss Emily Frances Lindsey, a native of Illinois, in which State they remained until the fall of that year, when they removed to Texas, locating in the town of Dallas, where he continued in business until 1854. He then sold out, and crossed the plains to California, where he was for a year engaged in mining in Shasta county. He met with but moderate success as a miner, however, his largest day's work being \$32. He finally commenced his business of wagon-maker in the old town of Shasta, where he remained until 1863, when he sold out and removed to Walla Walla, Washington. He followed his business there until 1870, meeting with very great success, manufacturing stages, and everything in the way of wagons and carriages, and being largely engaged in the manufacture of burial caskets. In the midst of all this prosperity his business was consumed by fire, his property being uninsured, and in an hour he saw swept from him the accumulations of years of hard labor. He afterward rebuilt and reopened his business, but later came to Portland, Oregon, where he was in business until 1875, when he came to Oregon City, opening business here, adding to it the

undertaking business. He has again been prospered to his entire satisfaction. The firm is now Wineset & Scripture, and they manufacture carriages and wagons, do undertaking and blacksmithing. They have two hearses for their undertaking business, one of which is a very fine one.

Mr. and Mrs. Wineset had eight children, four of whom are now living: Allen Edgar, residing in New York city; Josephine, wife of Mr. McGoon, of Portland; Lucien B., in Portland; and Frederick, who is with his father. He was bereft of his wife on August 4, 1874, his faithful companion, who for twenty-three years had no interest but that of her husband and children.

In Portland, in 1878, Mr. Wineset was married to Miss Lydia Jane Forrester, an estimable lady and a native of Oregon, a daughter of Thomas Forrester, who came to the Territory in 1850. He located on a donation claim on Eagle Creek, where he was engaged in farming and sawmilling until his death, and was much respected for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

By this marriage there were six children, five now living: George C., Thomas, Myrtie A., Israel L. and Jerrold.

Mr. Wineset is a Republican in politics, and at the time of the war was a strong Union man. When in Portland he held the position of fifer in the Washington Guards, and was in his element on the 4th of July, when he played the soul-stirring music of the National airs. He is also a fine clarinet and violin player, and above all, has a wonderful genius for music, a correct ear and a natural grace of execution, rarely combined in one person.

Thus with true American perseverance and ability, Mr. Wineset has, unassisted, carved out for himself a successful career. While giving him all credit, the fact of the benefit he derived from the wonderful resources of this country, must not be overlooked. Both are great, the country and the man, and fit companions for each other.

his father for many years was successfully engaged as a merchant. There were four children, the eldest the subject of this sketch, having been born in Germany, one born in California, and the two youngest in Portland, where all have been reared and educated.

Our subject was sent to the public schools in Portland, and is reported to have been studious and a good scholar, in the meantime receiving, while assisting his father, a practical knowledge of business, which has since been of much value to him in his profession of law. In 1870 he entered the office of Mitchell & Dolph, then the leading law firm of the city, where he read law for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, soon after becoming a member of the firm with which he had studied, since when, his career has been one of continued success. In 1877, he was elected a member of the City Council from the second ward, which position he held for three years, declining a re-election, which was tendered to him without opposition.

In 1885 he was appointed by the Governor a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, in which capacity he served until July, 1892. In politics, he is a staunch and active Republican. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1880, 1884 and 1886, rendering his party and the State valuable service in these years. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and for three successive times, viz., 1880, 1884 and 1888, he has been re-elected to that office. In the sessions of 1889 and 1891, he was elected President of the Senate, and presided over that body, there being no Lieutenant-Governor in this State. While Senator, he was an indefatigable worker, and served on various committees. As sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction experienced as to his manner of executing the duties devolving upon him, we have only to refer to his three several elections to the Senate, and his election as President of that body for two sessions, the greatest possible compliment to his integrity and ability as a parliamentarian. Mr. Simon was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Minneapolis in June, 1892, and was elected a member of the Republican National Committee from the State of Oregon.

In fraternal matters, Mr. Simon is a Past Master of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Portland Chapter, No. 8; he has received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite.

DON. JOSEPH SIMON, one of the most widely known jurists and public men of the State, was born in Germany, on February 7, 1851, coming with his father, David Simon and family, to Portland in 1857, where

He has identified himself with the city, being largely interested in real estate, and contributing by every means to her advancement. As a man of education and morality, and as a lawyer of acumen and ability, as a parliamentarian of impressive and pleasing address, he reflects credit on his city and State.

A. MACRUM came to the State of Oregon in 1870, and as an educator, lawyer and financier has been an active participant in the development of the State. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1842. His parents were Scotch-English, and emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1830, and coming to America, settled near Pittsburg and engaged in farming. This was continued until the death of Mr. Macrum in 1882, his wife following him in 1885.

I. A. Macrum received a thorough education, academic, first at the Leechburg Institute and then at the State normal school, presided over by Prof. Wickersham, a noted educator of Pennsylvania. Completing his studies Mr. Macrum then began teaching in Pittsburg as principal of the second ward school, and after three years he secured an interest and taught in the Newell Institute, a private school for fitting young men for college and also for graduating the women in classic music and languages. The school numbered 125 pupils, and eleven teachers were constantly employed. In 1870 Mr. Macrum emigrated to Oregon City, where for three years he was principal of the Oregon City Seminary. During this time he read law under the direction of Johnson & McCown, and in December, 1874, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State. The law firm of Johnson, McCown & Macrum was then organized, the latter removing to Portland to open a branch office, which was continued with marked success for eight years, when the firm was dissolved.

With the organization of the Willamette Savings Bank in 1883, Mr. Macrum was chosen cashier and manager. The business of the bank grew so rapidly that in 1886 it was converted into the Merchants' National Bank, Mr. Macrum continuing as cashier. In October, 1890, the capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and is now considered among one

of the most solid financial institutions of the city.

Mr. Macrum was married in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Westanna Grubbs, a native of Alleghany City. They have had six children, viz.: Charles A., practicing physician of Portland; Margaret J., now Mrs. Dr. W. H. Byrd, of Salem; Newell, Will S., John W. and Garfield. The family reside near Forest Grove, where, surrounded by spacious grounds, Mr. Macrum has built a large and handsome residence, preferring the country for home life, after the cares and anxieties of the busy days in the city.

He is a Republican in politics, but not active except in sustaining honest elections. He has always been interested in educational work and the establishment of good schools. From 1873 to 1880 he served as County Superintendent of schools for Multnomah county. In financial affairs Mr. Macrum has proven himself a man of ability and sterling integrity, and has won the confidence of the business men of his section.

DAM BROWN, one of Oregon's old pioneers of 1844, was born in Pennsylvania, May 27, 1817. He was of German ancestry, and his parents, John and Regina (Dinges) Brown were both natives of the Keystone State. Our subject was the fifth of nine children and was reared in his native State, lived with his parents till he was twenty-three years old, and worked for wages until his twenty-fifth year, and then started on the long and perilous journey across the plains with ox teams, to Oregon. His train was commanded by General Cornelius Gillian. At the tributary of Wolf river the Indians stampeded the stock. Twenty men were detached from the company to follow the Indians and force them to replace the lost cattle, which they did. The Indians which they captured they kept under guard all night. A heavy rain storm raised the river and the place where the Indians were located was covered two feet deep with water by morning. When they were liberated they were very glad to get away as soon as possible. After a few days this company stopped at the Black Vermillion river, the water here had risen so high that it was up to the forks of the trees along the banks. For fourteen days they were delayed, which dis-

couraged many and in the camp a song was struck up, "And to Oregon we will go." After crossing the river but a few days later, another torrent of water began to fall, and all the little streams were so swollen that it took a day to get across one. The next river was the Long Sandy, and they traveled up it seven days and came to the dividing ridge between the Sandy and Platt rivers. Here they saw a great many buffaloes. The river bottom lands was black with them for miles and the emigrants were in great danger of being trampled under foot, for when they are in motion it is nearly impossible to turn them aside, as the buffaloes behind push the other. Here they killed a number of fine fat buffalo cows and had an abundance of beef. The river was 100 yards wide and a foot and a half deep, with a quicksand bottom. In crossing this they dared not let the teams stop or they would have sunk in the quicksand and have been lost. However, they all crossed safely and traveled on to the Laramie river, and this also they crossed and kept on up the North Platte. One day the train stopped for the women to do the washing. Mr. Brown went up the Platte two miles and climbed a high bluff, from which he could see the country for many miles. A deep cañon led the nearest way back to camp. This had water in it and he decided to go down it. After he got half way down he saw fresh big grizzly bear tracks. He couldn't go back so he kept on, although he did not see the bears and he gladly welcomed the sight of camp before dark had set in. On the 4th of July the company camped at Independence rock. One-half of the provisions had already been consumed and two-thirds of the journey was still before them. They now divided into smaller companies and traveled faster. They arrived in the South Gap in the Rocky mountains and then came down a steep road to the Pacific Springs. South of the gap Mr. Brown climbed the butte and there had a magnificent view. A deep valley stretched away toward the Pacific ocean. He was filled with astonishment at the great mountains that divided the States from Oregon, in which he intended to make his future home. He looked eastward and night had set in. On this summit he knelt down, filled with awe and prayed the great Maker of the earth, to have pity on them and bring them safely through. Then he arose and took another look to the west. The sun was getting low, the country looked like a vast level plain, no high mountains to be seen. The

golden rays of the setting sun seemed to disperse his gloom. Soon after the company reached Green river, so called because the bed of the river is green although the water is clear. The next stream they reached was Bridger. Here the Hudson's Bay Company had a trading post, and here the Indians in war-paint displayed great pomp, but when they saw the guns of the emigrants they soon left. The provisions had become so short that they left extra wagons and everything that would impede their progress and they pressed on still faster. The road lay through the sage brush and soon it was hot and dusty and the dust stuck to them until they looked like black people, thus on and on they traveled, day after day, facing all danger, slowly but surely they advanced. They reached Bear river, a tributary of Salt Lake. Here they found hot water and soda water springs. Some of the springs continually sent up spurts of steam and were called steamboat springs. Leaving Bear river to the left they reached Snake river and followed it many days, finding more boiling hot springs, camped out beside them and made coffee with the water and boiled it in the spring. When they arrived at Fort Hall, one man who had a family got out of flour and gave a yoke of oxen, valued at \$100 for 100 pounds of flour, and then it did not last his journey through. At the fording place in the river the water was very swift and below it was a deep eddy, and if the teams were not kept up in the right place they would be lost with the load that was so valuable to the emigrants. For some days they traveled all day without water for man or beast. By September they only had bacon and bread to eat, but at Salmon falls, on Snake river they got fish from the Indians. Following this river they came to Burnt river, followed it several days, crossed it and left it to the right. Here they came to high hills, which seemed as if they could not be climbed, but by doubling teams they made the ascent and then found it was just as difficult to get down safely, and in this effort one wagon was smashed. They next came to Powder river, which takes its name from the sand which is black and like powder. From here they soon reached Grass valley, then Grande Ronde valley and, in two days afterward crossed the Blue mountains and reached the Umatilla river. Here some of the men went to Walla Walla for supplies from Dr. Whitman. They got from him some unbolted flour and came down the Umatilla river to the

Columbia river, then down its steep sides and over hills, crossing John Day's near the Columbia at the Des Chutes. They crossed on a zigzag ford and engaged an Indian to help them. In this way they reached the Dalles, where they purchased a few small potatoes and some beef, paying a large price for them. Here they camped a few days and then crossed the Cascades; drove the cattle on a trail and made them swim from side to side of the Columbia and they found plenty of grass, but not much food. The journey to the Willamette, down the mountains, on either side of the river, was about 100 miles. The wagons and the women were brought down the river in open boats, which were extremely dangerous. It was late in the fall and cold and the goods became damaged by the rain and caused much suffering. The Hudson's Bay Company furnished the boats. They were twenty feet long, by eight wide, propelled by four oars and steered by a rudder. The river was about a mile wide and any sudden gust of wind made the water rough, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the boats were propelled through it. At the Cascade falls the wagons had to be put together to make a portage. At this time it was raining hard and seven miles had to be covered to the lower boat landing. One boat loaded with women and children came very near going down the Cascades falls, but were finally rescued by those on shore, a rope being used to pull them in. The road around the falls was deep mud and slush and it took a day to load and make one trip. After one trip they stopped at the lower landing and cut wood for a fire. Mr. Brown went to a tree that had slipped down the mountain side, top foremost. He began to chop and a large gap was broken into the edge of his ax. This tree was petrified. He got other wood and made the fire and the women prepared supper and they retired, although the rain fell all night. The water ran under the tent and wet the beds and everything, so they were actually lying in the water. The next day the wet things were loaded in a boat and they came down to Fort Vancouver. There they obtained more provisions, but it took, in all, about two months for all to come from the Dalles to Lincoln on the Willamette river, where they crossed the Portland mountains. In crossing the river a rope was put about the neck of a gentle ox and he was led into the river, by men in a canoe and the other stock driven in followed across and

thus crossed a great many cattle at a time, although there was danger of drowning some of them. The emigrants came up the Willamette valley and that first winter Mr. Brown worked for the Hudson's Bay Company for flour, tools and seed wheat. There was a flouring-mill at the Willamette falls. Mr. Brown says that the Government could have, and should have furnished the poor emigrants with tools and seed and would soon have reaped enough benefit from the taxes to pay it all back.

There was a French settlement on the east side of the river, and the most of them had Indian wives and they furnished the mill with wheat. There were a few American settlers, far apart and a few missionaries were located at the spot where Salem now is. Such was the Willamette valley when Mr. Brown arrived. The poor emigrants saw hard times, lived on pea coffee and boiled wheat. The houses were little and poor, many of them without doors or windows and the country was full of Indians. It seemed that dangers and privations were upon every hand. Mr. Brown says that they underwent so many hardships that two sections of land would not have paid for it. However, there was nothing for them to do but make the best of it and they labored under immense disadvantages for want of means and tools to work with. When the wheat was raised it was winnowed in the wind to take out the chaff, some throwing it up and others taking it up into a scaffold and pouring it down. Very slow and poor work was made of it. There was nothing to pay debts with and so wheat was made legal tender. There was no money in Oregon until after the discovery of gold in California. The times improved then and the faithful workers succeeded.

Mr. Brown took his claim on the Luckamute, in Polk county, a mile square of land and settled upon it in the spring of 1845 and has since resided upon it and kept it clear of incumbrance. During the Indian outbreak of 1848 the settlers of the Willamette valley volunteered and there were few men left in the valley while the war continued. One day, while Mr. Brown was at work his wife sent for him to come to the house quickly as there was an Indian, who was very angry because he could not induce her to give him a tin bucket he wanted. Mr. Brown entered the house, and taking the redskin by the neck put him out of the door, not knowing that he had a gun. The Indian produced his gun, cocked it and threatened to shoot, but Mr. Brown

reasoned him out of it by telling him that if he, Mr. Brown, had come to his, the Indian's, house and frightened his wife he would have done just right to have kicked him out-of-doors. The Indian saw the justice of the remark and put the gun by the fence and Mr. Brown could easily have obtained possession of the gun and shot the Indian, but did not wish to do so, as there was an encampment of some 200 near by. These Indians could have killed all the settlers in the valley at that time, if they had wished to do so. These were some of the dangers to which the early settlers were exposed.

December 19, 1847, Mr. Brown married Miss Sarah Nichols, a native of Clay county, Missouri born in 1832. She was a daughter of John Nichols, who came to Oregon, in 1844. He settled a donation claim on the Luckanute and here lived an honest, upright life, dying in his eighty-second year, his wife having died six years before, aged seventy-five.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had ten children and their names are: Regina, who died in her twelfth year; Nancy Catherine died in her ninth year; John, lives on the farm near by; Elizabeth is now Mrs. Harvey Gage; Josephine is Mrs. J. C. Frink; William is a farmer near his father; Sarah died when three years old; Eliza, Ruth, Christina and Henrietta, are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Brown is independent in politics, never wanted office and is a fine representative of the early Oregon pioneer.

HONORABLE RUFUS MALLORY, a member of the bar of Oregon, was an early settler of this vicinity, having come here in 1859. He is a native of New York State, where he was born in Chenango county, June 10, 1831. His father, Samuel Mallory, was a native of Connecticut, being born in that State in 1781. The family is of English ancestry, coming to America in the early history of its settlement. His grandfather, David Mallory, was a New Englander, and a participant in the war for independence, having fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and for his services in that struggle, he received from the United States a land warrant as a reward. Mr. Mallory's father married Miss Lucretia Davis, a native of Connecticut, who was born in 1788. She also was a

descendant of one of the early settlers of New England. Her father, John Davis, lived to be ninety-six years of age.

Our subject was the youngest of nine children, six of whom survive. He was reared in his native State, working on his father's farm and attending the district school in Steuben county and later attending the Alfred Academy and the Teacher's University, doing farm work and teaching alternately. In 1848 he accepted a clerkship in a store in Alleghany county, New York. One of the partners, Jonathan Everetts, and old New Hampshire man, had a library of law books, and Mr. Mallory, while there, became interested in the study of law. In 1855, he went to New London, Iowa, where he taught a district school, and afterward taught a select school, in the meantime keeping up the study of law. In 1858, he came to Oregon, coming by water to San Francisco, and from there overland to this State, arriving at Jacksonville, January 1, 1859. From Jacksonville he went to Roseburg, where he arrived entirely destitute of means, and where he taught school until the spring of 1860. He was then admitted to the bar, and at the election that year was chosen District Attorney for the Southern District, comprising Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties, which office he continued to fill acceptably for two years. In 1862, he was elected from Douglas county to the Legislature, and while in Salem, attending the Session, the oldest law firm there was broken up by the election of B. F. Harding to the United States' Senate, and the appointment of Joseph G. Wilson, who was District Attorney, to a Judgeship, newly created for the district east of the Cascade mountains. This firm offered him their business, and Governor Gibbs proposed to appoint him District Attorney for the Third District. These offers he accepted, and took up his residence in Salem. In 1864, he was elected District Attorney to succeed himself. In 1866, he was elected to Congress, serving two years, after which he returned to Salem and resumed his law practice. In 1872, he represented Marion county in the State Legislature, and was elected by that body to the office of Speaker of the House. In the fall of 1874, he received from President Grant the appointment of United States District Attorney for Oregon, serving in that capacity for four years, when he was re-appointed, his second term expiring in 1882. He was at this time selected by the

United States' Treasurer Department to go to Singapore, India, to procure evidence in certain important questions, then pending in the United States' Court. After accomplishing his mission he kept on journeying, making the tour of the world in five months. In 1883 he and Judge Bellinger became members of the law firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon, since which time he has continued in the practice of law in Portland. Each of the members of the firm are men of position and influence, widely known throughout the State and the Northwest, in consequence of which the firm enjoys a very large and lucrative practice.

He was married June 24, 1860, to Miss Lucy A. Rose, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Mr. Aaron Rose, a pioneer of Oregon, and the founder of the town of Roseburg. They have one son, Elmer Ellsworth, who was born in Salem, and who is now connected with the Postal Telegraph business.

Mr. Mallory has purchased a tract of land two miles from the city, where he has built his residence, a substantial and homelike building, provided with all modern improvements; and also commodious barns for his stock and grain. Here, he is giving some attention to horticulture, raising small fruits, cherries and pears, which occupation affords him pleasure and the needed relaxation from mental pursuits. He is making his farm one of the most beautiful places in the vicinity of Portland.

He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, having rendered it material aid on various occasions. He has canvassed the State several times in the interest of its political doctrines, and has made his weight felt in these campaigns. In his official positions, he has been the soul of honor, winning and retaining the confidence of the people. In legal practice, he has looked carefully after the interests intrusted to him, serving his clients in an able and upright manner. In private and domestic life, he is a whole-souled gentleman, of courteous and agreeable conversation, a pleasant acquaintance and a delightful friend.

JOHAN PATTERSON, a well-known citizen of Salem, was born at Beverly, Washington county, Ohio, in 1842. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of a moulder. He continued his business under

the firm name of Robertson & Patterson, at Beverly, giving especial attention to the manufacture of stoves. Young Patterson grew up in the business, and at the age of fifteen years began systematically to learn the trade of a moulder. This he followed until April, 1861, but with the firing upon Fort Sumter he threw aside his tools and enlisted for ninety days in Company K, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Stanley. He was sent to Virginia, and served as guard on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, also doing some skirmishing. After about four months he was discharged, and then re-enlisted in Company K, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years. He was elected Corporal of his company, under Colonel Hildebrand, and the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, under General Sherman. At the battle of Shiloh Mr. Patterson was wounded, and was afterward discharge on account of disability. He then went home, and upon his recovery re-enlisted in the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, with the appointment of Sergeant. He had no heavy engagements and was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, March 7, 1864. He then went to Marietta, Ohio, and later to McConnellsville, where he followed his vocation until 1872. In that year he came to Oregon and located in Portland. The manufacture of stoves in Portland had proven a failure because of incompetent men, but it was left to Mr. Patterson to disprove the conviction that it could not be done. He was employed eighteen months with John Lake, and then came to Gervais, formed a small company and purchased the Gervais foundry. He began the manufacture of stoves and kettles, and did a general jobbing business for three years. At the end of that time he sold out to the Pacific Threshing-Machine Company, and followed his trade until the company failed. He and Mr. Devoe then bought the patterns, and at the penitentiary, with convict labor, operated the foundry for two years; they were burned out, and after this misfortune started a foundry in town, but while was again destroyed by the fire-spirit. Mr. Patterson then engaged as general foreman with the Northwest Stove Foundry, located at the penitentiary. He held this position until 1890, when he gave up the business.

In May, 1891, he purchased an interest in the patent of the Crabb Iron Fence for the State of Oregon, and he is now pushing this

business to the front. He has secured large contracts from the State for fencing the State grounds. In March, 1888, he bought twelve acres at the corner of Fourteenth and Ferry streets, a part of which he has divided and sold. His residence was erected on the corner, and he still owns a valuable frontage and has other improved property in the town.

Mr. Patterson was married at New Lexington, Ohio, September 8, 1864, to Miss Harriet White, and of this union have been born three children: Annie L., wife of C. Krigbaum; Stella, wife of Richard Mason; and John R. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., and is richly deserving of this honor. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. and to the I. O. O. F.



L. POSSON, one of the active business men of Portland, was born in Rockford, Illinois, in 1839. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Sherwood) Posson, were natives of New York State, subsequently emigrating to Illinois, where Mr. Posson engaged in farming, and also carried on a cooperage establishment until his death, in 1842.

Our subject was second in a family of three children, and was reared and educated by his mother, in Rockford. In the spring of 1856 he went to Lockport, New York, to learn the trade of carriage and sign painting, and served three years' apprenticeship. He then returned to Rockford and opened a shop, which he continued until 1861, when, with the outbreaking of the civil war he was one of the first to respond to the call for ninety-day men, and enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, serving his time in southern Illinois and Missouri. He was then mustered out. In 1864 he re-enlisted for one year in Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

After his return from the war he continued his profession in Rockford, a manufacturing city of about 27,000 inhabitants. He was a charter member of Nevius Post, G. A. R., of Rockford, Illinois, and was also very active in temperance and church work. In the fall of 1882 he removed to Oregon and purchased a home on East Stark and Twenty-eighth streets, East Portland. Mr. Posson continued in the painting business in East Portland until July, 1890, when, with his son Guy, the firm of F.

L. Posson & Son was organized, and they purchased the seed business of Miller Brothers, one of the oldest seed firms of the city, continuing their office at 209 Second street and trial grounds for testing seeds on the ba-e-line-road, East Portland. They are extensive growers of the larger seeds, such as peas, beans, corn, buckwheat and grass seeds, and are Pacific coast agents of D. M. Ferry & Company, of Detroit, Michigan, the largest vegetable seed house on the continent; also Pacific coast agents of A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, who is generally conceded to be the largest manufacturer of apiary supplies in the world. Posson & Son also handle Imperial egg food, fertilizers and a general assortment of fruit trees, flowering plants and shrubs.

Mr. Posson was married in Rockford, in 1863, to Marietta Nashold, a native of New York, and they have six children, namely: Leora, wife of Edward Schmeer; Guy, Lorena, Olive E. and Wilbur F. The oldest son, Guy, was born in Rockford, Illinois, in 1868, and educated in his native city. Upon coming to Oregon he entered the store of H. Hanson, the pioneer seed merchant, and subsequently became traveling salesman for E. J. Bowen, seed merchant, of San Francisco, remaining in his employ for about seven years, traveling throughout the Northwest and becoming thoroughly familiar with the trade and the people, thus becoming eminently fitted to engage in the business.

He was married in Portland, in 1888, to Miss Lulu McGowan, and they have one child, Mabel. The family reside at East Park and Twenty-seventh streets, where they have a comfortable residence, which was completed in 1888.

The firm has made rapid progress in the enterprise, and has already become a leading factor in the seed business of the Northwest.



BENJAMIN T. FLINT, one of the most prosperous farmers and widely known and highly respected citizens of Washington county, Oregon, residing near Scholl's Ferry, was born near Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, April 9, 1836. His parents, Arial and Peeces (Pinney) Flint, were born, reared and married in Connecticut. His mother was a daughter of Judge Pinney of that State, who belonged to

an old and prominent family of that common-wealth. After marriage, this young couple removed to the Western frontier, as Illinois was then called, where they engaged successfully in farming. They had four children: Henry P., a resident of San Buenaventura, California; Amelia, wife of Hoyt Foster, a railroad man of Albany, New York; Elizabeth, widow of A. W. Allen, residing in Springfield, Massachusetts; and the subject of this sketch, who was the third child. When he was two years of age, his mother died, after which his father remarried and went to Ohio, where he resided until his death, at the age of forty-nine years. By his second marriage he had four children, all of whom live in California.

Mr. Flint, of this biography, spent his earlier years in Illinois and Ohio, until, at the age of thirteen years, when his father died, he went to Connecticut and lived with his grandfather Pinney. In 1856, being then twenty years of age, he sailed for San Francisco, and for a number of years, after arriving in California, worked at sheep herding in Monterey county. He saved his wages and learned the business, and soon started on his own account, with a herd of 245 sheep, which he bought. In this venture he was greatly prospered, following it for twelve years, until 1868. He then sold out and returned East, where he was married, October 21, of that year, to Miss Julia Lawrence, born April 26, 1848, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Her father, Samuel Lawrence, was a man of considerable note, a native of Maine and of English ancestry. After marriage, Mr. Flint returned with his wife to the West and purchased the land on which he now resides. This included 800 acres, which he secured at the nominal price of \$10 an acre, and which comprised all of Judge Humphrey's donation claim and other land, which is bounded on the back by the Tualatin river. Neither time nor money has been spared in its improvement, and it has responded generously to the care lavished upon it, yielding bounteous harvests of the choicest fruits and grains. In 1881 Mr. Flint erected a commodious farm residence, which stands on a slight elevation well back, near the middle of the farm. Back of the house and beyond a slight depression, on two knolls, stand two large barns, which accommodate his grain and stock. This depression is laid with tile drainage, preventing the accumulation of superfluous water in wet weather. From the inclosure, surround-

ing his residence, gates open into lanes leading to the several fields. The front yard is filled with flowers in summer, with neatly kept walks and lawn, the whole wearing an air of thrift and contentment most pleasing to behold. Indeed, the writer of this sketch, has not met in the whole of Oregon a more thrifty, better improved or better tiled farm than this one, the sight of which creates a desire to live amid rural scenes. It is not surprising that Mr. Flint should love the place and be firmly determined to live and die on it. He and his worthy wife have two sons, who are now young men: Arthur Benjamin, born March 8, 1870; and Harry Lawrence, born February 19, 1873. Both were reared on the farm and educated at the State University, and both are now at home, aiding their father in managing the farm.

Politically, Mr. Flint has been a reliable Republican since the organization of the party. He is an active member of the Grange, to which he has belonged for many years.

As a husband, father, business man and citizen, he has always been characterized by the most sterling qualities of mind and heart, and justly enjoys the confidence and esteem of his community.

LBERT N. MOORES is one of Salem's native sons, and one of her most reliable and promising young business men. He was born in this city May 12, 1855, a son of the Hon. John H. Moore, one of Oregon's worthy pioneers, now deceased. (See sketch of Hon. John H. Moores.) The paternal grandfather, Colonel Isaac R. Moores, was a native of Kentucky; he served in the Seminole war in Florida, in the Black Hawk war of 1831, and in the war with Mexico, in 1846. He emigrated to Oregon in 1852, and became prominently identified with the affairs of his town and county. He represented Lane county in the Territorial Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention; he was the choice of his party for State Senator, in 1860, and was a candidate upon the Republican ticket. He died in 1861. John H. Moores married Miss Virginia Lamon, a native of Virginia, and a member of an old family of that State. She was reared in Illinois, and became the mother of seven children, one of whom died in infancy.

Albert N. is the youngest son. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and in the Willamette University, graduating at the latter institution in 1876.

After leaving school he succeeded his father in the lumber business, and is now secretary and manager of the Capital Lumbering Company, of which he is also a stockholder. He is a man of energy and enterprise, is careful and painstaking in the details of all transactions, and is highly regarded in commercial circles.

Mr. Moores was married May 26, 1885, to Miss Cora L. Dickenson, a native of Salem and the daughter of Rev. Obed Dickinson, whose history appears elsewhere in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Moores are the parents of two children, Ralph D. and Althea E. Mr. Moores is an experienced fireman and an esteemed member of the I. O. O. F., being Past Grand of Chemeketa Lodge, No. 1.



COLONEL R. W. MITCHELL, Adjutant-General of the State of Oregon, was born in Schenectady, New York, in August, 1845. His father, James Mitchell, was a native of the north of Ireland, his mother, Margaret (Creighton) Mitchell, was born in Calcutta, East India, a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Creighton of the Eight Hussars. Coming to United States and locating at Schenectady, Mr. Mitchell was first engaged as contractor in the building of the Albany & Schenectady railroad, subsequently engaging in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until 1859, when he removed to Albany, New York, where he passed the closing years of his life.

Our subject was educated at the common schools of Schenectady and Albany with a finishing course under private tuition. In 1862 young Mitchell entered the office of Walter Dickson to take up the study of architectural drawing, which he pursued until August 26, 1863, when he enlisted in the army. He joined the Eighteenth New York Cavalry and with them was sent to the Department of the Gulf. In the line of duty he was promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant.

In September, 1864, he was detailed for special duty and sent to the Department of North Carolina, and in April, 1865, to Hart's Island, New York, with frequent trips to the front,

participating in the engagement at Faison's Station, North Carolina, and in several skirmishes on the Neuse river. He was captured on the night of February 14, 1865, by a detachment of Hood's men, but escaped on the third night, returning to the Union army and was mustered out May 24, following. Returning to Albany, New York, he performed the duties of bookkeeper for four years and was then appointed stenographer to the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

Among other commissions of trust, and responsibility, he made one trip to London, England, to deliver into the hands of Bowles Brothers, bankers, \$5,000,000 in United States Government bonds. In January, 1870, he was appointed stenographer to the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claim, remaining with the court until its dissolution by law in 1875. Mr. Mitchell was then appointed private secretary to Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and was frequently sent to New York with amounts ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in Government bonds.

In 1878 Mr. Mitchell was appointed Special Agent of the Interior Department to inspect the different land offices on the Pacific coast, accompanying the commissioner of the general land office. While on this duty, Mr. Mitchell becoming interested in mining in Arizona, resigned his position and followed mining speculations about two years, which resulted rather disastrously. In the fall of 1879 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Arizona, by Governor John C. Fremont, and held the position long enough to learn that the Legislature had failed to make an appropriation for his salary. He was then re-appointed to duty under the Interior Department by Secretary Schurz, and investigated a great many alleged frauds successfully, among them being the great surveying frauds in California and illegal transactions in the Indian service in California and Arizona.

In 1880 our subject came to the Northwest on the same duty, and after a year's service in the land department was appointed by Henry Villard as Land Commissioner of the Oregon Improvement Company, which controlled a vast domain in eastern Washington. In 1882 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Northern Pacific Land Department, and in 1887 by Lazard Freres was appointed Land Agent of the Willamette valley and Cascade mountain military wagon road,

which position he occupies at this time, having the management of upward of 1,000,000 acres of land in Oregon.

In the two positions last named, Mr. Mitchell has managed the examinations and appraisal of upward of 5,000,000 acres of land and can tell to the fraction of a mill what it has cost to examine every acre. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of Oregon by Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, and in October, 1891, he was made Adjutant-General. In January, 1891, he was elected manager of the Portland Industrial Exposition, and was unanimously re-elected in January, 1892.

Our subject was married in Greenville, Mississippi, in 1878, to Miss Anna G. Elliott, a native of the same State. He has four children: Orrel J., Robert C., Walter and Elliott Maxwell.

Colonel Mitchell is a member of George Wright Post, G. A. R. and of the B. P. O. E. He passed twelve years in the literary world and gained great prominence as a humorous and descriptive writer, five of these years being a special contributor to the *Daily Oregonian* over the name of Rabelais. With his multiplicity of duties Colonel Mitchell no longer courts the muses, but as a shrewd conservative business man is favorably known throughout the North west.

 **W**ILLIAM M. McLEOD, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Washington county, Oregon, is a native of New Brunswick, born October 27, 1826, son of Captain William and Jenette (Morrison) McLeod, both natives of Invernesshire, Scotland, whence they emigrated with their parents to Charlotte county, New Brunswick. Eleven children were born to them, seven sons and four daughters.

Our subject was the fourth son and was educated principally in his native country. In 1846 he went to the State of Maine and engaged in the lumber business, which he has continued ever since. Mr. McLeod first worked for wages, learning the business, in the mills. After becoming proficient in his chosen occupation, he engaged in manufacturing and building. During his residence in Maine, Mr. McLeod's principal occupation consisted in getting logs in winter and making them into lumber the following summer.

In the fall of 1851 he, with his wife and one

child, took passage in the ship *Venetia*, lumber-laden, from St. Stephen's, New Brunswick via Cape Horn for San Francisco, Captain Abalom Christie in command. The ship was wrecked in February, 1852, in the gulf stream, with forty passengers and her crew, making fifty-two souls on board. After five days and nights of intense suffering they were rescued from their perilous condition by Captain Wm. Drinkwater of the bark *Hiero* of Yarmouth, Maine, who, after twenty days' sail, landed them in Fayal one of the Azores islands, where they remained near two months, awaiting passage in the good bark *I. O.*, Captain Pillsburg, for Boston. After this they returned to Calais, Maine, their former home, destitute of cash and nearly so of clothing, but thankful to the Giver of all good that they had escaped with their lives.

Then followed seven years of close application to business, in which he succeeded in providing a home for the family, and, leaving them thus comfortably supplied for a season, he with characteristic energy, left the loved ones at home and started a second time for the shores of the Pacific, the reputed land of gold.

In 1859 Mr. McLeod came to the coast, via Isthmus of Panama. Upon landing in San Francisco he remained in the coast counties for three years and was also engaged in the mines in El Dorado county, on the American river. After gathering some gold, he came to Puget sound, in the fall of 1862 and was engaged in lumbering. In the fall of 1864 he came to Polk county, Oregon, where he met his family, after nearly five years of separation, and resided for a time near Dallas. In 1867 he came to Forest Grove, where he now has a sawmill, near Dilley station, three miles south of Forest Grove. Mr. McLeod built a mill on Gale's Creek, that now bears his name, in 1868. In 1889 he built his present mill, with a capacity of 1,000 feet of lumber per hour. A large amount of his manufacture is sold at the mill, but he has also shipping facilities, both north and south by Southern Pacific Company's railroad. He has, a fine body of ash, fir and cedar timber near his mill, with good floating water for logs in the Tualatin river and its tributaries. In addition to his other interests, Mr. McLeod is engaged in farming. For twelve years he served as Postmaster and railroad agent at Dailley. From 1879 to 1889 he was engaged in merchandising.

In 1849 Mr. McLeod married Miss Peers, a

native of Nova Scotia, born in 1820, daughter of Mr. D. B. Peers, of Wallace, the same place. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have had seven children, namely: Frederick S., Marian L.; William E., superintendent of his father's mill; Annie E., wife of Mr. Nels W. Durham, editor of the Spokane Falls Review; A. L. McLeod, railroad agent at Gaston and is running a warehouse at Forest Grove; Jean and Mable. The last two named are both in Portland and are employed on the Oregonian force. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are both members of the Congregational Church at Forest Grove. In politics he is a Republican and the family are highly respected and esteemed. Mr. McLeod is a business man of integrity and ability.



 S. McCOMAS is one of the pioneers of eastern Oregon who came to Baker county in 1862. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, January 23, 1839, and his father, John McComas, was a native of Kentucky, who came to Ohio when a young man, where he married Miss Jennetta Carr, a native of Ohio. In 1844 Mr. McComas moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where our subject received a common-school education, but he has since received the greater part of his education in the school of experience.

Our subject was the oldest child in a family of eight children born to his parents. In 1862 he came across the plains and settled at Auburn, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. While he was out on a prospecting tour with several others they were surprised by a band of Indians. Mr. McComas received a bullet-shot in the leg and was wounded by a poisoned arrow in the back of his right hand. The party made its escape with six wounded, one of whom afterward died, but they had a hard fight and several of the Indians were killed. Our subject has been in several Indian wars. He was out with Citizen Volunteers against the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph in the Wallowa valley and also took an active part in the Bannock campaign, in 1878.

Our subject came to La Grande, Union county, in 1864, and clerked in a store for two years. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk and was re-elected in 1868. For eight years he published a paper called the Mountain

Sentinel which he started in 1868, and then sold out and received the appointment from the Legislature as Register of the State Land office. He served for four years and then went into the real-estate business, which he followed for two years. At this time he made the grand discovery of reducing the water of Medical lake, by which he could utilize the salt, and he traveled over the Eastern States advertising it, and is still supplying the drug stores throughout the United States.

In 1890 our subject returned to La Grande and started the Grande Ronde Chronicle in connection with W. A. Parker and he is still engaged upon that paper in connection with that profitable business, real-estate dealing, and has published 40,000 copies of a book, of 100 pages, describing the valley in which he now lives. He has extensive mining interests, and, from his knowledge, acquired by years of experience in this country, is well qualified to give home-seekers and investors valuable information.

Mr. McComas was married in 1867, to Miss Harriet M. Welsh, a native of Iowa, and they have one daughter, Janetta E. McComas, born in 1870. Mrs. McComas came to Oregon in 1867 by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He is a member of the K. of P., also of the order of Red Men and of the Odd Fellows. Politically, Mr. McComas is a Democrat.



 THOMAS G. HAILEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in La Grande, Union county, Oregon, July 13, 1865, and is the fourth child in a family of six children of the Hon. John Hailey and Louisa M. Hailey, nee Griffin. He comes of the pioneer stock of the State, his father having crossed the plains in 1852, and his mother in company with her father and family, having come to the State in 1848 after a perilous journey across the plains, and settled in southern Oregon. During his infancy Mr. Hailey's parents removed to Boise City, Idaho, where he grew to manhood, and where his father was engaged in staging, stock-raising and divers other pursuits for several years, and was also a member of the Territorial Legislature and twice a delegate to Congress as a Democrat from the Territory of Idaho.

After attending the public schools of his adopted town he decided upon the law as a pro-

fession in his early manhood, and entered the law office of Cox & Minor, in Pendleton, Oregon, where he remained for a time, and then entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he spent two years in the literary department and two years in the law school, from which latter he graduated in 1889, and at once returned to his native State and began the practice of his profession in Pendleton, Oregon, where he now resides and is a member of the law firm of Hailey & Lowell, enterprising and energetic young lawyers, whose business is constantly increasing. Shortly after his return to Pendleton he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State for the Eastern District holding terms at Pendleton, which position he still holds and has filled with satisfaction to the bar and public.

In July, 1892, he was married to Miss Mand L. Beach, of Ackley, Iowa. He is thoroughly identified with the social, business and all other interests of his town, and zealous in the promotion of its prosperity. Devoted to his profession and impressed with its dignity and importance he studiously pursues his way, and with his strong personality and mental energy cannot fail to impress himself forcibly upon his generation.



SON. WILLIAM A. MILLS might be called one of the banner pioneers of Oregon, inasmuch as he belongs to that favored few who preceded the general emigration, having made his appearance on the then wild and undeveloped scene in 1843, which is probably the first year in which white men began to settle in this locality. He is a native of Tennessee, where he was born September 1, 1826.

His father, Isaac Mills, was a native of North Carolina, and was descended from a family of prominence and influence in that State, who were early settlers of the commonwealth. Isaac was raised in his native State, and was married there to Miss Rachel Bales, a native of the same State. They afterward moved to Tennessee, and later to Indiana, whence they went to Arkansas, and finally, in 1843, crossed the plains to Oregon. He was truly a pioneer of pioneers, having been an early settler of all the first mentioned States. They had thirteen children, six of whom are now living, three sons and three daughters.

From Fort Hall they came in company with Dr. Whitman, who is widely and favorably known in this locality. Their journey was undisturbed by the ravages of cholera or the molestations of Indians. Arriving in Oregon, they located in Washington county, on a fork of Dairy creek, where they pre-empted a mile square of land, which they improved and on which they continued to reside for many years, and a number of survivors of the family still live in that county. The father died on the old homestead, aged eighty-six years, and the mother died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomburg, in 1890, in her ninety-seventh year. They were a truly noble couple, and inherited all of the best qualities of the Southern people, being thoroughly hospitable and overflowing with generous impulses, and were greatly endeared to a host of friends, who universally mourned their loss.

Their son, William A. Mills, was seventeen years of age when he arrived in Oregon. To quote his words, he was "born in Tennessee; but was raised on the road, with little opportunity for education, having attended school but five months." Hence we have before us the unfolding of a self-educated and self-made life, which is always interesting to a student of human nature.

In 1852 he purchased the old homestead on which his father first settled. He then assiduously set about cultivating this wonderfully fertile soil, which had never been disturbed before. His efforts were very successful, his crops being abundant, for which the prices were good. He thus accumulated much means, some of which he expended in improvements on his farm, chief among which was the erection of a substantial residence, and good barns for his grain and stock, thus greatly adding to the value of the place. He continued to reside here until 1873, when he removed to Clackamas, where he bought village property, on which he erected a residence and a building, which is now used as a store, ticket office and for the post office of the town. Mrs. Mills was Postmistress of the town under the administration of President U. S. Grant. Mr. Mills has also owned property and resided in Marion and Multnomah counties.

In March, 1848, Mr. Mills was married to Mrs. Rachel Fisher, a native of Indiana, whose husband, J. H. Fisher, died on the road to Oregon, in 1847. She was the daughter of Reuben

Joy, of Iowa. They had six children, five of whom are now living. Rachel W. died aged three years, and the following children reside in Washington county: John M.; Mary E., now the wife of Mr. B. Ingalls; Laura, wife of Mr. Benton Phillips; Elba J., wife of Elias Fowler; and Albert W., who resides in Clackamas. In 1868 the devoted wife and mother, who for twenty years had known no interest but that of her husband and children, was called to her reward, leaving a stricken family and numerous friends to mourn her loss.

In 1874 Mr. Mills married Mrs. Mary E. Capps, a highly estimable lady, and the widow of Mr. John Capps.

Mr. Mills has been a consistent Republican and a strong Union man, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his State. He was instrumental in the organization of that party in this locality, having attended the first meeting of the party in the Territory. In 1870 he was nominated for the State Legislature by his party, to which position he was elected, and in the fulfillment of his duties displayed ability and honor.

He has assiduously subserved the interests of his co-workers, the farmers, and has acted for a number of years as President of the County Agricultural Society and also as Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society, in both of which positions he has done able service.

He has been a leading temperance man, is a member of the Good Templars, having filled all its offices, and is a representative of the State Lodge. Since 1884 he has worked with the Prohibition party, and says the "saloons must go."

Forty-nine of the best and most useful years of Mr. Mills' life have been devoted to the advancement and general welfare of his adopted State. In his position as Representative he assisted in the enacting of good laws for his State, and in his position as citizen he has assisted in the enforcing of the same, and he is now enjoying his reward in the esteem of his fellow-men.



CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, one of the reputable representative citizens of Clackamas county, Oregon, residing near Oregon City, is a native of Enosburg, Franklin county, Vermont, born November 30, 1830. He is of

old English Puritan ancestry; the family of his name which landed on Plymouth Rock that bleak winter of 1620 were ancestors of our subject. From there the Williams family scattered in time all over New England, and became influential and prominent in every State. The grandfather was David Williams, and became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and our subject now has in his possession the powder-horn of the old patriot, which, with his flint-lock musket, went with him all through that long struggle for independence. David Williams died in Enosburg, Franklin county, Vermont, in his ninety-ninth year.

The son of the Revolutionary hero was Isaiah Williams; he was born in Ipswich, New Hampshire. He married Miss Martha Tenny, a native of Boston, and removed to Vermont, and later to Massachusetts, where he died when the subject of this sketch was only six years of age, and the mother died that same year, both in their forty-eighth year. They had a family of ten children; one of these was killed by an accident, at the age of ten years; two of the daughters married ministers; one of the brothers is now a leading minister in the Congregational denomination in Chicago, and another is a prominent lawyer in New York city. Another of this family bravely started out for himself when he was but a lad, and recently died in Buffalo, a rich man, being estimated to have been worth \$10,000,000.

Our subject was the youngest child in the family, and was reared near New York from his eleventh year. He was educated in an academy at Ansonia, and at Buffalo, Erie county, and has since that time principally devoted himself to farming. The marriage of our subject took place in 1855, to Miss Christina C. Barker, a native of Evans, Erie county, New York, born in 1836. After their marriage they resided in New York for fourteen years, and there were born to them the following children, namely: Ella E., Thornton L., Wallace W. and Charles T. The latter died in his fourth year.

In 1875 the family came to Oregon, and remained in Portland for one year, and then came to Clackamas county, purchasing a farm one mile south of Oregon City, and on this property he has since resided, improving and prospering. In 1878 our subject erected a good residence in a very desirable locality, as from it there is a fine view of the country and the surrounding mountains, especially of grand old Mount Hood.

Mr. Williams has dealt some in real estate, and the property which he first bought has so increased in value that he has found it a most profitable investment. Oregon City is fast growing out in that direction. Mr. Williams became a voter when the great question of the extension of slavery into the new Territory was under discussion, and his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and ever since that time he has been a strong adherent of the principles held by the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of the Grange, being now Past Master of that order, and has given them all the aid in his power.

Our subject and family are very highly esteemed, and his honorable life has brought its own reward. He enjoys the respect of all wherever he is known.



PEMBROKE GAULT, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1852, now deceased, was born in Guilford, State of Vermont, July 12, 1817. Grandfather Gault emigrated from Scotland and settled in Vermont. His son, John Gault, was a soldier in the Revolution, and his son was Pembroke Gault, the fourth son in a family of nine children. When he was seven years of age he went to the State of Massachusetts, and was there reared until he became of age, by General Barney. From that State he removed to Missouri, and April 10, 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth McLain, a native of the State of Kentucky, born March 20, 1819, a daughter of Daniel McLain, a native of Lexington, Kentucky. After marriage they removed to Iowa, taking a farm, in Davis county, from the Government, and this farm they improved.

On this farm five children were born in the family of Mr. Gault, namely: Daniel, who died at Pilot Rock, Oregon, February 26, 1880. His wife, whose name before marriage was Carry Tuttle, died only two weeks previous. Their two children, Lewis and Jesse E., now reside at Pendleton, Oregon. The other four children of Mr. Gault are: Mary E., now Mrs. G. T. Goss, who resides in Vancouver; Lucy C., who now is Mrs. W. N. Buchanan, and resides in Portland; Perris, who died in his third year; and Roxana, who became the wife of M. T. Patten, and resides at Forest Grove.

With this little family Mr. and Mrs. Gault started to cross the plains, April 15, 1852. Mr. Gault's brother had married Mrs. Gault's sister, and with their family of five children accompanied our subject and family. They had ten yoke of oxen and quite a number of loose cattle. They had a large emigrant wagon, and had everything as comfortable as traveling in those days, and through that country, could be made.

This was the great cholera year, and some died with it, one little daughter of our subject, three years of age, falling a victim. They left her little body near the Burnt Hills, on Smoke river, and sadly started on their way. A great deal of snow fell, and there was much suffering, and to add to their trouble, five yoke of their oxen ate something which caused their death. Aside from these troubles the party made a safe journey, and arrived at the Dalles September 17, came down the river in boats to Sandy, where they landed, and went two miles below Portland and wintered. In February, 1853, they came to the donation claim and purchased the right to 320 acres of land of Mr. Allen Richardson. It was timbered land, which was difficult to clear, but he worked hard and made of it a fine farm. Later he added eighty acres.

In politics, Mr. Gault was a Republican, and was interested in all of the offices of the county, although he did not hold any but that of Road Overseer in his vicinity, which position he held for many years. He and his wife had been Methodists since 1844, and he had been one of the strongest pillars of the church, serving in an official capacity for many years. He was a man of great integrity of character, a good citizen, a loving husband and an indulgent father. His death occurred, of heart failure, July 23, 1887. He had just lived his three-score years and ten, and while his death was most keenly felt by his bereaved widow and children, they had the great consolation in feeling that their loss was his eternal gain.

In Oregon four children were added to the family, namely: Hannah T., who is now Mrs. R. L. Durham, of Portland; Charles, who resides in the State of Washington; Fremont D. is on the donation claim; and Eunice G. is now the wife of E. M. Sargent, of Portland. Fremont D., who is now on the donation claim, was born June 21, 1859. He was reared on the farm, and attended the public schools in his vicinity. January 26, 1880, he was married to

Miss Agnes M. McKernan, who was born in Washington county, a daughter of John McKernan, who came to Oregon in 1852, and the step-daughter of John Groner, also a worthy Oregon pioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Gault have three children, namely: Eunice M., Chester C. and John P. Mr. Gault is an enterprising farmer, and has a very nice home which he has recently had built, and he and his good wife are fine representatives of the sons and daughters of Oregon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the A. O. U. W., and is Past Master of the latter and has held all of the offices in the order. His politics are Republican. His mother now resides with him, and in her seventy-fourth year, is in good health, and possesses the respect and affection of all who know her.



JOHAN C. YOUNG of Baker City, Umatilla county, Oregon, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, December 21, 1851, the son of Joseph and Lucinda (Allen) Young, received his education in the common schools and the university of the Territory, read law one year, and, at the age of twenty-two, engaged in newspaper work, accepting a position on the editorial staff of the Salt Lake Tribune as a reporter. For five years, during which the Tribune passed through the stormiest period of its existence, he remained on the paper, a notable work of his during that period being the reporting for the Associated Press and the Tribune, the second trial of John D. Lee, the notorious leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre. He also wrote a series of letters, over the nom de plume of "Giux," ridiculing the Mormon hierarchy, which letters are still vividly recalled by all old-time residents of Utah for their broad humor and the home-thrusts they gave his prophet "uncle," Brigham Young. In 1879 he went to Idaho and engaged in mining for the next two years, subsequently returning to Salt Lake, where he was again employed on the staff of the Tribune, and remained with that paper until 1887, when he emigrated to Baker City, Oregon. He has entirely abandoned newspaper work, and devotes himself exclusively to mining in his new home, where he has a group of gold mines he is developing, and which he is sanguine will make him wealthy.

The father of our subject was born in Massa-

chusetts and went to Utah in 1849, where he was made a High Priest in the Mormon hierarchy, under his brother, Brigham Young. John C. was born and reared a Mormon, but renounced that faith as soon as he was old enough to think for himself. The evils in the Church as he saw them led him to desire to expose them, and this a decided literary taste enabled him to do. Coming into possession of an old press, he started a paper thoroughly anti-Mormon in its views, the first issue of which attracted wide notice and caused great indignation among the "saints." He continued its publication until called to the Tribune, then a newly started paper, rather timid in its attitude toward the Church. This changed with Mr. Young's coming on it. Knowing its secret workings and its evils, with every issue he poured hot-shot into the ranks of the enemy, proving the most formidable adversary they had until then encountered. Mr. Young finally left Utah, because he grew weary of the ostracism and the persecution. Now things are different, as Mr. Young visited his old home two years ago, and was received handsomely by his relatives and friends of the Mormon Church, and some of the Apostles have visited him in Baker City. They were desirous of building a railroad through the lumber region of this county and were most agreeable, surprised when he assured them he should not oppose them, as they feared his antagonism. The road was built and is doing well. Our subject is living happily with wife and fine children at Baker City.



L. ANDERSON, Captain of Battery A, First Artillery, Oregon National Guards, was born in Palmyra, Missouri, January 30, 1855.

His father, Rufus E. Anderson, a native of Kentucky, emigrated to Missouri in his boyhood. When he grew older he studied law, and in due time began the practice of his profession at Palmyra, where he still lives and conducts a successful practice. He married Miss Cornelia Thompson, a native of Virginia. Of their nine children, the subject of our sketch is the oldest.

Captain Anderson received his education at Central College, of Fayette, and at Pritchell Institute, Glasgow, Missouri, where he graduated

in 1873. He then commenced the study of law with his father. A year later, however, he gave up all thought of becoming a lawyer and turned his attention to railroading. His first engagement was with the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad, as clerk in the freight department at St. Joseph. He remained there eight years, and in the meantime was promoted from clerk to agent of the road. In 1882 he went to St. Louis as chief clerk in the auditing department of the Missouri & Pacific railroad; and in 1884 was with the St. Louis & Hannibal, as agent at Hannibal, remaining in the employ of the latter company until 1886. He then engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for Nelson, Morris & Co., prominent packers of Chicago. In 1887 he returned to railroad life, becoming traveling inspector of the Central Traffic Association, with headquarters at Chicago. In this capacity he traveled over the territory between Chicago and Buffalo, until March, 1890. He then came to Portland as rate clerk for the Northern Pacific, which position he resigned the following June, in order to accept the office of chief clerk of Portland, in the office of the Union Pacific railroad. This position he still occupies.

He was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1877, to Miss Minnie Harrison, a native of Indiana. Their two children are both dead.

The subject of our sketch is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Patriarchal Circle. He received his first military training at the military school at Fayette. At St. Joseph he filled the offices of First Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain of St. Joe Light Infantry, First Regiment, Missouri National Guards. At St. Louis he served as Sergeant and Second Lieutenant of Captain Skipwith Battery, St. Louis Light Artillery; and in Chicago as Sergeant and Second Lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment, Illinois National Guards. November 8, 1890, he was elected First Lieutenant, which office he occupied until September 15, 1891, when, through the death of Captain Stevens, Lieutenant Anderson was elected his successor.

Battery A was organized May 29, 1873, with rank and file of forty men, Captain Thomas Mountain in command. The State supplied the battery with two brass field pieces, and other equipments and uniforms were supplied through individual expenditure. In 1882 Captain Mountain was succeeded by Thomas Adams, a veteran of the civil war. He commanded the

battery four years, and during his term of office re-armed and re-uniformed the battery, and increased the membership to sixty enrolled men. He was succeeded in 1886 by W. J. Riley, who served as Captain for three years, after which the battery was disbanded. It was re-organized in June, 1889, by Captain Thomas Adams. He resigned the following November, and Ward S. Stephens was elected Captain and served until his death, in September, 1891. The battery now numbers sixty men, has two field pieces, two Gatling guns, and a full line of sabers and revolvers, and is in a healthy, prosperous condition. With an able corps of officers and drill-masters, and proper enthusiasm among the men, the battery is rapidly coming to the front in scientific drill and uniformity of movement.



MISS RUTH E. ROUNDS, Principal of the Atkinson school, Portland, is a native of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Nelson Rounds, D. D., a native of New York. Her parents were of English ancestry, who were early settlers of the Empire State. Dr. Rounds was a Methodist clergyman and a prominent educator, having been a professor in some of the colleges of the East before coming to Oregon. After his arrival here he was elected president of the Willamette University. In addition to his other scholastic attainments he was a specialist in the Hebrew and Greek languages. In Pennsylvania he married Miss Mary Comfort, a native of that State, her ancestry having been early settlers of Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were nine children, all of whom were brought up and are still living. Dr. Rounds presided over the Willamette University acceptably and successfully for two years; but, his health failing, he resigned and retired to his farm in Clark county, Washington, where he hoped to regain his health; but that boon was not granted and he continued to fail until his death occurred in 1874. During his life he was a great power for good, as his knowledge, moral sense, refined susceptibility and piety were superior. His aged widow still survives and resides in Portland, with her daughter, the subject of this sketch.

Miss Rounds, whose name heads this sketch, was the sixth child in the above family; was educated in New York and at the Willamette

University, and at once selected as her life work the profession of teaching, in which she has been almost continuously engaged for seventeen years, eleven of these in the North school in Portland, now named the Atkinson school, in honor of the gentleman who had rendered the schools of Portland so much valuable aid. Miss Rounds began at the foot of the ladder, in the primary grade, and has gradually worked her way up, step by step, to the principalship of this school, which place she has filled for the past five years; and no better evidence could be given than the fact of her promotion to and continuation in this responsible position, where she has under her supervision sixteen teachers, with as many grades and departments.

When she decided upon teaching as her profession, she determined to attain the highest proficiency therein, as an object of her highest ambition, and she has succeeded in doing her share in making the vocation of teaching a real profession of equal standing with the other professions. She attends to details, with exemplary patience, is naturally endowed with great executive ability and with all the qualities required in a first-class educator and disciplinarian.

She is a worthy member of the Grace Church, Methodist Episcopal, at Portland, and enjoys the best wishes of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.



BA. BAILEY, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Hillsboro, Oregon, was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, on January 28, 1839. His parents were William L. and Mary (Wilkinson) Bailey. His father was a Virginian and his mother was a native of North Carolina. She was a daughter of General Frank Wilkinson, a general in the war of 1812. Francis Alonzo Bailey was their third child of a family of eight. He lived in Tennessee until his eighteenth year, and received his education at Woodland Academy and Lebanon College, in that State. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, preparing himself for a professional career at Pope's College, where he studied medicine for two years. After this, he served for two years as a medical cadet in the Confederate army in General Price's division and was also connected with the hos-

pital service of the Confederate army. In 1864, he came to Oregon, and attended the Willamette University at Salem, receiving there his degree of M. D. in 1870. From there he went to San Francisco, where he attended the Toland Medical College, receiving a diploma from that institution in 1871. In 1872, he came to Hillsboro, engaging in the practice of his profession which he has followed for twenty years, and which has been lucrative and successful. In his practice he has ridden in all directions in all seasons and kinds of weather, both day and night, alleviating the suffering of the sick, knowing but one law for rich and poor alike, by which he has gained a wide favorable reputation, and secured the friendship of a large number of acquaintances. He loves his profession, making it his life study, and has contributed several learned articles to medical literature, which have been published in the Oregon Medical and Surgical Reporter, and in various other medical and scientific journals. He has also contributed some valuable articles to the San Francisco Medical Journal, and to various other publications, together with a number of papers to the Oregon State Medical Society. When this latter association was organized, he became an active member, and for three years was one of its Board of Censors, and served as its president and vice-president. During his residence in Washington county, he has become the owner of several large and valuable tracts of land, and has built for himself an attractive and commodious residence, of modern architecture and improvements, and laid out the ground in a tasteful manner. He has also, in partnership with another gentleman, built two of the finest brick blocks in the city, the last one of which is a very great improvement to the business portion of the city, being a credit alike to the Doctor and the city.

Dr. Bailey was married in 1866, to Miss Letitia A. Chambers, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of J. W. and Mary A. Chambers, highly esteemed pioneers of this State. They have six children, four sons and two daughters: The eldest son, Francis J., graduated from the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth in June, 1891, and is reading medicine with his father. Augustus B. and John W. are at college, while the three youngest, Louisa A., Eva A. and Thomas C., are at home with their parents. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and is Past Master of Tualatin Lodge.

In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his county. He has been a member of the City Council and has served for three terms as Mayor of his city. He is prominent in the conventions of his party, who have frequently honored him with nominations to important positions, even suggesting his name as Governor of the State, which office he could no doubt fill to the credit of himself and constituency, possessing the intelligence and ability to understand his duties as chief executive of the State, and the power of his convictions to do what is right. He was at one time tendered the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the medical department of Willamette University, but declined the honor.



WILLIAM TUCKER, an Indian war veteran and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, now residing near Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, was born in the State of Indiana, October 24, 1833. Our subject was the third child in the family and was reared in his county. While still a boy he worked for wages, and came to Oregon with his father and family. His first work in the State was cutting cord wood in Portland on Polk street between Third and Fourth, which now is in the center of the city, but was then dense forest. After three months he came to Washington county, and took up a claim of 120 acres of land near where Beaverton now is and with his brother Thomas, built the first sawmill in that vicinity.

In the fall of 1855 the Indian war having broken out our subject enlisted under Captain Cornelius and assisted to elect him Colonel of the regiment. Mr. Tucker furnished his own horse and outfit and served all through the war. Suffering many privations they were reduced to the eating of their own horses to keep them from starving to death. He was a brave soldier and did his share in subduing the Indians, and after the war he retired to his home and in 1859 he was married.

The lady who became the wife of our subject was named Miss Mary J. Landess, and was born in Illinois in 1844, a daughter of Mr. Abram Landess, who came with his family to Oregon in 1847. They built a little, cheap house in the woods on the clearing and there they began their married life, lived on this property and

made improvements and after seven years of residence, then sold out and purchased 120 acres of land, where he has since resided, three quarters of a mile south of Beaverton, and on this property he built a good residence.

During the gold excitement in Powder river valley in 1862-'63 he tried gold digging, but did not remain a great while. At that time Irish potatoes sold for fifteen cents per pound and flour was \$15 per fifty pound sack. After he had sufficiently satisfied himself at mining he returned to his family and since then has engaged in farming and also has done some building as he understands the carpenter trade. He and his good wife have reared a family of eleven children: Delila, the eldest married George W. Tefft and resides near her father; Abraham Lincoln married and died in his twenty-fifth year, leaving a wife and two children; Thomas B., has a wife and child and resides in Beaverton; George is married and has a wife and two children and is a resident of Beaverton; Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Woolf and resides at Beaverton; Adaline is the wife of William B. Anderson and they have one child and reside near the parents; Eva, married J. H. Anderson and has one child; Ira, William, Lottie and Carl, are yet at home.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the Masonic fraternity. All of his life he has been a Republican but recently joined the People's party. For forty years he has been in Oregon and for thirty-five he has been a member of the School Board. He has led a life of honest industry. This is a happy family, the father still living, in his eighty-eight year and looking younger than either of his sons. All through the county our subject is known as an honest, industrious man worthy of the esteem given him.



FREDERICK GIESY, the leading merchant in the town of Aurora, Oregon, came to the Northwest in 1855. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 19, 1833, of Swiss ancestry. He was the eleventh child of the family and was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and also attended school in Missouri. In 1855 he crossed the plains to Oregon, leaving Missouri April 17, 1855, and arriving in Portland, Oregon, September 26, of the same year. He remained at Shoalwater Bay until the June following and then went to

Portland, where he worked at the harnessmakers' trade for six months. He then came to Salem and engaged in work for a period of fifteen months at which time he returned to Shoalwater Bay, Washington, and remained there until the fall of 1861.

At this time our subject came to Aurora and in 1862 he opened a mercantile business under the firm name of F. Keil & Co., and later Mr. Giesy was made Deputy Postmaster. This continued until 1871 and at that time was he appointed to be Postmaster and has held the office ever since. In 1862 he purchased the interest of his partner in the business and retained his brother John with him until 1888, since which time our subject has owned and conducted the business himself. He keeps a large stock of general merchandise and is an affable man and a capable merchant, who, by his honorable methods of doing business has prospered.

The store block which Mr. Giesy owns was built in 1874 by the colony company and in 1888 when the company broke up our subject purchased it. In politics Mr. Giesy is a Republican and has been clerk of the School Board at Aurora a number of years. He is a worthy citizen and a reliable and successful business man.

The marriage of our subject took place October 20, 1880, with Miss Mary V. Carmany, a native of Pennsylvania, born September 18, 1862, and five children were born of this union, as follows: Henry F., Ivy M.; Alvin A., died in his fifth year; Morton L., and Frederick A. Mrs. Geisy died July 7, 1892, of consumption. She had been one of the best of women, a faithful, loving wife and kind and indulgent mother and because of her many estimable qualities she was greatly beloved and her loss was deeply deplored.

DR. J. W. POWELL, a prominent physician of Oregon City, and an esteemed native son of Oregon, was born in Marion county, February 11, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of his native State, and at the Willamette University at Salem. After becoming of age he attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the Willamette University, and afterward took a course at the Louisville medical College, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated with high honors

February 28, 1875. He commenced the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he resided for three and a half years. He then removed to Nevada, where he practiced until he came to Oregon City, in September, 1889, where he is meeting with merited success in the practice of his chosen profession.

The Doctor was married in 1878 to Miss M. A. Browning, an estimable lady, and the daughter of J. A. Browning, a prominent farmer of Kansas. She is a native of Indiana. They have three girls, Gertie, Myrtle and Stella, all bright and attractive children. The Doctor has always been a Republican in politics, and in 1886, while residing in Nevada, was elected to the State Legislature, and served during the Thirtieth session, which elected the able free silver advocate, Hon. William M. Stewart, to the United States Senate. He served on the judiciary and several other of the important committees, and took a prominent and active part in the work of the session.

His father, Rev. Theophilus Powell, and his mother Rachel, left Missouri with ox teams early in the spring of 1845, for the land of the setting sun, Oregon, and after six months of arduous toil and travel reached their destination late in the fall of the same year. They and many others were in the ill-fated emigrant train that was lost on Meek's Cutoff, and came so near perishing, but finally reached their destination in safety. His father was born in Kentucky, and died in Marion county, Oregon, in 1861, and his mother was born in Ohio, and died in Clackamas county, Oregon, in 1890. He has a brother, Rev. I. J. Powell, who lives in Wasco county, and a sister, Mrs. Mary A. Miller, who resides at Oregon City. Oregon City is to be congratulated on the accession to its already able force of citizens and professional men of such an experienced, judicious and conscientious physician, who, after more than twenty years of study and practice give her citizens the benefit of his mature study and thought.

MRS. EMMA W. McKENZIE, vice-principal of the Couch school, Portland, is a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Joseph Healy, who was born in Vermont. Her ancestry were early settlers of New England, from old England. Mr. Healy was a printer and publisher, and an intimate friend of

Whittier, and had the honor of publishing the first volume of his poems. That eminent poet also resided with the family for a time. Mr. Healy married Miss Rachel W. Little, a native of Massachusetts, whose ancestry were from England and early settlers of America. On her mother's side she was a descendant in the ninth generation from John Rogers, who was burned at the stake for heresy in Smithfield, England. On her father's side she was the great-granddaughter of Captain George Little, who, in command of the United States frigate Boston, captured the French ship Busean. Her grandfather, Edward P. Little, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts. Mrs. McKenzie is the youngest of their six children. In 1855 her father came to California with his family, when she was two years old. They resided in Sacramento, Nevada City and San Francisco. She graduated at the Girls' High School of the latter city in 1872, and taught there for five years. In 1879 she came to Portland, and has taught continuously in the city schools seven years, first in the Failing School and then in the Couch; she has been vice-principal of the latter three years.

Mrs. McKenzie has adopted teaching as her life work, and she is most eminently fitted for that vocation, both by natural endowments and long and successful work. The school-room which she now occupies and where she does her work, in a quiet and business-like way, is, as it were, a "little corner" of this world, cosy and neat, which she has made sacred in the memory of many a thankful child.

In her religious relations she is a member of Trinity Church, Episcopal. Her husband is George McKenzie, an expert accountant.



GENERAL W. H. ODELL, one of the prominent pioneers of Oregon, and has been for many years President of the Board of Trustees of Willamette University, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Carroll county in 1830. His ancestors were among the colonists of South Carolina, and the father and grandfather emigrated from that State to Ohio in 1803; five years later they removed to Carroll county, and were the first white settlers of Jackson township. The country was wild and overgrown with brush and timber, but with a courage and zeal worthy of the cause they be-

gan the task of making a home and farm in the heart of the forest. Here the grandfather died; the father, John Odell, was married in Wayne county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Holman, a native of Kentucky; he continued agricultural pursuits until 1851, when he fitted out for a trip across the plains; accompanied by his wife and children he made the journey, and after his arrival in Oregon located in Yam Hill county where he and his wife passed the remainder of their days.

W. H. Odell, son of the above, received his education in the schools of his native State, and had a two years course at the Oregon Institute, before it was known as the Willamette University. After finishing his education he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1860, when he took charge of the Santiam Academy; he conducted this institution for three years, and in the fall of 1864 he accepted the position of Deputy United States Surveyor of public lands, an office he held until 1871; he was then appointed Surveyor-General for the State of Oregon, but after three years of services he returned to field work, which he carried on until 1876.

This year was the beginning of his political career. He was Republican nominee for Presidential Elector in the Hayes and Tilden campaign. At the subsequent meeting of the electoral delegates, General Odell was appointed messenger to take the vote to Washington, which duty he performed with great credit and honor to himself. Upon his return to Salem, in the spring of 1877, he purchased the Oregon daily and weekly Statesman, which he conducted successfully until 1885; he filled the position of State printer during the last two years. Retiring from literary work in 1885, he was appointed under the closing administration of President Arthur as Postmaster of the city of Salem, and held the office throughout the term of office of President Cleveland. Since his retirement he has not actively engaged in business, except as performing special land work for the Government, the latest being that of the allotment of lands in the Siletz Indian Reservation.

General Odell was married in Polk county Oregon, in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth F. McClench, a native of Maine. Mrs. Odell is a woman of many fine traits of character; she is deeply interested in educational work, and for many years was a member of the Board of Trustees of Willamette University.

The General is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He is a man of keen and quick perceptions, and high principles, and is in every way a worthy representative of the pioneers of Oregon.



FRANKLIN P. MAYS, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, is a native of the State, born in Lane county, May 12, 1855. His father, Hon. Robert Mays, now Mayor of Dalles city, was a native of Tennessee, but went to Illinois when a boy, and there attained mature years, being reared on his father's farm. In 1849 he was married to Miss Lodemma Fowler, and in 1852 they joined the tide of Western emigration, and after a wearisome journey of six months arrived at the Dalles; they went down the Columbia river to Portland, and in the spring of 1853, took up a donation claim in Lane county. In 1858, Mr. Mays removed to Wasco county and engaged in stock-farming. He is still in that business although since 1873 he has resided in the Dalles. Franklin P. Mays is the third of a family of eight children. His education was secured under the difficulties that strongly characterize every pioneer community; the school session seldom lasted as much as three months during the year, and the rest of the time he devoted to farm labor. Until he was seventeen years of age his opportunities were limited to the log schoolhouse, but he then entered Willamette University, and was graduated at that institution June 1, 1876. In the fall of 1877 he entered the office of Judge William Lair Hill, a distinguished jurist then at the Dalles; each summer he attended to his usual duties at the stock-ranch, but diligently continued his studies, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court, January 9, 1880. He then formed a partnership with Judge Hill at the Dalles, which existed until 1886; in July of that year it was dissolved on account of the removal of Judge Hill to Oakland. The firm of Mays, Huntington & Wilson was soon after formed, and still exists at the Dalles.

In February, 1890, Mr. Mays received the appointment of United States Attorney, and since that date has temporarily resided at Portland.

He was married at the Dalles, January 31, 1884, to Miss Genevieve G. Wilson, also a na-

tive of Oregon, and a daughter of the late Judge Joseph G. Wilson, a pioneer of 1852. Judge Wilson became prominent upon the bench as Circuit and Supreme Judge, and also represented the State in Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Mays are the parents of two children: Wilson P. and Genevieve G.

Politically, Mr. Mays has been a staunch Republican from his boyhood, ever ready to advance his party's interests, but not an office-seeker. He was a delegate at large to the convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and was the State Delegate on the committee selected to notify Mr. Harrison of his nomination for President of the United States. He was the first native-born citizen of the State of Oregon elected as a delegate to attend a National convention, and the first native son to fill the position of the United States Attorney.



PROFESSOR FRANK RIGLER, the efficient principal of the Harrison Street School, Portland, Oregon, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 9, 1854.

His father, Henry Rigler, was also a native of the Keystone State, where he was born in 1815. He was a descendant of Jacob Rigler, who emigrated from Germany to America previous to the Revolution; several of the name having participated in that memorable struggle for independence, serving under the celebrated General Wayne. The family were principally well-to-do farmers and stock men. Henry Rigler married Miss Mary Castor, who was a direct descendant of the family of that name, who emigrated to America with William Penn, and were among the first settlers of the city of Brotherly Love, afterward becoming prominent in the affairs of the church and State. Henry Rigler and wife had eleven children, ten of whom attained maturity, nine still living.

The subject of our sketch was the seventh child. He attended the Philadelphia city schools, graduating from the Boys' Central High School.

His career as a teacher began in 1875, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The following year, he became connected with the Philadelphia schools, with which he continued until 1879, when he came to Polk county, Oregon.

In 1881, he became principal of the High School at Independence, Oregon, where he remained for two years, when he was elected superintendent of the Walla Walla city schools, in which latter capacity he served for another year. He was then elected principal of the Portland Park school, after which he accepted the principalship of the Oregon City schools, in which capacity he served for three years, when he was elected principal of the Portland Harrison Street School, where he has since continued.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Lena Koehler, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Mr. Charles Koehler. She was a successful teacher in the public schools of Umatilla county, before her marriage. They have two children: Evelyn, who was born in Walla Walla, in August, 1885; and Howard, who was born in Oregon City, in April, 1891.

As a teacher, Professor Rigler has achieved eminent success, and is highly esteemed in Oregon for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He is a deep thinker, with broad views on every subject of interest. Genial and whole-souled, it is a pleasure to meet him, and enables one to account for his very great popularity with his fellow-teachers and pupils. He is thoroughly devoted to his life work, which, rightly understood and followed, is one of the greatest professions known to man.



CHRISTIAN E. SMITH is the owner of the celebrated Carter Creek Mineral Springs, and Gas Baths. These famous springs are located in the Siskiyou mountains, 2,400 feet above the sea level, and some twelve miles southeast of Ashland, on what is known as Carter creek. The waters of these springs are highly recommended by the medical fraternity as a curative sanitarium for rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, dyspepsia and all liver and kidney diseases. Many who have visited these springs, almost helpless from rheumatism and other complicated diseases, have left the springs entirely cured.

The resort and adjacent grounds consist, in all, of about 160 acres, three different springs being located on the place, two of which contain a large per cent of sulphur, soda and iron, while the third is soda and iron principally. There are four bathhouses arranged for the use of bath for both male and female patrons.

There are cottages near the springs for the benefit of campers. There is also the most beautiful grounds with plenty of shade, while the surroundings abound with plenty of small game, grouse, pheasant, quail, and larger game is most plentiful farther back in the mountains.

The springs are accessible from the city of Ashland, over good roads, also from Steinman station on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, a distance of one mile. Mr. Smith contemplates in the near future to run a conveyance from the station to the springs, on the arrival and departure of trains for the accommodation of guests visiting the springs. The guests have every convenience possible and they receive their mail and paper daily, the office being located at the station.

The springs are becoming very popular and have already a good share of patronage. Mr. Smith also has a good trade in the sale of mineral water, as he makes a specialty of bottling and selling at Ashland.

Mr. Smith is a native of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, being born November 2, 1855. His parents were Christian and Eliza (Hamilton) Smith, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. He removed to Ohio in the early pioneer days. He died January 4, 1864. The latter died June 2, 1892. She is of Scotch descent and her people were early settlers in the Keystone State. The family consisted of six children, of which our subject was the third. He was reared in his native State and after finishing his school life he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1881, when he took Greeley's advice and turned his face westward and located land on Sweet Grass river, Montana, but his health gave out and he remained there but one year. He next located at Boise City, Idaho, and became engaged in handling stock for three years, going thence to Ashland, Oregon, where he farmed for awhile. His present property was located by his brother, Milton A., in 1886, but passed into his hands in June, 1891. Mr. Smith is still a single man, a Republican politically, and is a member of Lebanon Lodge, K. of P., No 49, of Ohio.



COLONEL ROBERT POLLOCK, a prominent citizen of Washington county, Oregon, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, comes of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated

to Ireland, where his father, David Pollock, was born, reared, educated and married, to Miss Ellen Ewing. With his young wife he sailed for America, selecting Philadelphia as a place of location. In this city three children were born, of which our subject is the only survivor. His father went to Ohio to select Government land at an early day, and it is believed that he was killed, as his wife and children never heard of him afterward. His wife died at her forty-fifth year, having been faithful in all of the duties of life.

Colonel Pollock was born in Philadelphia September 17, 1819, and was reared and educated in his native city, where he learned the trade of a carpenter at which he worked until war was declared with Mexico, when in December, 1846, he enlisted in the First Virginia Infantry, serving during the war under General Taylor, being one of the brave soldiers of whom the General said they "never knew when they were whipped." After three months' service as a Sergeant he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy and as such served to the close of the war. They were mustered out at Fortress Monroe July 31, 1848, he returned to his home and continued his business until 1850, when he came by the way of Panama to San Francisco and went direct to the mines and mined at Diamond Springs in El Dorado county and from there went to Park's Bar on the Yuba river.

At first he met with flattering success and took out as high as \$500 in a day and secured a great deal of gold, but he and the miners formed a company to work in the river and by getting on the spot secure an immense fortune. Our subject was made superintendent of the work and after they had expended much money on it the high water came and swept away all they had done and buried the treasure they had expected to lay bare deeper than ever. This placed him back to within a few hundred dollars of where he was when he began. He continued mining with varied success, and in 1855 was engaged in contracting and building, but followed mining a great deal of the time until 1860.

In 1855 while in San Francisco he had the honor of being the organizer of Company C of the First Regiment Militia of California. They now have a fine armory of their own on Post street, and are one of the best companies of California State Militia. He was also an active member of the San Francisco Fire Department.

In 1858 he went to British Columbia and participated in the gold excitement there, made some money and at one time took out two ounces of gold a day, but they had a rough time and many hardships on Fraser's river, and in 1860 he was glad to return to San Francisco.

February 12, 1861, Colonel Pollock was married to Miss Sarah Jane Myers. She was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 16, 1838. The following spring after his marriage the old flag was fired on at Fort Sumter and all of his military ardor returned to him, and he volunteered to the service of his country. He was mustered in as Major, August 26, 1861, of the first regiment of California Volunteers; December 12, 1861, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third California Infantry. March 29, 1863, Colonel of the same; November 14, 1864, he was honorably discharged; but January 2, 1865, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second California Infantry; he was breveted Colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services, and was mustered out September 23, 1866. The whole of his military service during the great civil war was on the frontier with the Indians.

July 28, 1866, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Thirty-second United States Infantry and accepted the position February 18, 1867, and was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry April 19, 1869. He was promoted to be Captain February 19, 1873, and was retired September 17, 1883, as Captain.

Our subject has had a long and adventurous military career, among other important events of it being the campaign with General Howard after Chief Joseph and his participation in the battle of Clearwater. He was also all through the Modoc war. In 1881, in contemplation of his retirement from army life he purchased fifty acres of choice land in western Oregon near Cornelius station, where he has built a nice cottage, and is now engaged in the peaceable and profitable occupation of fruit and hop raising. His home is a good one, and he has surrounded himself with all of the comforts of life, and resides with his faithful wife and children.

Colonel Pollock and wife have had nine children, and one of them, Amelia, died at Fort Kearney, in the sixth year of her age. Izatus P. died in the twenty-ninth year of his age and Clara in her twenty-third year. The surviving children are with their parents, as follows: John R., Ella

Adelaide, Flora Belle, William M., Lyle Van and Charles H.

Our subject is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the United States Loyal Legion of Oregon. In politics he is a Republican and at all times pleasant and agreeable. His family are connected with the Congregational Church, and are much esteemed.



DE. NEWTON is the son of Isaac and Anna (Allen) Newton, natives of Ohio and Oregon, respectively.

Young Newton, who is the subject of this brief sketch was born in Benton county, Oregon, January 19, 1865. He was reared and received a liberal education in the Philomath College, and completed his studies in 1885, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming. He resides four miles east of Philomath, where he owns seventy-eight acres of farm and timber land. Mr. Benton has spent his entire life in his native county, with the exception of four years spent in Washington.

Mr. Newton was married in Washington, October 27, 1887, to Miss Adelle Brownson, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Julius Brownson, a pioneer of 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have one child, Vada A.

In political matters Mr. Newton is a Republican, although not an active one. He is a man of literary tastes and ability and during his college life was an enthusiast regarding all literary and scientific subjects. He was secretary for a long time of the literary society of Philomath.

Although a young man Mr. Newton is possessed of considerable executive ability and is highly regarded in the community as a worthy and esteemed citizen.



JA. JONES, one of the pioneers of eastern Oregon, is the subject of this sketch. He came here when a young man having been born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1839. His father and mother, Jared and Rebecca Jones, both died when our subject was quite young. He was the youngest of a family of seven children. After the death of his parents he went to Ohio to live with his uncle, then he lived one year in Indiana and went to Missouri in 1855

with one brother and sister. He received his education in the common school and later took one term at Bradley College. For a time he worked by the day for wages and later on rented land and farmed and remained for seven years in the State of Missouri. In 1862 he had accumulated enough to enable him to purchase four head of cattle and a wagon and he spliced teams with Mr. Beason and a start was made for Oregon.

Our subject and his partner reached Powder River valley and remained there until spring and then came to Grande Ronde valley where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, taking a farm of 160 acres. In 1864 he sold this farm and went into the butchering business at Poca-hontas, Baker county. This he followed for a time, then bought a ranch of 320 acres with a Mr. Johnson in Union county. Here they farmed and raised stock until 1884. His partner died in 1882, and when a division had been made, Mr. Jones sold out his interest and moved into Union, where he now lives.

Our subject has never married, having spent his life in single blessedness. His present residence is with a widowed sister, Mrs. Margaret Benson. He has one brother in Tuscola, Illinois, in the banking business. Mr. Jones went out into the world alone when quite young and has been very successful. He has sold all but 120 acres of land, and has money loaned at interest. His idea is at present to take the rest of his life easily. Many calls are made upon his generosity as he is known to be very charitable. He contributes to all benevolent enterprises and is a man much esteemed.



A. CRAWFORD, a prominent farmer and stockman of Summerville, Union county, Oregon, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, April 22, 1844, and was the son of J. R. Crawford, a native of Virginia, who went to Wisconsin, when a young man and was married to Louisa Gregory, a native of Georgia. Mr. Crawford removed his family to Oregon, in 1860, he having come to the State eight years previously. The family landed at their place of destination the day Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Mr. Crawford settled his family in Jackson county and here he died, aged seventy-nine. The mother is still living and resides at Oakland, California, aged seventy years.

Our subject was the owner of a farm in Mon-

roe county, but he sold it and went to Umatilla county, and from there to Washington Territory, from which latter place he returned to Oregon and settled in Union county, where he is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Crawford has seen some of the wildest scenes of pioneer life enacted, as he was in the freighting and packing business for six years, from Umatilla to Idaho. He had a train of pack animals, sixty in number, and received fifty cents a pound for all his freight he packed across the mountains. He had to contend with the Indians, more or less for several years, and his trains had to be guarded every night. In this, as in all of his dealings, he proved himself an honest, industrious man.

Mr. Crawford was married in 1874, to Jane Shell, who was born in Oregon, April 22, 1849. She has borne her husband four children, namely: Laura B., Delbert A., Cora May and Emma Grace. Mr. Crawford is a Mason and a Republican in politics.



CHRISTOPHER HOBERG, an intelligent and progressive citizen of Oregon City, and an honored veteran of the late war, was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 15, 1845. He is of German descent, his father, Christian Hoberg, having been born in Prussia, Germany, where he was reared, and married. In 1840, the father with his wife and eight children emigrated to the United States. Four more children were born in the new country, of whom six now survive, three living in Oregon. Rev. Joseph Hoberg, a Methodist minister, resides in McMinnville; Casper H. is in the sawmill-business at Albany, Oregon; while the subject of this sketch is in Oregon City. In 1846, the family moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

It was in the latter place that our subject was raised and educated. He, there, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some years, when the decimated ranks of soldiery demanded re-enforcement, and he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Without much drilling, he was placed in a regiment which had become experienced in war, and who were veterans. He joined his regiment, under Sherman, at Whiteside station, and soon afterward fought in the battle at Buzzard's Roost. It was a new experience to him, this pande-

monium of noise, caused by the roaring of cannon, the whistling of balls and the sharp report of rifles, with which was combined the shrieks of wounded horses and the groans of dying men, as brothers hurled themselves against each other in awful carnage. It was a sight and sound to make the bravest quail, but Mr. Hoberg's comrades testified to his courage, and he soon became inured to these sanguinary scenes, and bore himself as unflinchingly as did the others. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, he received a scalp wound from a minie ball, which knocked him senseless, and he lay on the field for some time. When it was discovered that he still breathed, he was cared for and taken to the hospital at Nashville. The wound on his head was for some time a running sore, and when it healed up, it broke out internally and discharged at his nose and ears. In four months' time he returned to his regiment, rejoining them immediately after the battle of Atlanta, and continued with Sherman's army, making the memorable march to the sea, participating in the raids and battles, and in the final grand review of the victorious Union army in Washington City. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, when he returned to his home and friends in Sheboygan, appearing to them as one risen from the dead, having had a narrow escape from death, and having contributed his share to the uplifting and liberating of millions of suffering human beings. For five years he worked at his trade, when his health failed, his lungs becoming ulcerated, and his physician advised him to seek a milder climate, if he desired to live.

He accordingly moved with his family to California, and after arriving in San Francisco nearly died of a congestive chill. On recovering sufficiently to move, he came to Brownville, Linn county, Oregon, where he rapidly improved, gaining twenty-seven pounds within six weeks. He has since resided for twenty-one years in Oregon, and has never been sick during that time. He was recently rigidly examined for the purpose of securing life insurance, and was satisfactorily passed.

He pre-empted a homestead in Benton county, Oregon, which he cultivated and on which he made improvements, residing there until 1888, when he removed to Oregon City, where he has since lived, working at the carpenter's trade and house building, until the Mayor of the city appointed him Superintendent of Streets, in which capacity he is now serving, and is making a

most efficient officer. He has purchased valuable property in Oregon City, on which he has erected a pleasant home, where he and his family reside, surrounded with all the comforts of life.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Frederica Armstrong, an estimable lady, and a native of Prussia. They have had two children, a son and daughter, Ella F. and Arthur, the latter of whom they lost, when they adopted Mena Giffon, who is now the wife of Captain Ernest Loll, and resides in Portland.

Mr. Hoberg is an esteemed member of the G. A. R. Meade Post, No. 2, for whom he has served three terms as Chaplain.

He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Baptist Church, to which he has given much valuable assistance. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the educational and moral advancement, as well as the material development, of his city, and has given both his time and money to subserve its best interests.

Mr. Hoberg's success in life is due entirely to his own natural ability and habits of industry and economy, by which qualities he has raised himself from obscurity to his present condition of comfort and prominence. By his uniform integrity in all the walks of life and consideration of others, he has gained the esteem of his fellow-men, who join in wishing him all prosperity and happiness.



CHARLES ELLIOT WING, M. D., a widely and favorably known physician of Portland, Oregon, was born on his father's farm, located near Utica, New York, September 12, 1849.

His ancestors were Quakers, who emigrated from England to New Hampshire in the early history of the colonies. His father was a large land-owner in Oneida county, New York, and was a Minister and a Clerk of the Society of Friends. He married Miss Hulda Gaskill, who was also a Quaker, a native of Bennington, Vermont. Her ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, and at the time of the persecution of the Quakers, her grandmother was whipped in the streets of Boston. Her ancestors were English, and of the same family to which Gladstone, England's greatest statesman, belongs.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest

of a family of eight children, only three of whom are now living. He at first attended the Albion public schools, in Orleans county, New York, after which he went to the academy, in the same county. His medical education was obtained in the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1869-'70. He then continued his medical studies with Dr. John Hopkins, of Wisconsin, and also with Dr. Calvin Fitch, of Chicago. The latter is a prominent specialist in chronic diseases, and from him Dr. Wing acquired his knowledge of those ailments and their treatment, in which branch of medical knowledge he has since distinguished himself.

The Doctor commenced his practice in Neosho, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he continued for five years. He then removed to Hartford, Washington county, in the same State, remaining there another five years, or until his health failed from overwork, and he was for a time prostrated with a severe illness. He then went to Arkansas, where he rusticated for a while, giving himself up entirely to outdoor sports, fishing and hunting, until he thoroughly regained his health. He then again returned to Wisconsin, and practiced in Maiden Rock until November 7, 1891, when he removed to Portland. He at once secured a satisfactory practice, which has since steadily grown, until he now has the bulk of the most difficult cases, not only in the metropolis, but also in the surrounding country.

In the fall of 1871 he was married, to Miss Hannah Wood. They had three children, of whom their daughter, Jennie, is the only survivor. Their happy married life, however, was destined to be of short duration, for, in 1879, the faithful wife and devoted mother died. She was a woman of rare intelligence and extreme amiability, and possessed many charms of person and manner, and was endeared to all who knew her, by whom she was greatly lamented.

Ten years later, in 1889, the Doctor married Mrs. Bell Goucher, an estimable lady, the widow of Mr. Sidney Goucher, and a daughter of Mr. Morris Dunham, the latter of whom is a descendant of an old and highly respected English family. By this marriage there is one daughter, named Coral.

Socially, the Doctor has been a prominent member of several societies, principally among which are the Rock River Medical Society and the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. He is

also a member of the I. O. O. F., as well as of the Forestry, and Red Men, and Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Republican, but is only interested in politics so far as desiring the election of honorable men to office, and ardently wishing the welfare of his country.

This is briefly stated the most prominent facts of an eminently complete and busy life, whose greatest pleasure has been the alleviation of human suffering, and the healing and uplifting of his fellow-men.



WILLIAM THOMAS WHITLOCK, the able and popular Recorder of Clackamas county, has the distinction of being the first white child born in British Columbia, his birth occurring on Vancouver island, July 21, 1849. His parents, William and Honor (Marks) Whitlock, were natives of London, England, and honored pioneers of Oregon City. (See history of his father and the family in this book.)

When not a year old he accompanied his parents to Oregon City, in December, 1849, toward which city he has ever felt the most ardent affection, fully equal to that indulged in by her native sons. He was the elder of two sons, and attended the public schools of Oregon City, afterward attending the Forest Grove University.

After acquiring his education, he engaged in school teaching, and for a few years was a successful teacher in Oswego, Viola and other places. He then received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, under Mr. J. M. Frazer, in which capacity he served with efficiency. In 1886 he was nominated and elected County Clerk, in which position he served for a couple of years, rendering such general satisfaction that, in 1888, he was again elected to succeed himself. He was also elected a member of the City Council and Mayor of the city, in which latter capacity he served for one term.

In 1890 he was elected County Recorder, in which office he is now serving. He has been an active member of the Fire Department, of which he served as Chief for one term.

He has invested considerably in city and rural property, and has erected a large and substantial city residence, in a desirable location, which is surrounded with attractive grounds, the whole suggesting comfort and refinement.

In July, 1876, he was married to Miss Anna

Henrietta Miller, an intelligent and amiable lady, and a native of Iowa City. She is a daughter of Mr. John Miller, a highly respected resident of Oregon, the family being of German ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock have two children, both born in Oregon City, a son and daughter, Edward R. and Grace Anna, both intelligent and active, and reflecting credit on the city and State of their nativity.

Mr. Whitlock is a Royal Arch Mason, and is Past Noble Grand and Past Chief Patriarch of the I. O. O. F., and Past Master of the A. O. U. W., and has held a number of other offices. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his country and State, and in everything that pertains to the well being of his city. He is also an energetic member of the Board of Trade.

In 1867 he made a tour to England, visiting London and the birthplace of his parents. His honored mother resides in a pleasant home of her own in Oregon City.

Honest and capable and possessed of great energy, he has been eminently successful in life and is deserving of the universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow-men.



GEORGE W. McLAUGHLIN, one of Polk county's representative native sons and one of her prosperous farmers, was born June 28, 1857. He is the son of Robert McLaughlin, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born November 23, 1810, of Scotch ancestry. He removed to Missouri in 1835, and August 15, 1839, he married Miss Mary Minerva Griffith. Soon after their marriage they removed to Illinois and reared a family of six children. In 1853, with his wife and children, Mr. McLaughlin crossed the plains to Oregon and came direct to Polk county, where he took up a donation claim, one mile north of Buena Vista. On this land he built a little log cabin of the pioneer style and spent the remainder of his life, He was successful and added to his land and gave each of his sons 100 acres of land, except the youngest, on whom he bestowed 220 acres. He had been a Christian from the sixteenth year of his life, was a firm member of the Presbyterian Church, and an upright, honest man. In his early life he had learned the blacksmith trade, and in addition to his farming he had the first shop in

his section of country, and was largely instrumental in the development of the county. He died in February, 1890, at the ripe old age of eighty years, but his wife still survives him and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Litherow, in Independence, a nice old lady representative of the pioneer women of Oregon.

Our subject, George W. McLaughlin, was the eldest son born in Oregon, and was followed by two others, making in all a family of ten children, all of whom are living and residing in Oregon, with the exception of one, who makes her home in California. One sister was born, older than he. Our subject was reared on the farm on which he was born, and was educated in the public schools. In 1881 he was married to Miss Sophia Hall, of Woodburn, Marion county, who was born March 13, 1859, daughter of B. F. and Mary (Johnson) Hall, the latter being a daughter of Neil Johnson, a Presbyterian minister.

Mrs. McLaughlin is a Presbyterian, while Mr. McLaughlin is a Methodist in religious convictions. Mr. McLaughlin is socially connected with the I. O. O. F., being a member of the Grand Lodge. He is a Republican in politics.

In addition to his farming and stock-raising Mr. McLaughlin has turned his attention to horticulture. He is a reliable, intelligent and upright man, and is a credit to the county in which he was born and now resides.

 **M**ATHIAS W. STEWART, a well-to-do farmer of Polk county, residing on his fine ranch near Independence, was born in Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, August 2, 1832. His ancestors were of Scotch birth and emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war, in which they were participants. Mr. Stewart's father, David C. Stewart, was born in Granville, New York, and married Miss Elizabeth Hoffman, a native of his own State. She was of Holland ancestry, who were early settlers of Auburn, New York. They reared three sons and a daughter, of whom our subject was the third child and is now the only surviving member of the family. Our subject and two brothers served in the Union army, the eldest brother being a Colonel, the younger, a Lieutenant. Both died that the Union might live. Their father

was in his forty-eighth year, in 1855, when he died. His widow survived him until her sixtieth year, when she joined him in that land where there are no marriages, nor giving in marriage.

Mr. Stewart was reared and educated in Auburn and was a schoolmate of the great statesman, Roscoe Conkling and Lincoln's renowned Secretary of State, William Seward. When Mr. Stewart reached his twenty-first year he started in 1853 from Auburn for California, sailing from New York on the Northern Light, via Nicaragua, from which place he embarked on the Brother Jonathan for San Francisco. After arrival in California he mined in Trinity county, at Weaversville, until 1861, meeting with successes and reverses alike, as did the greater portion of the miners. What money he discovered was spent in prospecting or some other enterprise that failed to return any gains. In the winter of 1861 he came overland to Oregon. This was the year of the great flood, the journey was therefore a difficult and most tedious one. He first stopped at Salem, then went to the mines in Idaho, where he met with some success and remained one year, when he returned to Salem and clerked for Smith & Cartwright, later they sold their interest to R. M. Wade & Co. and our subject continued with this firm for five years.

In November, 1868, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Carmac, born in Illinois, January 26, 1839. She was the widow of James Carmac, an Oregon pioneer of 1845. She had married Mr. Carmac in 1852, and had one son, Samuel, who now resides in east Oregon. Her father, James Davis, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and started for Oregon, in 1848, but before leaving Missouri sickened and died and her mother, with a family of five children, came on and settled near Independence, where she took a donation claim. She married Mr. Joseph Carmac and died in 1879, a member of the Presbyterian Church and an amiable woman, one of Oregon's pioneers.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart lived in Salem a little over a year, and in 1871, came to her donation claim of 320 acres. Here they built a good residence and have since resided, doing general farming, raising grain and horses. He has been thrifty and industrious, has prospered and has purchased 200 acres of adjoining land and has made the place a valuable farm. Mr. Stewart is a member of the I.

O. O. F.; in politics is a Democrat and a reliable and upright man. Both he and his wife enjoy the good-will and esteem of all with whom they are acquainted.

HON. GEORGE C. DAY, of Washington county, Oregon, is a pioneer of 1852, and a native of the State of Indiana, born in Ohio, December 9, 1830, and removed to Indiana when six months old. His father, John M. Day, was a native of Kentucky, although his people had been early settlers of Maryland. John Day was reared in Ohio, and there married Miss Ann Worthington, a native of Ohio, and they reared a family of eleven children. He was an industrious farmer, an intelligent man, with broad and liberal views, while the mother was a devout Methodist, and both were worthy people. She passed away in her forty-fifth year and he in his sixtieth.

Our subject was the sixth child in the family. He was reared in Fountain county, Indiana, attended the public schools and when he became of age engaged in farming for one year in Indiana, but the following year crossed the plains with oxen. The bargain he made was to pay \$75 for himself and \$75 for another man that they might have the use of the team and wagon with provisions. He and his friend looked upon the trip as one of pleasure, merely desiring to explore the country and do some hunting, not having the least idea of remaining in Oregon. This was the year that cholera made such inroads upon the emigrants and the man with whom they started died of it near Wood river, Nebraska, and the relatives went back home, giving the oxen, wagon and provisions for the money they had paid, and the rest of the party came on. They saw hardships, like other travelers, perhaps the most trouble coming from the loss of cattle, as when they reached Salmon falls, on Snake river, they had but two yoke left. Two of the party had mountain fever and Mr. Day gave a Mr. Dove the team upon his agreeing to haul them to the Dalles, and Mr. Day and a friend sailed down Snake river in a boat to old Fort Boise and crossed the mountains on foot. In the Blue mountains he came up with a man who had stock, and he helped him with it until he reached the Dalles, when he purchased provisions sufficient to last while traveling down

the trail, and a widow cooked them for him on receipt of half. Our subject came down the Columbia river and when he reached the projecting rock he was obliged to stop, build a fire and lay down to rest without blanket until morning. In the morning he started to hunt the trail and in climbing the mountain he threw his boots up before him and then he could not climb up to where they were, so this left him with his moccasins only. Then he returned to his starting place and waited for a boat. Fortunately, before long, Jesse Cox came down and took Mr. Day in his boat. At this time the latter's cash had dwindled down to \$2.50, but he worked for Mr. Cox until he had earned \$125. Then he took passage on a steamboat to Portland and worked a few days there, scoring the timber, where the center of the city now is. He then came up the Willamette and engaged in logging and school teaching during the winter in French Prairie. In the spring of 1854 he went to the mines in southern Oregon and engaged in gold digging and remained there during the Rogue river war, being, during that time, in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department. After this he came down to Oregon City and purchased an interest in the old Hosier steamboat which sailed between Oregon City and Dayton one year under his and his partner's management.

Mr. Day was married February 8, 1859, to Miss Sarah Jane Painter, a native of Missouri, daughter of Judge Painter of that State. After this marriage he purchased 320 acres of land where he now resides, two and one-half miles south of Tualatin. Here he has since resided and prospered, and where he now has a valuable farm, a good residence and every appearance of comfort around him. Mr. and Mrs. Day have had a family of fifteen children, as follows: William R., residing in Tualatin; Charles also resides in this place; Maggie, married to Marcus L. Barstow, residing in Walla Walla; Jessie, residing in Walla Walla; Joseph, residing in Whitman county; and the following are at home, George, Robert, Annie, Grace, Josephine, John, Benjamin, Chester, Walter and Francis.

Since the organization of the party Mr. Day has been a reliable Republican, and in 1866 he was elected by his fellow-citizens as their representative in State Legislature, in which capacity he served them faithfully. Since that time he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in which position he dispenses justice every day,

and so just have been his decisions that none of them have ever been reversed by the higher court, thus proving him to be a man of excellent judgment and of great reliability. He has been prominent in the Grange and has held all the leading offices in it. He and his good wife are liberal in their religious views and are people who are well thought of in the county in which they have resided so long.

When our subject was in southern Oregon he was a member of a company of miners organized to fight the Indians in self-protection, standing guard many a night and his company allowed no Indians on Althouse creek. While he lived in Josephine county, at an early day, he was a candidate for School Superintendent and taught the first school in the county at Fort Briggs. The school was held in a log house, which had a dirt floor and was located inside the palisades of the fort. There was a little tower on each corner of the palisades and many a night our subject has spent on guard in one of these towers. For the building of the palisades the settlers whip-sawed and split punch-logs, for the lumber and the pickets which formed it were sixteen feet high. Many were the experiences of those early days which he and his good wife tell in a very interesting manner. They bid fair to live long to enjoy their present peace and comfort.



ANDREW J. MARSHALL, one of Portland's most valued citizens, is a California pioneer of 1849, since which time he has witnessed, with interest, the gradual unfolding of commerce on the coast, which has brought to its shores great prosperity and wealth. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 11, 1832.

His father, William Marshall, was also born in Baltimore, and was of Scotch ancestry, who settled in the colony of Maryland in its early history. Members of the family figured prominently in the affairs of the State and country, among whom was the Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, who is a great-uncle of our present subject.

William Marshall, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Margaret L. Manegere, of French ancestry, they having been early settlers of Canada. They have five chil-

dren, three now living, of which our subject was the third.

Andrew J. Marshall was raised and educated in Lexington, Kentucky, until he attained the age of sixteen years. In 1848, we find him setting sail for China, an expedition peculiarly enchanting to an adventurous boy, particularly an American one. Hearing, however, of the gold discoveries in California, the reports of which lost nothing by traveling, the destination was changed to that of the Golden State, where, in 1849, we find him busily working in the placer mines at Mokelumne Hill. Thence he went to Downieville, and also to the Yuba and Feather rivers. He met with encouraging success.

Later, he turned his attention to merchandising and for a time conducted a store at Pine Grove, and another at St. Louis, and was, unfortunately, burned out at both places, thus losing nearly all he had so laboriously accumulated.

He then returned for a time to mining, with operations at Yreka, but later entered the employ of the Adams Express Company as messenger.

In 1856 we find him in Portland for the first time. He engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons at French Prairie, Oregon City, and later in Portland. Since becoming a citizen of the metropolis he has filled many positions of honor and trust, in the discharge of all the duties of which he has distinguished himself for ability and integrity. He served for a couple of years as Street Commissioner, making a satisfactory record. In July, 1874, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, rendering in that capacity valuable service to Multnomah county for a number of years, which services were greatly appreciated.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah R. Choate, an estimable lady, and a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Mr. Jesse L. Choate, a well and favorably known pioneer of the Pacific coast. They have five children living, all born in Oregon: Richard H., John W., Inez N., Joseph E. and Grace G. The two eldest sons are worthy business men of Portland.

In fraternal matters, Mr. Marshall has taken a prominent part. He has attained, as an Odd Fellow, to the degree of Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, and is Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, his name being preserved in the annals of the order as being the first in the State to hold that

high position. In the Masonic order, he is Past Master of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, and was for several years the efficient secretary of that lodge. He has also the honor of having obtained the charter, and of being a charter member of the first lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen ever formed in the State, called Hope Lodge, No. 1, of which he was the first person to hold the office of Past Master. He has taken a deep interest in the latter order, which is truly beneficent, and has devoted much time and valuable aid to its welfare. Such has been his relation to the society, that he has rightly been called the father of the order in Oregon.

Politically, Mr. Marshall has always been a staunch Republican, and takes a commendable interest in all the affairs of the State and country.

Forty-three years have passed since he stepped ashore on the shining sands of the Pacific coast. Since then what marvelous changes have taken place, especially in the metropolis of Oregon. At that time, scarcely reclaimed from the primeval forest, its surroundings were for the most part given up to solitude. An occasional Indian glided down the beautiful streams for which the State is famous, the only sound being that made by his paddle, as he guided his tiny craft. Now huge manufactories and noisy marts of trade contribute to the general hubbub, while the utmost depths of the crystal streams are stirred by those colossal steamers, which plow their surfaces, transporting hundreds of persons, on business or on pleasure bent.

It is but natural that he should have grown to love the place which has been for so many years his home, and where his upright character, energetic disposition and courteous manner have gained for him the universal esteem of his fellow-men.



JOHNN HEISLER, one of the most enterprising farmers of Washington county, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1846. His father, John Heisler, was born in Alsace, Germany, and married Miss Mary Ann Munch, a native of his own country. They came to the United States to make their own way in the world, settled in Pennsylvania and here his five children were reared, and all are still living. The parents became thrifty and well-to-do

farmers and the father died in his fiftieth year and the mother in her fifty-fourth year.

Our subject was the second child in the family, and was reared in his native State. He had few opportunities for education, and can be truthfully called a self-made man. When seventeen years of age he came to California and engaged in work in the New Almaden quicksilver mine and worked for this company for six years without losing a day's time. At first he received \$2 per day, and soon was advanced to \$3 a day. He was a great lover of horses, and he was permitted to drive the great four and six horse teams. At this business he became exceedingly expert and delighted in the handling of the noble brutes and from this very love came the power over them, which Mr. Heisler possesses in a wonderful degree.

In 1870 our subject came with his savings to Oregon and purchased 194 acres of land, nine and one-half miles northwest of Forest Grove. He married Miss Josephine Banyles, a native of California and the marriage was celebrated December 11, 1870. They lived on their place until October, 1871, and then they returned to California, and he worked in the mines for four years more and made enough money to buy 164 acres more of land adjoining his first purchase, and in 1875 he returned to his farm and began its improvement in earnest. He has since made of it one of the finest farms in the county, indeed, making the wilderness blossom like the rose. He has added 105 more acres, and now owns 463 acres, and has cleared 170 acres more than was cleared when he came here, and has built a fine farm residence with a fine spring house back of it and with a beautiful view of the valley before it. He has built one of the finest barns in the neighborhood, 40 x 60 feet, the basement being arranged for sheep, the next floor for horses and cattle and the third for hay and grain, the upper story being for carriages and implements. He drives into the upper story, and all the hay and grain are sent down instead of up. His stables are particularly well arranged for stock and for convenience in feeding. This barn Mr. Heisler planned himself, and it is indeed something to be proud of, showing that Mr. Heisler has the eye of an architect.

Mrs. Heisler died in 1876, leaving two children: Josephine N., now a young lady; and Alpha, a capable lad of sixteen years. In 1879 our subject married Miss Emma A. Pointer, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Vincent Pointer,



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1831. H. LUEN POPE, eldest son of Captain Samuel Pope, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, March, 1837, and began to follow his father's trade at fourteen years of age. He was educated in, with his younger brother, in the common schools, and their father in Oneida, N. Y., in 1864. He was educated in Chelsea on Chauncy Street, and in Washington, D. C., and was sent out of the country to the Indians in the West, and again joined the son as an officer in the First Cavalry until 1885. Mr. Pope and his wife resided in Chelsea, Mass., until 1882, when they moved to the city of New York, where they were living at the time of the late war. In 1866, he was in London where he was engaged on the new route to the Pacific, and was in the city of New York in 1867.

At present he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the few who have attained the thirty third degree of the Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction. He has recently received but has also conferred all the degrees in the York rite, being Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar, Past Grand High Priest, and at present is Master of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Society.

In politics he has generally allied himself with the Democratic party, but is liberal and independent in his views. He has thus seen the growth and development of Oregon and the west coast, and is well informed on general topics.

DR. J. M. LA FAYETTE GROVER.—The history of Oregon for the first half century is replete with matter of interest, no small part of which is comprised in the story of the pioneers, whose individuality, whether in public life or trodden by the private in a country undergoing transition from a wilderness to a civilization, and the men who lead in the struggle, must be regarded by the leaders of the province, State and nation, as may be, and hence an important part of the history.



L. F. Grover.

and his descendants took an active part in the affairs of the country. The grandfather of Captain Seth Pope was a member of the General Court (Legislature), serving till 1792. His father was a Lieutenant in the colonial service, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill. The subject of our notice was for many years a sea captain, sailing out of New York and New Bedford. In 1836 he was married to Miss Mary Henwood, in the Isle of Wight, England, who came with him to Fairhaven, Massachusetts, where she died in 1841. January, 1850, Captain Seth Pope sailed from New Bedford for San Francisco, in the brig *Nonpareil*, of which he was owner and master, arriving out in June of same year. In October, 1850, he arrived with his vessel in the Columbia river; and settling at St. Helen's, Columbia county, Oregon, erected the first frame house there and engaged in merchandising, his two sons arriving in May, 1854. He was the first Postmaster, and taking an active part in county affairs, was elected several years as County Treasurer, and served twelve years as County and Probate Judge. He also owned a farm near St. Helen's, where he resided till 1881, when he removed to Portland, to be near his eldest son, where he died in 1886, in his eighty-third year.



 **SETH LUEN POPE**, eldest son of Captain Seth Pope, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, March, 1837, and began to follow the sea when fourteen years of age. In December, 1853, he, with his younger brother, sailed from Boston to join their father in Oregon, and arrived at St. Helen's in May, 1854. The following year he took up a claim on Challa-chaprairie (now Clark county, Washington), where he remained till the breaking out of the Indian war of that year, when, the Indians having destroyed all his improvements, he again followed the sea as an officer of the bark *Desdemona*, until 1858. Meeting with an accident, he returned to his father's farm, and remained there till 1862, when he went to the Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, and was employed in a sash and door manufactory. In 1866 he went to Pen-de-Orielle lake (now in Idaho), where he assisted in opening up the new route to the mines in Montana, and was running on the steamer there two years. In 1868 he remained at the Dalles as agent and secretary of a woolen

mill, but in 1869-'70 returned to Pen-de-Orielle lake as agent and manager of the steamboat company, during which time he ran the steamers *Missoula* and *Cabinet* over Heron's rapids, and through Cabinet cañon to the lake below, a very dangerous undertaking, but successfully accomplished. In 1870 he returned to Portland, and for a few years was employed in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express; was also Secretary of the Masonic Building Association, and from 1875 to 1880 was agent and manager of a mutual life association. In the latter year he assumed the management of the telephone business, erecting the first plant and general system.

In 1883 ill health caused him to relinquish this, and for four years he was with the old water company; then was one year in the mountains, examining mining locations, and the following year was cashier and assistant secretary of the Transcontinental Street Railway Company.

Mr. Pope is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the few who have attained the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction. He has not only received but has also conferred all the degrees in the York rite, being Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar, Past Grand High Priest, and at present is Master of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Society.

In politics he has generally allied himself with the Democratic party, but is liberal and independent in his views. He has thus seen the growth and development of Oregon and the northwest coast, and is well informed on general topics.



RON. LA FAYETTE GROVER.—The history of Oregon for the first half century is replete with matter of interest, no small portion of which centers about a comparatively small number of her citizens, whose individuality compelled recognition, either in public life or in the various avenues trodden by the private citizen. So it always is in a country undergoing the process of transition from a wilderness to a state of civilization, and the men who lead in affairs at such a time must be regarded by the historian as the founders of the province, State or nation, as the case may be, and hence an integral portion of its history.

The name which heads this article is that of one who came to this State a young man, but little known, whose natural qualities yet brought him soon into contact with the moving elements; his advancement through a succession of official trusts, well executed, was fittingly crowned by his choice by the citizens of the State as their Chief Executive, and finally as the representative of the commonwealth of Oregon in the national Senate—the highest honors within the gift of the people. A much more than passing mention of him, embracing an outline sketch of his career, as well as something of his antecedents, becomes therefore a valuable and indeed, essential portion of this work, devoted as it is to the history of the State in its various phases.

La Fayette Grover was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, on the 29th of November, 1823. The Grover family, as well as being among the oldest in this country, is of the earliest English origin, being clearly traceable, by records of deeds and wills, as far back as such records extend. The Grovers were a "landed family," both in England and America, and distinguished in military and professional life. The name is recognized in works on English heraldry as entitled to bear several coats of arms.

The progenitors of the family in this country, Thomas and Eliza Grover, came from England to Massachusetts bay with Governor Winthrop's colony in 1630. They settled in that portion of Charlestown, which is now Malden, and were members of the first church organization of that town. Thomas, Andrew and Ephraim Grover, three grandsons of these first American settlers, removed to Taunton North Purchase, Massachusetts, in 1702, and bought wild lands there, and made new homes, about twenty-five miles from Boston. The original surveys of these lands were made by Captain Miles Standish, and he was one of the original proprietors. The "North Purchase" was soon afterward organized into the town of Norton, and a church was there established, of which the Grovers were members in the original organization. The Church of the North Precinct of Norton was soon established, with Ephraim Grover as one of the Deacons. This precinct was afterward organized into the present town of Mansfield.

These Grovers (says the history of Norton) "bought lands in company, November 14, 1702, and built their houses forty or fifty rods apart, forming a sort of equilateral triangle." This was

evidently for mutual protection against Indians, who still occasionally appeared in marauding bands among exposed settlements of the English.

They took part in the management of town affairs in Norton and Mansfield, becoming "selectmen," wardens, and filling other offices of trust, and were prominent in the church. James Grover, second son of Andrew, removed to Oxford county, Maine, with five sons and three daughters, in 1781. They bought extensive tracts of land on the Androscoggin river, in what is now the town of Bethel. These lands extended from the river south, over a broad reach of uplands, which then became known as "Grover Hill," and still bears that name. James Grover joined in organizing the first church in Bethel, and became the Senior Deacon. During the Revolutionary war he sent three sons into the service, all under age at the time of enlistment, while he engaged himself in furnishing supplies to the army.

John Grover, the second son of Deacon James Grover, was a practical surveyor, and aided the proprietors in laying out the town into lots or tracts for sale to settlers, and after developing a large farm on "Grover Hill" invested extensively in timber lands covered with the finest of pine forests, and engaged largely in the lumber business. Of him, Lapham's History of Bethel, speaking of the first settlers of the town, says: "He had bravely served in the war for independence; he was a stalwart man in his make-up, and as brave as he was strong." He was but eighteen years of age at the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, and was one of the "minute men" who pursued the retreat of the British troops from Lexington to Boston; was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at Dorchester Heights, and served two years in the Continental army.

John Grover, the eldest son of the foregoing, who became one of the most distinguished physicians, surgeons and scholars of Maine, was born in Bethel, November 22, 1783. He was reared on the farm and aided his father in the lumber business, but early turned his attention to acquiring an education. The beginning of the war of 1812 found him a medical student, and he immediately enlisted as Hospital Steward at Portland, but such was his proficiency and skill in surgery that he was shortly assigned to Surgeon's duty and attained great and successful experience as an operating Surgeon. At the close of the war he spent one year in Boston as

the pupil of the celebrated Dr. John Warren, and attended a course of lectures at Harvard University. In 1816 he established himself in his profession at Bethel, Maine, where for more than fifty years he pursued its practice throughout that part of the State with great success and distinction. He was a member of the constitution which framed the Constitution of Maine, in 1819, and after the admission of the State to the Union, in 1820, he served several years in both branches of the Legislature. He was for thirty-five years a Surgeon in the State Militia, and was Surgeon-in-Chief of the forces called into the field, in 1837, to repel British invasion of the northeastern portion of Maine, during the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, as to our northeastern boundary. He was one of the founders of the Classical Academy at Bethel, and was for many years the President of its Board of Trustees, and took great interest in general education.

Dr. John Grover married a lady who was a descendant on her mother's side of one of the earliest New England families, the Woodmans, of Massachusetts, the original settler in this country coming from Newbury, England, in 1635, and settling in Newbury (now Newburyport), Massachusetts, where he was one of the early Magistrates of the town. Dr. John and Fanny Grover were the parents of two daughters, who died young, and of four sons, viz.: Abernethy, who served as a member of the Legislature of Maine, and of the Governor's Council, and during the civil war as Captain and Major in the Thirteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, also served four years as Register of the United States Land Office at Miles City, Montana; Talleyrand, who was for nine years professor of languages in Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware, a young man of great talent, who died prematurely at the University of Upsala, Sweden, in 1859, whither he had gone to pursue his studies; General Cuvier, a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1850, in which he won distinguished honors, who became a General in the army of the United States, serving with signal ability as commander of a division in the late civil war, his death ultimately resulting from the effects of wounds and hardships experienced in that great struggle; and LaFayette, the subject of this mention.

Hon. LaFayette Grover, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at the classical academy of Bethel, his native town, and at Bowdoin

College. He began the study of law in the office of the late Asa I. Fish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; attended the lectures at the Philadelphia Law Academy, and was admitted to practice in that city, in March, 1850. In the fall of the same year he took passage on a merchant vessel in the Pacific coast trade, and after a long voyage around cape Horn, arrived in San Francisco in July, 1851, whence he proceeded to Portland on the steamer Columbia, which had but a short time before entered in that service. Going directly to Salem, he entered at once into practice as a lawyer. The first regular term of the United States District Court was convened there during the following month, and he was invited by Chief Justice Nelson to become Clerk of the court. He accepted the position for the time being, with the condition that another should shortly relieve him, but served six months in that capacity before a successor was appointed. After resigning the Clerkship of the court, he associated himself in practice with Benjamin F. Harding, a young man of much promise, who afterward became, successively, United States District Attorney, Secretary of Oregon Territory, and United States Senator. Their practice was extensive, and very successful. The Legislature of 1852 elected Mr. Grover Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial District, which, including Marion county, extended south to the California line. In 1853 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, and on the organization of that body he was honored with the appointment to the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. In this position he exercised much influence in giving form to the early laws of Oregon, and was very busy in writing bills and reports for other members who wished assistance. At this session also, in consultation with the late Rev. William Roberts, D. D., he drafted, and promoted to its passage, a bill organizing the Willamette University. He was one of the Trustees of that institution for several years, and was its counsel in adjusting all rights to land held as a foundation interest by contract with Dr. William H. Willson and wife, proprietors of the town of Salem. He drew the deed under which the university holds its landed property. He was Chairman of the Board Committee, which formulated the first collegiate course of studies for that institution.

In the autumn of 1853 occurred the first Rogue river Indian war. Mr. Grover assisted in raising a company of volunteers at Salem for

that service, and served as First Lieutenant of that company. At the close of this service he appeared as Deputy United States District Attorney in the courts of southern Oregon, then being held for the first time. In 1854 he served as President of the Board of Commissioners authorized by Congress to assess the losses sustained by the settlers of Rogue river valley during the preceding year, the Government having assumed the payment of damages inflicted by the Indians.

In 1855 Mr. Grover was again elected to the Legislature from Marion county, and served as Speaker of the House during the session of 1855-'56. At this session, under his leadership, the seat of Government was removed from Corvallis to Salem.

In the meantime trouble with the Indians of a much more aggravated type than before, broke out, the combined tribes from British Columbia to California combining and attacking the frontier settlements of Oregon and Washington in a determined manner. In addition to the United States troops utilized in the suppression of the trouble, 2,000 volunteers from Oregon and Washington were called for, and on behalf of his own Territory, Mr. Grover assisted in raising these men, after which he served throughout the Yakima campaign on the staff of Colonel Nesmith. In 1857 he was called upon to perform a labor similar to that of 1854, being a member of the Military Commission appointed by the Secretary of War under authority of an act of Congress, to audit and report to the War Department the expenses incurred by Oregon and Washington in suppressing the Indian uprising. Besides himself, the members of the Commission were A. J. Smith, who served with distinction as Major-General during the civil war; and Rufus Ingalls, who was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and became Quartermaster-General of the United States.

Mr. Grover was active in advocating the claims of Oregon to Statehood, and was chosen a delegate from Marion county to the convention of 1857, called to meet at Salem, for the purpose of framing a constitution, and applying for admission to the Union as a State. In that convention he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights, and as member of several other important committees which influenced largely the action of that body. In particular, he was a member of the Committee on the

"Schedule," which engrafted the new constitution upon the Territorial Government and the old order of things, and submitted special questions to be decided by the people. The late Judge Cyrus Olney was Chairman of this Committee; but, his business relations requiring his absence during the latter part of the convention, Mr. Grover acted as Chairman in finally drafting and reporting the Schedule, the main terms of which had been the subject of consultation before Judge Olney retired. During the period of the Oregon Constitutional Convention, Kansas was in the throes of civil discord on account of the slavery question. Considerable feeling and interest, therefore, were manifest in Oregon on the subject, a large number of the settlers here having come from the slave States; the question had to be met. The report upon the Schedule, which was adopted by the convention, provided that the existence of slavery in this State should be submitted as a separate proposition to a direct *viva voce* vote of the electors, who should answer yes or no. The vote was *no*, by a large majority; and thus at this early period, this subject was eliminated permanently from the politics of Oregon.

At the general election held under the new constitution, Mr. Grover was chosen the first Representative of Oregon in the National Congress. His chief work at this time was to secure the admission of the State, in co-operation with his colleagues, Senators Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith. At their request he prepared the brief of the ground and authorities on which the delegation relied, to be used by Alexander H. Stephens in his closing speech of the memorable debate which barely brought Oregon within the fold of the Union. He also advocated the assumption by the general Government of the Oregon Indian war debt. When the Thirty-fifth Congress had concluded its labors, he returned to Oregon, and for the succeeding ten years devoted himself assiduously, and almost exclusively, to his profession and to business pursuits. He associated himself with the late Joseph S. Smith (afterward member of Congress) in practice at Salem, and the partnership was afterward extended to include a Portland connection, personally represented in the metropolis by Judge W. W. Page (to which city Mr. Grover shortly afterward removed) the firm assuming a standing commensurate with the prominence and abilities of its members.

He was also, at this time, active in other di-

reactions, and is entitled to rank as one of the early efficient promoters of manufactures in Oregon. In 1856, the year he closed his term as Speaker of the Territorial Legislature, he actively interested himself in the organization of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, at Salem, which had in view the introduction to the capital city, by canal and natural channels, of the waters of the Santiam river, to furnish power for their own and such other manufacturing enterprises as might thus be induced to establish themselves there. He became a director of the company, and so continued for fifteen years, during which period, this pioneer of extensive manufacturing schemes in Oregon, attained large proportions and achieved abundant success. In 1860 he purchased the shares of Joseph Watt in this corporation, and became owner of a one-third interest in all the mills and water-power of Salem, and from 1867 to 1871 gave his personal attention to the management of the interests of the company. He directed the completion of the Salem Flooring Mills, previously begun, including the putting in of all the machinery and the construction of a canal for steamboats from the river to the mill. He also enlarged the woolen factory and greatly extended its business. The Salem Mills were the first shippers of Oregon flour by the cargo to foreign ports. The stimulus of a manufacturing enterprise of this magnitude, at this early date, was very great, and proved a boon to farming interests. The woolen mills were destroyed by fire after Mr. Grover ceased to be a member of the company.

As a delegate from Multnomah county he attended the Democratic State Convention, at Portland, in 1866, and was chosen to preside over its deliberations. By this body he was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee of the party, in which position he served during the succeeding four years.

In 1870 he was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and was chosen as such at the ensuing June election. The year 1874 brought him a re-election as Chief Executive, which office he held until 1877, when he resigned to accept the United States Senatorship, to which he had been elected by the General Assembly of Oregon, in joint convention, in September, 1876. The chief issue on which he conducted his campaign for the gubernatorial chair in 1870 was the abrogation of

the Burlingame treaty, though the subject was not mentioned in the platform of either party.

In his inaugural address to the Legislature of that year he touched strongly upon the subject of this treaty, favoring its abrogation and the exclusion of the Chinese. The Legislature adopted his recommendation, and memorialized Congress accordingly. From this time forward, until by his voice and vote in the United States Senate he assisted in the successful effort to modify the treaty and exclude the Chinese, he never wavered in his active championship of this movement.

During Governor Grover's incumbency of the executive chair he was assiduous in the advancement of the State's interest, and a number of measures were put to adoption that had an important bearing on the welfare of the commonwealth. One of the first of his official acts was to put in force the law (which had been enacted two years previously, but not executed) providing for tug boats at the mouth of the Columbia river, and a subsidy for their support—a movement which was the most important of all the early causes for the development to its present proportions of the coastwise and foreign commerce from this great river. Another navigation project in which he interested himself was the Willamette Falls improvement, he favoring the idea of construction of locks by a private company, aided by the State. The successful completion of the undertaking on these lines opened the Willamette river to competition with the railroads, and has proven of immense value to the farmers of the ever abounding valley of the Willamette, while securing them for all time from any long continued extortion in the matter of freight rates.

During the first session of the Legislature, after he had assumed the office of Governor, a bill passed both Houses, by more than a two-thirds vote in each instance, empowering the city of Portland to issue bonds in the sum of \$300,000, as an inducement to Ben Holladay to build a railroad up the west side of the Willamette valley, with its lower terminus at Portland, and being duly engrossed was sent to Governor Grover for his signature. Notwithstanding the heavy majorities by which the bill had passed the Legislature, he felt it his duty to make a firm stand in behalf of the State, and preserve it from a course which would certainly prove disastrous, as it has in several Western States, and, following out his convictions, vetoed the bill in

a message which, as a former writer aptly says, "settled the policy of the State on the subject of public grants of money to railroad corporations as long as the present constitution of this State exists." The message embodying the veto was filed after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and went over as an issue in the election, which returned the succeeding Legislature. In the Senate, where the bill originated, the veto was sustained with practical unanimity at the next session, only one vote being recorded against it. As a result of the policy thus promulgated by Governor Grover, when he stood almost alone as its exponent, the State of Oregon and its counties and towns are entirely free from debts growing out of the construction of railways, such as hang so heavily over many other communities.

His administration established the basis for the segregation and patenting of all public lands to which the State was entitled under various grants of Congress, and a recognition of her right to tide lands. The indemnity common-school lands, held in lieu of those occupied by settlers before the public surveys were made, were secured to the State, and a school fund was created out of the proceeds of their sales, from which the first distribution of public moneys for the common schools of Oregon were made; this also being accomplished during his term of office as Governor. The grants made by Congress for the establishment and support of a State university and an agricultural college were secured and utilized, and the Governor actively interested himself in promoting the organization of these institutions. The institutions for the education and care of deaf mutes and of the blind were also established, at Salem, under his administration; and the penitentiary and State capitol buildings erected while he was Governor, and the building of which he advocated, were both constructed at a cost within the architects' estimate, exhibiting efficiency, honesty and economy in administration.

A notable incident during Governor Grover's term of office as executive, occurred in connection with the memorable Presidential campaign of 1876. Being a strict interpreter of the constitution, he refused to certify the election of a Presidential Elector who was disqualified, by reason of holding a federal office, and issued the certificate to the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes. The settlement of this question was so momentous a matter as to decide,

one way or the other, the selection of a President of the United States; but the "Electoral Commission," authorized by Congress and selected for the purpose of deciding this question, as well as the matter of the contested Southern States, took the opposite view, and gave the entire vote of Oregon, with that of Louisiana and Florida, to Hayes, thus seating him, instead of Tilden. This incident must ever remain an important episode in the history of presidential elections; and Governor Grover yet adheres to his original view that in his action in this case he was supported by the Constitution of the United States.

Another important historical affair, which must be mentioned in connection with his service as Governor, was the Modoc Indian war, in which the Oregon volunteers were engaged and distinguished themselves by capturing twelve of the savages implicated in the assassination of General Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Peace Commissioner, and surrendering these murderers to the United States commander for trial. This brilliant exploit closed the most murderous Indian hostilities known in the history of Oregon.

On being elected to the United States Senate, he resigned the Governorship, and took his seat in the Senate in March, 1877, and served during his term in that body, on the Committees on Military Affairs, Public Lands, Railroads, Territories, Manufactures and Private Land Claims. While in the Senate he labored assiduously to secure the settlement of the Indian war claims preferred by the State of Oregon; to promote the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; to obtain adequate appropriations for surveying and improving the rivers and harbors of Oregon, as well as other portions of the Pacific Northwest, and the extension of the Government surveys of the public lands west of the Rocky mountains. As mentioned elsewhere, he continued in the Senate his efforts for the modification of our treaty relations with China, and the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country. He advocated on the floor of the Senate an extension of time to the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the completion of its line to the coast, and also addressed that body on the Chinese Exclusion Bills, and in executive session on the ratification of the treaty with China modifying the Burlingame Treaty of 1868, and on other subjects.

His term in the Senate expired in 1883, and in accordance with his previously formed resolution he retired from public life, his health

having been impaired by the constant demands upon his energies required in its service. He has since devoted himself almost exclusively to his private business affairs, and to the gratification of tastes, of which he had denied himself during his long term of service for his State. Among the properties which he had acquired, by purchase, was a one-fourth interest in lands now known as "Carter's Addition to Portland," and he now joined with the other owners in laying out that extension of the city. In 1884 Governor and Mrs. Grover laid out a tract of high land in the southwest portion of the city, the gift of her parents, as Grover's Addition to Portland, and named it "Portland Heights." This name proved so "taking" that all the high ground in that portion of the city bear that title. These enterprises proved very successful, as well as highly beneficial to the city, all that portion of which has since been converted from broken hills to beautiful plate, thickly dotted with handsome residences, forming one of the show spots of the city. He has also made other real-estate investments, and a portion of his time, later, has been devoted to the laying off, grading and otherwise improving a property south and west of the city park.

Among his corporate investments are the Ainsworth National Bank, of which he is a director, and with which he has been identified since its organization, and in which he assisted in 1885; also the Portland Trust Company of Oregon, and other important investments.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Carter, an early resident of Portland, and one of the most successful merchants and owners of real estate in the city and one of the proprietors. Mrs. Grover is a lady of high culture and rarely gifted in poetical and artistic tastes; of fine presence and graceful bearing, and withal her works of private charity abound. She has been a strong factor in the successes of her husband in public life.

Their son, John Cuvier Grover, has devoted himself to literature and art. After taking a four years' course at the Peekskill, New York, Military Academy, he has spent five years in Paris, France, chiefly devoted to sculpture. He has been admitted to the Paris Salon with a statue of Psyche and a medallion portrait of his father. He is now developing a remarkable ability in painting, bidding fair to become distinguished in both branches of art.

The chronicle of Governor Grover's career is a record of success achieved in a region, where the sturdy and brilliant of many climes met in competition, and it is a success accompanying a name untarnished from the start as a lawyer, through all his course, step by step till reaching the National House of Representatives, the Governorship of his State and the Senate of the United States. He has left his impress indelibly on the history of his State.



DAVID L. HEDGES, an Indian war veteran and a pioneer of Polk county, Oregon, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 25, 1838. His ancestor, Charles Hedges, came from England in colonial times and settled in Virginia, and he and his posterity have been prominent in the affairs of the State of Virginia ever since. Grandfather Silas Hedges fought in the colonial army during the Revolution and he died in Athens county, Ohio, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hedges' father, Israel Hedges, was born in Virginia in 1812, and while he was yet a lad the family removed to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married, in 1835, Miss Mary Ann Jenkins, a neighbor, and a native of Ohio, the daughter of Richard Jenkins, an Ohio pioneer. They remained in Ohio, he working at the trade of blacksmith and also farming until 1851, when he started across the plains with his wife and five children. The eldest son, Eli, lived to be twenty-four years old and was drowned while fording the Willamette river. The second child was David L., the subject of this sketch; Sarah became the wife of Theodore Thorp, and resides in Independence; William was unfortunately shot by accident at the age of twenty-five years. Two children were added to the family in Oregon, the eldest of these, Pearly, died in his eighteenth year; and Rosa married Albert Carey, and resides in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Hedges and family were six months in crossing the plains, and at one time, when by the Platte river, their cattle were stampeded, but they recovered them, and aside from that they experienced the usual hardships of the travelers across the plains at that time. After landing in Oregon they came direct to Polk county, and here took a donation claim, one mile and a-half above Independence, where he resided a number

of years and then sold and purchased the Thorp bottom, five miles above Independence, where they prospered. However, when the year of the high water of '61 and '62 came, their house was floated and was kept from going down the river by a tree being in the way. This was the greatest flood known before or since. This fertile land Mr. Hedges sold to Harry Christian, and then he moved into Independence and began work at his trade of blacksmith and worked at it for twelve years.

In 1881 our subject's father had to part with his faithful wife, but he is still living in his seventy-ninth year, and has the name of always having been an honest and honorable man. He served as Lieutenant in the Indian war of 1855-'56 in Company A, with Captain Marion Goff.

David L. Hedges was reared and educated in Polk county, and began to do for himself when he was but sixteen years of age. He was eighteen years of age when the Indian war broke out, and in 1856 he volunteered in the Marion County Company and went to the Dalles. Here he was transferred to the Polk County Company under Captain B. G. Burch, and like a brave man he suffered all the privations of the company, being reduced with the rest to the eating of horse flesh for seven days. The fights with the Indians were always skirmishes, the savages always running.

After this war Mr. Hedges worked for such wages as he could get, and in 1861 he purchased 160 acres of land across the Willamette from Buena Vista. The following winter the flood came and swept away all he had, the house with all its contents, and the only way that the people escaped with their lives was when people came with a skiff and took them off, and an hour later the house went down the river. In 1862 he removed to the Cascades, and for six months was engaged in teaming, but was taken sick and returned to Independence. After two years he went east of the mountains and was engaged in the stock business on Butter Creek, and here he met with success and continued three years, when he sold out and came to his present location.

After reaching this place Mr. Hedges purchased eighty-nine acres of land, but about two years later he sold it and bought school and university land, 300 acres of which he farmed for a number of years. He then sold out and went to Whitman county, Washington, and there

engaged in the sheep business for nine years, but all this time he retained his home in Independence, and this he still owns. He made a success of sheep raising and he purchased 173 acres on the river two miles below Independence, and on this pleasant place he resides in summer and at his home in Independence in the winter.

Our subject was married to Miss Amanda Jane Fudge, a native of Illinois, born in 1843. Her father, Adam Fudge, was an Oregon pioneer of 1847. They have had a family of four children, as follows: Minnie, who married H. R. Patterson, a druggist of Independence; Lottie, resides at home; Emma Gertrude, married J. A. Morris, and resides in Independence; and Parly is at home. Mrs. Hedges is a member of the Congregational Church. Our subject has been for many years a Democrat, but now votes with the People's party. He has been a very industrious and hard-working man, and his labors have been rewarded with a competency, which has been richly deserved.



THOMAS B. HENDERSON, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent farmer and business man of Yam Hill county, was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1829. His father, Nathaniel Henderson, was a native of the north of Ireland, and emigrated to America when a boy, locating in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Elizabeth Sloan, who was also a native of Ireland. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, two of the former and one of the latter still living, the subject of our sketch being the fifth in order of birth.

The family removed to Knox county, Ohio, in 1831, that State being then a wild and but slightly settled country. Here the father died in 1838, leaving his family and many friends to mourn his loss. The mother survived him thirty-eight years, expiring in her home in Missouri, in 1876, aged eighty-two years, greatly lamented by all who knew her.

The boyhood days of the subject of our sketch were spent on the Ohio farm, and he attended the usual pioneer log schoolhouse in the vicinity. When fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for three years, receiving twelve and a-half cents a day until he had acquired the trade.

He then opened his first shop in Pulaskville, Morrow county, Ohio, where, on February 17, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Van Buskirk, an estimable lady, and a native of that county, where she was born October 25, 1829. She was a daughter of William Van Buskirk, a native of Maryland, where he was born June 6, 1786. He married Margaret J. Evens on November 21, 1815, a native of Virginia, where she was born September 8, 1793, and was reared in Kentucky, near Lexington. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, two of whom survive, Mrs. Henderson and a brother.

Mr. Van Buskirk had been a volunteer in the war of 1812, and had traveled a great deal and enjoyed it, and he experienced a great desire to visit Oregon, and induced his sons and his sons-in-law to start with their wives and little ones for the Willamette valley, of the beauty and fertility of which marvelous reports had been spread broadcast throughout the country. Accordingly, on October 2, 1851, Mr. Van Buskirk and wife, and their entire family, consisting of six children, two sons-in-law, two daughters-in-law and eleven grandchildren, twenty-one persons in all, started on their long western journey. They wintered in the Van Buskirk's settlement, in Andrew county, Missouri, and April 29, 1852, they crossed the Missouri river at Elizabethtown, where they were cut off from civilization, and finally well under way for the beautiful country for which they were bound. Most unfortunately for them, however, this was the year when the cholera was so prevalent, and they had the sorrow to lose six of their little company, who were tearfully buried and sorrowfully left on the plains. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson lost and buried their only child, the two others having died in the East. Also, on the Blue mountains, September 23, 1852, their dear mother, who had been such a good angel to them all throughout their weary journey, succumbed to the dreadful disease,—mountain fever, and died and was buried in the mountains. Thus bereaved, this heart broken little company moved slowly forward, and after six months of weary traveling, sickness, bereavement and death, arrived on November 2, 1852, at LaFayette. They all settled in Yam Hill county, where, seven years later, on October 19, 1859, the father died in the midst of his family, and was buried in Amity cemetery. Soon after their arrival in Oregon, a sister of Mrs. Henderson, who had accompanied them, also died.

The exigencies of a new country left them little time to their griefs. They wintered near Amity, and Mr. Henderson chopped wood and did whatever else he found to do, to support himself and family. The following spring he located at Grande Ronde, where he preempted a donation claim of 320 acres. On this he built a log house, and with a little bedding and the few articles they had brought with them across the plains, they commenced pioneer life.

He had not lived there long, when the Government wanted the land for an Indian reservation, so he sold his land to the Government, and purchased eighty acres near Amity, where he built a comfortable house, and planted an orchard, and continued to reside for a number of years.

He then moved into Amity, where he built a residence, which was the second built in the place, and also erected a blacksmith shop, on the northwest corner of Block 4, on Trade street, where he remained in business for a year, at the end of which time he sold his former place, and purchased 160 acres in Polk county. On this he erected a large and substantial house, good barns, and otherwise improved it, and resided there with his family for eight years.

He then rented his farm and returned to Amity, where he purchased two acres in the center of the town, which is now very valuable property. In 1871 he sold his Polk county farm, and again started blacksmithing in Amity. About a year afterward he purchased 260 acres, located half a mile west of Amity, to which he and his family removed, and where he made valuable improvements, and continued to reside for twenty-one years.

In 1890 he purchased a third interest in the mercantile firm of Bridewell & Allison, and was for a year engaged in running the business, when he sold his interest to his son, Miles T., since when the firm has been Bridewell & Henderson. Mr. Bridewell being Mr. Henderson's son's son-in-law. His son's health having failed, the son went out on the farm, and his father has since been managing his interest in the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have had nine children, only three of whom are living, the sixth, seventh and eighth, in the order of their birth. Elmus Ulysses was born August 20, 1854, and married Miss Rebecca Putman, of Amity, on March 7, 1883, and has three sons; Sarah E. was born

October 16, 1863, and married Mr. John H. Bridewell, Jr., on November 16, 1887, and has two sons; Miles T. was born August 11, 1868, and married Miss Emma Ketchum, of Amity, October 22, 1890.

Mr. Henderson is a staunch Republican in politics, and was elected Assessor of his county in 1884, in which capacity he served with ability and integrity.

He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, to which they have rendered valued assistance, he having been for many years a Deacon of that denomination.

Thus, after many stormy experiences on life's ocean, they are at last safely anchored in the harbor of prosperity and happiness, where, in peaceful quietude, they are spending their latter years, enjoying the esteem of their fellow-men, toward whom their hands have always been turned in kindness and love, and acquitted at the tribunal of their own consciences.

WILLIAM REID, capitalist and banker, of Portland, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 22, 1841. His ancestors for several generations were residents of Forfarshire and the town of Dundee. David Reid, his father, was conductor on the first railroad ever operated in Scotland, and for thirty years was prominently identified with the railroad interests of that country. The education of our subject began in his native city, at St. Andrew's Parish school, and completed at the University of Glasgow, in 1865. At the latter institution, after finishing his literary course, he studied for the bar, and was admitted in 1867 as an attorney. He began the practice of his profession at Dundee, in partnership with Alexander Douglass, under the firm name of Reid & Douglass. He soon acquired an extensive practice, and acted as counsel for the United States for several American claimants under the Alabama treaty. In 1868 he was employed by Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the President, to assist in the preparation of the Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. While employed on this work he was appointed by President Grant, United States Consul at Dundee, and held the office at that post until his removal to Oregon in 1874. It was during the period he held this position that his attention was called to Oregon. From the official reports

published in the State, and from intercourse with Americans, he gained much information concerning the State, and in 1873 prepared and published a pamphlet entitled, "Oregon and Washington Considered as a Field for Labor and Capital." Thirty thousand copies were circulated, and the influence they exerted upon the development of this portion of the Union is almost beyond calculation. The attention of capitalists and immigrants was directed toward this section, and one of the immediate results was the formation of the Oregon and Washington Trust Investment Company of Scotland, with a paid up capital of \$250,000. The Earl of Airlie was made president of the company, and Mr. Reid its secretary. In 1874 he was sent to Oregon to organize its business in this State, and so highly influenced was he with the resources of this region that he determined to permanently locate here, and became a citizen of the United States.

In 1876 Mr. Reid, with several Scotch capitalists, established at Portland the Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings Bank, the first savings bank of deposit in the State; and this financial institution, with its predecessor, made loans averaging \$650,000 a year until 1881, when they had \$3,700,000 at interest, and not a dollar had then been lost by bad debts. In 1876 Mr. Reid's friends organized the Dundee Mortgage Company, with a capital of \$500,000. In three years this company had loaned \$750,000 per year, and with it, in 1880, was consolidated the Oregon and Washington Trust Investment Company, the united capital being increased to \$5,000,000. In 1882 he established the First National Bank of Salem, and was appointed its president. During the following year he organized the Oregon Mortgage Company. The great confidence reposed in Mr. Reid's sagacity and honesty can be best realized from the fact that from May, 1874, to June, 1885, he had made more than 5,000 loans, amounting to \$7,597,741, of which \$6,000,000 consisted of Scotch capital. The losses incurred in handling this large sum were very small, and it is doubtful if in the financial history of this country any equal amount, used in the same way, was ever so judiciously or profitably managed.

In 1881 Mr. Reid organized the Salem Mills Company, and in 1882 formed a company with a capital of \$200,000, called the City of Salem Company, which first introduced into Oregon

the gradual reduction system of milling. This company erected at Salem the largest brick mill in the State, having, with the hydraulic use of the Santiam river, an estimated 3,600 horse-power. In 1884 he organized and established the Portland National Bank, of which he has been its president for five years.

Soon after his arrival in Portland, Mr. Reid, in connection with Captain A. P. Ankeny, organized the Board of Trade of Portland, and was its active secretary for a period of six years. Shortly after the creation of this commercial body, he appeared before both houses of the Legislature, and strongly urged the passage of the first Oregon immigration act, and it was mainly through his efforts that the first State Board of Immigration was created. Of this body he was also appointed secretary, holding the active position for three years, till 1878. During this period he wrote several pamphlets describing the resources of Oregon, which were translated into Flemish, German, French and Spanish, many thousands of them being circulated at the Paris and Philadelphia Expositions of 1876.

The present railroad system of the Pacific Northwest owes much to Mr. Reid's enterprise and energy. In 1880 he conceived the idea of constructing a system of narrow-gauge railroads in western Oregon, with their terminus at Portland, and was one of the first organizers of the Oregonian Railway Company, of which the Earl of Airlie was made president, and Mr. Reid local president. The construction of this system met with great opposition from rival railroad enterprises and the city of Portland. In the fall of 1880, 118 miles had been completed, but when Mr. Reid proposed to locate his terminus on the public levee of Portland, the citizens made a most vigorous fight against the project. The fight was taken into the halls of the Legislature in the session of 1880, where, after considerable opposition, a bill was passed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and House, over the Governor's veto, entitling Mr. Reid's company, which at that time was very popular with the farmers of the Willamette valley as an opposition road, to permanently occupy the public levee of Portland for its terminus and depot grounds. The road was then completed for a distance of 163 miles, and had its road-bed graded to a point within eleven miles of Portland, at a cost of \$2,000,000, when its further extension to the city was stopped by the

Scotch owners of the enterprise, who, despite Mr. Reid's opposition, leased the road to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, for a guarantee rent of seven per cent. upon its paid-up stock, for a period of ninety-six years: whereupon Mr. Reid withdrew from the management. In 1884 the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company repudiated its lease, as Mr. Reid had predicted it would, upon the ground that the Legislature had not authorized the lease. Much litigation followed, and finally the court appointed a receiver. In the meantime the road had not been completed, and the grant of the levee by the Legislature had expired. Residents of the Willamette valley who would be greatly benefited by the completion of the road, now appealed to Mr. Reid to again take hold of the enterprise. At their urgent solicitations he again applied to the Legislature for another grant of the forfeited levee, and undertook to complete the road from the place abandoned in 1881, to Portland. The bill which was introduced for this purpose led to another severe legislative contest, the City Council of Portland and the Scotch owners of the former road being bitterly opposed to the scheme. Notwithstanding their opposition, however, the grant was passed in February, 1885. Mr. Reid had previously incorporated the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company, and at once commenced the construction of the road from the uncompleted portion built in 1880 and 1881, and had the entire system finished to the terminus on the levee in Portland in November, 1887. This road, in which Mr. Reid has been so largely interested, has been of immeasurable benefit to the farmers residing in the fertile valley of the Willamette. Its existence is almost wholly due to his energy and persistence, and partly to the investment of his own capital. He is vice-president of the road, and its successful operation and its direct benefit to Portland have vindicated Mr. Reid's judgment, and in a great measure silenced the opposition it originally encountered.

Mr. Reid's success in railroad projects caused the citizens of Astoria, in the spring of 1889, to solicit his services to finance and build the Astoria & South Coast Railway from the mouth of the Columbia at Young's bay to the Willamette valley, which the Oregon & California Railroad, with a land grant, since forfeited, had failed to accomplish during the preceding eighteen years. Knowing the opposition he

would encounter, Mr. Reid for three months declined the task, but after continued pressure from Astoria, and in person selecting his own route across the Coast Range, and ascertaining the location thereof, of valuable beds of coal, iron, stone, cedar and fir timber, he, in July, 1889, undertook the responsibility of financing for and building that road, and became the president of the company. In July, 1890, he had fifteen miles of the track laid and twelve more miles graded, and proceeded to New York where he obtained propositions from railroad capitalists to supply the necessary capital to complete the construction of the 100 miles (including the Seaside branch) from Astoria to the Southern Pacific Company's lines in western Oregon, and turn the road over, when constructed, to such New York capitalists, in conjunction with himself.

So much for a bare and inadequate outline of the career of Mr. Reid. It leaves untold many, very many, of the directions in which his aggressive energies have found outlet; it gives only a few salient facts in a life crowded with events and crowned with rare success. Enough has been told to prove that he is a man of indomitable will and perseverance, and a sagacious financier. His enterprise is proverbial, and in the rapid development which has been going on in Oregon during the last fifteen years no one has contributed more to the general prosperity. The large interests intrusted to him bespeak the confidence in which he is held, not only as a man of integrity and honor, but as one whose judgment can be relied upon. He is a man of remarkable energy, and his capacity for work seems almost unlimited. Always active, ever on the move and apparently never tired, it is a wonder to his friends when he finds time for needed rest. His main power seems to lie in the unconquerable spirit of perseverance with which his plans are pursued. If one path to a desired end is closed, he seeks another, but the object on which he has fixed his eye is never abandoned. He extracts pleasure out of work, and appears most happy when organizing the business details of some great enterprise, really enjoying the task for its very complexity. Such, in brief, are a few of the striking characteristics of this versatile man, who in a comparatively few years has become such a power in the industrial progress of the Pacific Northwest. With his ripe experience and robust physical force it is not too much to expect that the fruit

of his labors in the years to come will add still greater benefits to the State and country of his adoption than have been realized in the past.

Mr. Reid was married in December, 1867, to Agnes, daughter of Alexander Dunbar, of Nairn, Scotland. They have had five children, of whom two are sons born in Scotland, now twenty and eighteen years old, and three daughters born in Portland.



CAPTAIN SEBASTIAN E. MILLER, a widely known and esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a life-long steamboat captain, now retired and living in comfort in a beautiful home at Canemah, situated on the banks of the Willamette river, on whose waters he has spent so many active years of his life, was born in Ohio, April 15, 1828.

His parents were David and Sarah E. (Fouts) Miller, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a Virginian by birth. They had ten children, five still surviving, three sons and two daughters.

The subject of our sketch was the third child, and was raised in Ohio, and when grown, became a steamboat engineer on the Mississippi river, where he remained until 1852, when he crossed the plains to Oregon. On his arrival at Oregon City, he accepted the position of engineer on the Canemah, one of the first little steamers that plied on the Willamette river. After seven years constant service as an engineer, he was given command of the boats which ran between Oregon City and Corvallis, the distance being later extended to include Portland and Astoria. One of these boats was the Willamette. By long years of experience on the rivers of the Northwest, the Captain became one of the best informed, most fearless and reliable steamboat men in Oregon. This was exemplified in the daring feat which he performed with the steamer Shoshone, which he brought from Boise City down the Snake river, jumping, with her, all the falls, and landing her safely at Portland. The same year, he brought two steamers down from Thompson river to Pondrey lake, on which trip he jumped several hazardous falls, and brought them through in safety. The boats were built at a cost of probably near \$100,000 each, and were perfectly useless where they were, but could be very advantageously used if brought down.

Accordingly, he was offered \$5 a day for his time, if he would try bringing them down, and he was to have \$1,000 for the Shoshone and a proportionate amount for the others, if he were successful in the undertaking. He had the courage to undertake the perilous enterprise, and the ability to succeed.

The Captain was married in February, 1853 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Power, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Josiah Power, an honored early settler of Ohio. They had two children, Clara and Melissa Jane. The former died of scarlet fever in her third year. The latter is now the wife of Mr. George Bolton, and resides in East Portland.

The Captain has been a Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his State and the country.

He and his worthy wife, who has been his faithful companion for thirty-nine years, erected their home in Canemah twenty-five years ago. This is on a slight elevation, which commands a good view of the river and surrounding country. The house is surrounded with a fine orchard, which produces abundance of the finest fruit. Although, they have a most charming retreat from the cares of life, in which to spend their declining years, all of which has been provided by the uninterrupted toil and economy of their younger days. Both the Captain and his wife are robust and apparently enjoying the best of health, while they both overflow with good humor. Their uprightness of character and uniform kindness have gained for them the universal esteem of their fellow-men, while the tribunals of their own consciences acquit them of any unkind motive or evil intention.



HENRY NACHAND, a highly respected pioneer of Clackamas county, Oregon, now a prosperous citizen of Park Place, was born in Peoria, Illinois, November 7, 1842. His father, John Nachand, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1811, and grew to manhood in his native country. In 1833, he emigrated to New York, and resided variously in Ohio, New Orleans and Indiana, working at the wagon-maker's and carpenter trade. In 1837, he married Miss Catharine Shafer, a native of Alsace, Germany, to whom, in Illinois, were born one child, the subject of this sketch. In the spring of 1847, the father, with his wife and little son,

the latter in his fifth year, started across the plains to Oregon. They traveled in a covered wagon, with three yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows, the latter of which were utilized in the double capacity of a team and to provide nourishment for the family. They came with a large company, and, aside from being annoyed by the Indians, who tried to steal their cattle, they had a safe journey. Arriving at their destination, in November, the father settled on a portion of the straight donation claim, located on the banks of the Willamette river, a mile and a half below Oregon City. On this he built a log cabin, and commenced to work at his trade. As time passed, and his means allowed, he added to his land, and engaged in the production of vegetables of all kinds, later, adding the production of fruit to his other enterprises, for all of which he found a ready and remunerative market in Portland and Oregon City and in San Francisco. In 1849 the gold excitement took them by land to California, where he worked in the mines for a short time, and in 1850, he was at work at his trade in that State, at Sacramento, when the great flood of that year drove them out of that city into the country. On September 9, 1849, in Sacramento, their daughter Mary was born, who is now the wife of Mr. Theodore Himmler, and resides on her father's old homestead, which is a beautiful place, surrounded with the large and productive fruit trees, which were planted by the industrious pioneer of 1847. In 1852, the family returned by sea to Oregon, where the father resumed his former occupation, being greatly prospered in his undertaking, and accumulating an ample fortune for himself and family. In July, 1885, this truly good man died, aged seventy-five years. He was extremely popular with his neighbors and with all who knew him, because of his quiet, industrious and kindly ways, and his death was universally lamented. His worthy wife survived him but two years, as if, after a companionship of so many years, she could not survive his loss. She expired in August, 1887, in her eightieth year, sincerely mourned by her family and friends, to whom she had endeared herself by the practice of all Christian virtues, heightened by the natural expression of a loving heart.

Their son Henry, the subject of our sketch, was raised on their fruit farm, and attended the Oregon City schools, and, since attaining

manhood, has made fruit culture his business.

On December 1, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Lucinda Candel, a highly estimable lady, and the widow of Mr. Frank Candel. Her maiden name was Perkins. They had three children: Henry Edward, Ralph W., and May Isabell. Their happy married life, however, was destined to be of short duration, for on July 4, 1880, the young mother and her sixteen-months-old baby daughter both died, leaving the husband and father truly bereft. He has since devoted his life to his surviving children, who, by their natural intelligence and activity, bid fair to reflect credit on their father and their State.

He is a Democrat in his political views, and takes an interest in the affairs of his county and State. He has served on the School Board in his native town, discharging his duties in that capacity with ability and integrity.

His whole life has been spent in Oregon, and he is thoroughly wedded to her cause, his faith in her marvelous development and future great destiny being most implicit, which prognostications she bids fair to amply realize.



M E. BOHANNON, a prominent and prosperous farmer, residing near Corvallis, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, September 8, 1831. He is the second child in a family of eleven children born to Charles and Vashti (Edwards) Bohannon. The family removed to Missouri, in 1838, first locating in Johnson county, and a few years later removed to Pettis county, same State, where our subject was reared and educated. He was reared to farm life and has always followed that occupation.

In 1852 our subject, who had resided in Missouri until that time crossed the plains to Oregon, locating in Benton county, where he has resided for forty years upon the farm he now occupies. His present home is located five miles southwest of the city of Corvallis, and consists of 312 acres of land, about one-half of which is in a fine state of cultivation, grain being the principal product. The other half is devoted to grazing and pasture.

Mr. Bohannon was married, in Benton county, in April 19, 1860, to Miss Mahalah Newton, a native of Iowa, whose parents came to Oregon

in 1848. These two are the parents of five children, namely: Theodore, Clara, Laura, Rufus and Charles. Mr. Bohannon is a staunch advocate of the educational system and has always taken an active interest in school matters, being a member of the School Board for several years. He is a man of honorable and upright principles and one who has the respect and esteem of the entire community.



ERNEST HICKS, proprietor of the Ashland Soda Works, was born at Enterprise, Indiana, February 16, 1862, a son of John M. and Louisa C. (Trunper) Hicks, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. Their ancestors came to America before the Revolutionary war. The mother died in 1882, and the father now resides in Ashland, Oregon. The family in 1870, moved to Fernandina, Florida, and two years later to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Ernest Hicks attended the public schools of that city for a time, and then entered Hamlin University, where he completed his studies in 1882. In that year he found employment as a clerk, and also worked at the painter's trade. In 1883 he came to Eugene, Oregon, where he was engaged in the same occupations, until 1888, and in that year permanently located at Ashland. Mr. Hicks purchased the Ashland Soda Works of Parkinson & Walker, in August, 1891, and since that time has manufactured all the temperance drinks usually prepared in works of that character, such as lemon soda, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, orange, iron, etc. In addition to this, he makes a specialty and has a large sale for the famous Siskiyou Natural Mineral Water, having secured the exclusive right to use the water from the springs, which are located in the mountains, about ten miles south of Ashland. The analytical contents of one gallon is as follows: alumina, 9.204 grains; boracic acid, 9.175; calcium carbonate, 21.1281; sodium chloride, 30.6805; carbonate of iron, 2.5517; silicic acid, 3.9461; titanitic acid, 1.5448; carbonate magnesia, 78.8788; and bicarbonate soda, 24.684. Total amount of carbonic acid gas free and combined equal, 58.4788 grains per gallon. The works are located near the railroad depot, from which Mr. Hicks supplies the trade as far north as Portland, and south to Hornbrook, California, also furnishing the local trade including Roseburg, Grant's Pass

and other surrounding towns. His trade is good at all times, but it increases as the season becomes warmer. In addition to these interests Mr. Hicks is engaged in fruit culture, owning a small orchard near the city, which consists principally of peach trees. The orchard is four years old, the trees are all in a healthy condition and gives good returns, and he sells to the local trade and also ships to Portland.

Our subject was married at Jacksonville, October 25, 1888, to Miss Eliza Severn, a native of Oregon. They have one child, Howard M.

PHIA LUCINDA DIMICK, the able assistant principal of the Park School, Portland, Oregon, a highly educated lady and a superior instructor, was born in De Kalb, Illinois.

The family is originally of English ancestry, but for many generations have been residents of the United States. Her grandfather, Solomon Dimick, was a pioneer of Ohio, when her father M. H. Dimick, was an infant, and where he afterward married Miss Eleanor Ennis, also a native of New York, whose people also came to that country in an early day.

After their marriage, the young couple moved to Illinois, which was then a frontier State. From there they removed to Oregon, in 1862, first locating in Salem and in 1868 coming to Portland, where they now reside. Mr. Dimick is a veterinary surgeon, and has been engaged in the livery business.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Oregon, first at Salem and later in Portland, where she graduated, at St. Mary's Academy, in 1873, and in May of the following year commenced teaching. Since then she has the remarkable record of having taught continuously for eighteen years, during which time she has lost but two school months, in which particular she outranks all the other teachers except Superintendent I. W. Pratt, whose connection with the school dates prior to her own.

The Portland schools require that a teacher shall have some previous experience in instructing before he or she can be eligible to a position in her excellent schools; hence Miss Dimick first taught for three months in a country district, ten miles east of Portland. She then began at the foot of the education ladder, by

teaching the infant class in the Harrison street school, where she remained for a year. She was then deservedly promoted each succeeding year for six years, when she taught the grammar department in the old Central school. In 1885, she came to the Park School, where she has since taught, having held the position of assistant principal for the last five years. She has made school work and educational matters her life study, and has been very successful. She takes an active part in school institute work, both in the country and State, and everywhere does what she can to advance the interests and increase the power of the public schools of Oregon.

The school board of Portland are to be congratulated on the highly educated, talented and experienced force of teachers they have placed in charge of their public schools, among whom the subject of this sketch ranks high, and deservedly enjoys the confidence and esteem of all. Of superior education, rare natural ability, great energy and of a progressive disposition, she is highly competent to fill any educational position in Oregon.

Miss Dimick has been President of St. Mary's Alumnae Association since its organization in 1884. In religious views she is liberal, as becomes an American of enlarged experience and broad education, and is a worthy member of the First Unitarian Church of Portland.

So many walks of life are dominated by politics and the sterner sex that it is with pleasure we note the example set by the beautiful metropolis of the magnificent commonwealth of Oregon, which delights to reward merit, wherever found.

HARRISON B. OATMAN, one of Oregon's respected pioneers, came to the State in 1853. He was born in Cortland, New York, February 26, 1828. His parents, Harry B. and Matilda (Knapp) Oatman, removed to Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was raised until his twelfth year. He then went to Rockford and was married there to Lucinda K. Ross, in 1847. She was a native of Orleans county, New York, and the daughter of Nathan K. and Lucy (Braman) Ross. When Mr. and Mrs. Oatman came to Oregon they settled first in Jackson county, on a donation claim. Their house

was contrived out of the wagon cover with which they had crossed the plains, and it was in these wilds that they lived. Their nearest neighbor was over a mile off. When the Rogue river Indian war broke out, Mr. Oatman enlisted in Company I, First Oregon Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Klamath. He was made First Lieutenant at the close of the war and was mustered out. After he had spent several years at the mines he located a mile south of Phoenix, in Jackson county. He took out considerable gold from what was called the Forty-ninth claim. In the fall of 1867 he sold it and came to Portland and engaged in the retail grocery trade, on the corner of First and Main streets. After five successful years of business he sold out and embarked in the real-estate business on his own account. The constant increase in the value of land in Portland and vicinity crowned his efforts with success and resulted in his amassing a large amount of property. He purchased a farm three and one-half miles southeast of the center of the city of Portland and built a house upon it in 1877. He cleared up the land and one of the railroads runs through the property. He has enlarged and rebuilt the residence, and now have a beautiful home and the land is valued at \$1,500 an acre. Seventeen years ago it cost \$20 an acre. Mr. Oatman has a large amount of city property.

They have four children: James Harvey, married to Priscilla Dollardhide, of Iowa, and have six children. The other children are, Charles, John R., and Lucena, now the wife of C. W. Kern.

Mr. Oatman is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. At the time of writing this article Mr. Oatman was in poor health and most of the material for the article was given by his son James Harvey. Mr. Oatman is a good man, a worthy pioneer, and his many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

ALONZO PHILANDER MEAD, one of the investors in and builders of that beautiful portion of Portland, known as Mount Tabor, is a native of Hickville, Oakland county, Michigan, born on July 16, 1838, when the great State of Michigan had just been admitted into the Union. He is the son of Jabus Mead of New York. Their family originated in Wales,

but settled in America previous to the Revolution. Mr. Jabus Mead married Caroline Curtis, whose people came from England and were early settlers of New York. They had nine children of whom five are still living. Our subject was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Saginaw, Michigan, where he was educated. He was then engaged in milling. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and was in the lumber and planing mill business for three years. From there he went to Buffalo, New York, and was engaged there with a large firm. Here he built two large planing mills, one on Ganson street in company with W. R. Burt, of East Saginaw, and one on the Tefft farm. The latter firm was the Buffalo Planing Mill Company. This mill cost \$50,000. Mr. Mead spent thirty-seven years of his life in the business and met with satisfactory success. Because of his wife's health he came to Portland and purchased land at Sunnyside and Mount Tabor, where he has interested himself in the improvement of this part of the city. He has built a fine residence, several buildings for rent, both stores and other houses, and he and his wife are taking a deep interest in the up-building of religious institutions in this region. In 1861 he was married to Miss Amelia Johnson, of Canada, daughter of Squire Moses Johnson, a descendant of Samuel Johnson of England, our great historian. They have had two adopted daughters, both now dead. One they raised to maturity and she married, but lately died, which has been a great grief to Mr. and Mrs. Mead. They are members of the First Baptist Church of Portland, Oregon, and have been life-long Republicans. They are excellent people and are doing much good.

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, one of the leading citizens of Baker City, was born in Manorville, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1860, and is the oldest son of William M. and S. Emiline Patterson. The father was born in the same county, September 15, 1838, and was married to Miss Emiline Staley in 1858, who was born, January 22, 1841. Four children were born to them, namely: Robert S., Charles H., William J. and George B., the latter of whom is now in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, engaged in the manufacture of wagons, following the occupation of his father before him.

When our subject was thirteen and one-half years of age he went to Pittsburg to learn fresco painting. After serving an apprenticeship of five years he went to New Orleans and started a paint and wall-paper store, which he carried on for eighteen months. He then traveled back to Pittsburg, next to New Orleans, and then on to California, having imbibed the California fever, first disposing of his property in New Orleans. In 1883 he landed in San Francisco where he secured a position as a clerk in a wall-paper and paint store, in which he remained for two years. In 1885 he came to Baker City, Oregon, and started a paper and paint store. In about six months he went into the undertaking and furniture business, in partnership with Richard Woods, under the firm name of Patterson, Woods & Company. This firm is doing a very large and prosperous business of from \$35,000 to \$40,000 per year. Although Mr. Patterson is yet a young man he has shown his business ability in a marked degree. He is a practical undertaker and embalmer, having graduated in St. Louis School of Embalming in 1890. In spite of the difficulties he encountered in starting in his new western home he finally has come out conqueror. He owns his own residence, and the firm own their business house on Main street, 80 x 100 feet, in which they carry a large stock of furniture and undertaking goods and are considered one of the leading firms of the city. April 28, 1892, the firm of Patterson, Woods & Co. dissolved partnership, Mr. Woods retiring, and the firm changed to Patterson & Company, with W. J. Patterson and F. W. Eppinger as partners.

Mr. Patterson married Miss Clara Eppinger on January 17, 1889. Mrs. Patterson was born at Dallas, Oregon, May 10, 1866. Her father, John Eppinger, and mother, Mrs. Charlotte Eppinger, were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have a son, J. William, Jr., born May 10, 1890. They are members of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Patterson is an active member of the order I. O. O. F., having been connected with Lodge No. 25, Baker City, for over ten years. Mr. Patterson was elected Coroner of the county and is now completing his first term. He is a live, rustling business man and is always among the first in enterprise to push the city into prominence in Baker county. Mr. Patterson is very popular, and richly deserves the prosperity that he now enjoys.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Captain of the steamer Salem, and a pioneer of Oregon, long connected with the navigation of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, is a native of Missouri, born March 5, 1831. His father, William Taylor, was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and his people were early settlers of that State. He married Mary Turnwalt, of Missouri. Her father was a native of Georgia, and her mother of Kentucky. They raised four of their sons to manhood, and three are now living; two reside in Iowa. The Captain was taken to Iowa when a child, and from there to Van Buren county, Illinois, and there he was raised on a farm and attended school during the three winter months. In 1852, when twenty-one years of age, he started on the perilous journey across the plains with ox teams. There was a company of thirty wagons, and their journey was full of incidents common to a 2,000-mile drive with oxen. Four of the company died with cholera, and the Indians gave them some trouble by trying to steal the cattle, but they succeeded in getting through, and they arrived at Portland in October. He worked at saw-milling at Oregon City, and farming and mining, trying all the ways the pioneers had of getting a living and making money. Later he teamed between the Dalles and Clearwater. In 1862 he came to Portland and purchased the steamer St. Claire. She was above the Oregon City falls, and he took the risk of having her run over the falls at high water. The little steamer made the run in safety, with none but her captain and engineer on board. He then ran her on the Willamette and Columbia, carrying freight and lumber. In 1864 he ran the E. D. Baker from Portland to the Cascades. In the spring of 1865 he went to the Burnt river mines and engaged in placer mining with only moderate success. In the spring of 1866 he engaged in the drying business at Portland, and he followed this business successfully for six years. In 1872 he purchased the Commodore Perry, a propeller, and used her for towing from Astoria to Portland, and to the Cascades. He used this boat for six years and wore her out. This business was a very paying one. He then built the tug Oswego. He also had barges built and did quite a large business. Captain Taylor still owns the boat, and in 1889 purchased the steamer Salem, and is running her during towing service.

In 1851 Captain Taylor was married to Mary

Whetstone, of Ohio, and they crossed the plains to Oregon together. They reared five children, and they are all married and reside in Portland. The names are: William W., Mrs. Mary Kuen, Mrs. Elizabeth Kernan, Mrs. Georgiana Thompson and Tarpley Early. In 1885 he was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Riley. Captain Taylor purchased several years ago a half block of land on the corner of Alder and Tenth streets. It was then out of town, now it is in the heart of the city. He has built five houses upon it and resides in one of them. It is a very comfortable home, No. 235 Alder street. He also has other houses on Alder and Lownsdale streets, and real estate in other parts of the State. The Captain is a life-long Democrat, but he has never sought or accepted offices. He is a genial, pleasant man, and has many friends among the pioneers of Oregon, by whom he has been known for forty years.



SQUIRE S. WHITMAN, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1850, now deceased, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, May 1, 1818. His ancestry was English, his grandfather, Thomas Whitman, having been born in London, England, and came to America, where he settled in Kentucky. He married Christina Brunk, and a son, Christopher, was born to them in Kentucky, and afterward became the father of our subject. His father married Miss Martha Lucas, a native of Hart county, Kentucky, and seven children were born to them, of whom our subject was the second.

Squire Whitman was reared in Hart county until thirteen, when the family removed to Illinois and settled in Macon county, and here the father died, in 1831. The mother, however, lived to be ninety-two years of age, and died in Warren county, at the home of her youngest son, John Whitman.

Mr. Whitman, our subject, was married February 26, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, born May 29, 1823, daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Murphy) Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman remained in Illinois until the birth of their fifth child, when they crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1850. They started with ox teams early in March and stopped at the Missouri river to wait until the grass began to grow.

The journey was a favorable one, and they crossed the Cascades, August 30, making what was considered one of the quickest trips with oxen. The entire party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman and family, Mr. Thomas Lucas and family, Mr. Elijah Davidson, Sr., and family, Elijah Davidson, Jr., and family, Mr. Cohorn and family, Elijah Butler and family, and four wagon loads of men bound for the mines, kept well and met with good luck.

On the last day of November Mr. and Mrs. Whitman located on a donation claim of 640 acres, situated on the present site of Monmouth. The State Normal School occupies a portion of the land, as Mr. Whitman contributed 200 acres to aid in founding that institution. In addition to his generous contribution to the Normal College, Mr. Whitman was largely instrumental in the founding of the Christian College, in which he took a great interest, as he and his wife were members of the church of that name. So useful did Mr. Whitman become in this work that he was made one of the first Trustees, and all his life took a deep interest in all the fortunes of that undertaking.

Mr. Whitman built the little log cabin of the pioneer on his land. He had very little of this world's goods to place within its doors, but he and his faithful wife labored and toiled, working with what they had, and reared their family to maturity on the farm, and here the revered widow resides. In addition to his occupation as a farmer, Mr. Whitman was a blacksmith, and carried on his vocation in a little shop of his own building. This was the first smithy in the county, and here Mr. Whitman made the plows and other agricultural implements required by the farmers in his portion of the county. In this way Mr. Whitman contributed largely to the growth and development of his county.

The death of our subject occurred May 22, 1892, when he was seventy-four years of age. The immediate cause of his decease was heart failure. Mr. Whitman was an upright man, a good neighbor, and a devoted husband and father. He platted and sold a portion of his original claim, leaving about 200 acres to his widow.

In addition to the five children born in Illinois, four were added to the family after reaching Oregon. The following is a brief account of the family: The oldest child, Mary A., married Mr. John B. Murphy, who died, and she then married Mr. Charles Wood, reared a family of five children, and died February 2, 1870;

John, the next child, died in his forty-fourth year; William A., resides in eastern Oregon; Martha J. became the wife of Mr. James Murphy, and resides in the State of Washington; Margaret, married Mr. Nicholas Clark and resides in California; Hezekiah D., the first child born in Oregon, now resides in eastern Oregon; Christopher C., died in his thirty-second year, was married and left a widow and one child; Hulda A., now resides in Monmouth, and Elijah A., resides in Washington. In addition to rearing these children, Mr. Whitman, our subject, reared those of his oldest daughter.

Mrs. Whitman was one of the worthy, kind-hearted and benevolent pioneers of Oregon, and for many years gave valuable aid to the early settlers by administering to their wants and caring for them when they were sick. For these many acts of kindness she is greatly beloved. Although quite advanced in years, Mrs. Whitman retains her faculties, and is a good representative of the brave women who crossed the plains in 1850.

MRS. ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, proprietress of one of the most beautiful and productive farms of Benton county, near Corvallis, is a lady of culture and refinement and superior executive ability. She is one of the few living pioneer ladies who came to the Willamette valley when the population was largely of the native Indians, few whites having penetrated to that place at that time. She is one of the few ladies who can justly claim the proud distinction of witnessing the marvelous growth and development of this, one of the most historical sections of the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Elliott, whose maiden name was Stephens, was born in Indiana, and removed with her parents, when a child, to Hancock county, Illinois. Two years later her parents crossed the plains to Oregon, first locating in Clackamas county, in 1845, and afterward removing to Portland.

The subject of this sketch was reared to womanhood in Washington county, and was married in Pacific county, Washington, in 1852, to William H. Elliott—the first white couple in that county. Mr. Elliott was a native of Maryland and came to Oregon in 1849. He was a brick mason, but after his marriage, turned

his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, on October 26, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott had six children: William E., Marian R., Elda J., Frederick F., Ernest, and Nat H.

Mrs. Elliott's farm is located about four miles north of Corvallis, and consists of 920 acres, forty-six of which is pasture and grazing land, the balance being devoted to general farming and stock-raising, besides four acres of orchard, of a variety of fruit-bearing trees. Besides this valuable property, Mrs. Elliott owns a number of desirable lots in Corvallis. Her sons assist her in conducting the farm, but the neat and comfortable appointments of the house are due entirely to her careful skill, being eminently a home of refinement and culture.

BA. CATHEY, M. D., one of the leading practitioners of Woodburn, was born in Powell valley, Multnomah county, Oregon, in February, 1854. His parents, William G. and Therza J. (Cornutt) Cathey, were natives of the State of Missouri; they were married in the spring of 1853, and shortly after set out upon that long journey across the plains. Traveling with ox teams the progress was necessarily slow, but with the exception of some sickness in the company was accomplished with safety. They came by way of the Dalles where the oxen gave out, so the trip was completed by boat down the Columbia river. After a few months passed on Columbia slough they proceeded to Powell valley, and there purchased a donation claim of 320 acres. Mr. Cathey engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is still a resident on this farm.

There were eleven children in the family, the Doctor being the eldest. He was educated in the public schools of Portland and at Albany Collegiate Institute. His parents being poor, he was compelled to educate himself, which he did by teaching vocal music and public schools. In 1875 he began teaching in the public schools of Washington county, and was afterward engaged in the same profession in Brownsville, Linn county. In the fall of 1877 he again entered the Albany Institute as a student, remaining a year. He resumed teaching at Halsey, and later was at Roseburg where he was principal of the public school for three

years. In this position he did very efficient work, and came to be recognized as one of the most successful educators in the State. He began reading medicine with Dr. C. H. Merriek, of Carryonville, and continued his studies with Dr. R. M. Davis, of Roseburg; in connection with his work as a student he conducted the public school of Roseburg with marked ability until 1884. He then went to Carryonville to teach, but an epidemic of diphtheria prevailing, his service as a physician became much more necessary than as a teacher; he was very fortunate in his treatment of this dreaded disease, and won a reputation which insured his future; he continued in practice until the fall of 1888, when he entered the medical department of Willamette University, and received the degree of M. D. from this institution in the spring of 1890. In July following he located at Woodburn where he has built up an extended practice; he is a close student of the science of medicine, and is a remarkably skilled practitioner.

Dr. Cathey was married at Brownsville in 1876, to Miss L. Elizabeth McFeron, a native of Missouri, and of this union four children have been born: Cecil Calvin, George Andrew, Collins Flint and Alice Marie. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and is a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JUDGE NOBLE W. RANDALL, deceased, an eminent jurist and honored Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Ohio, February 10, 1825, and died May 30, 1890.

His grandfather was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and sealed with his life his devotion to his country. The Judge's father, Elias Randall, married Mindwell Corning. She was a minister's daughter, and traced her lineage to Samuel Corning, of New England, who was admitted a freeman in 1641, and who was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Beverly, Massachusetts. Samuel Corning, the only son of this celebrated churchman, was born in 1641, and died May 11, 1714. He married Hannah Batchelder, and their son, Samuel, was born June 1, 1670. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1701, whose son, John, was born in 1729, and his son, Warren, was born in 1771. His daughter, Mindwell Corning, married Elias Randall.

Their son, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native State, and married Susana Taylor, a native of Kentucky. Soon after their marriage, in 1852, they started on the long journey across the plains to Oregon. Arriving at their destination, they settled on a donation claim, which was located twelve miles east of Oregon City. Mr. Randall cut a road through a dense forest of fir trees to his property, where he built a log cabin, and commenced pioneer life among the primeval woods, the Indians and the animals of the forest. He taught school at intervals for thirteen years, in the meantime working on his farm.

An incident is related which displays the courage and straight-forward dealing of the man. After he had enclosed some of his land and his crops were fairly growing, the Indians destroyed his crops by throwing down the fence and driving their horses in among the grain. Mr. Randall became tired of this, and taking an Indian, one day, whom he suspected of being the culprit, he showed him the fence, and told him to put it up. The Indian, however, refused, and Mr. Randall applied a horse-whip to him. A short time afterward, and while Mr. Randall was sitting in the house, he spied, through the chinks between the logs, an Indian, with a gun, climbing into a tree in the vicinity of the house. Taking his gun, Mr. Randall stepped to the door, and covering the Indian with the muzzle made him come down and go away. This is only one of the many experiences they underwent in that early day, which tended to cultivate in them personal courage and firmness of will.

Under his able management Mr. Randall's farm became a most productive one. He planted a fine orchard on part of his land, and replaced the log cabin with a substantial farm house. He also added to his possessions, until he became the owner of more than 1,000 acres of valuable land in the vicinity of Oregon City.

He always took a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-workers, the farmers, and was Master of the Grange, and acted, for several years, as Secretary of that society in the State, and was deeply revered by its members.

As a man of superior intellectual ability, educational advantages, and a progressive disposition, combined with a commanding presence, powerful physique and courteous deportment, he was calculated to impress a community favorably. His admiring constituents delighted

to honor him, and elected him to the office of County Superintendent of Schools. Afterward, he was twice elected County Judge, which office he held for eight consecutive years, discharging his duties with impartiality and justice.

Judge and Mrs. Randall had eight children, two of whom were born previous to their journey across the plains, the others having been born in Oregon. Ardula, the eldest, died in her eighteenth year; Elborn, died at the age of twenty-six; Mindwell, married Mr. G. W. Church, and resides in Oregon City; Mentor is married, and also resides in Oregon City; Beatrice is the wife of Mr. W. W. Aldridge; Movis, married Mr. H. C. Sloop, and resides in Fox Valley. (See history of the son, Tom P. Randall, in this book.)

Thus is briefly given the most important events of the life of a great and good man, whose efforts were all in the line of the advancement and enlightenment of his fellow-men; in this respect, though his personal presence is among them no more, his influence abides with them, and the good work which he commenced still progresses, until, like the river which is lost in the sea, his influence shall merge into immensity.



J. TUTTHILL, Superintendent of the Electric Light Company, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, January 4, 1860, a son of Samuel and Unice (Trippet) Tutthill, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania. The mother's ancestors were of German descent, and were early settlers of the Keystone State. In 1871 the family removed to Montgomery county, Iowa, where our subject worked on the farm and attended the public schools. In 1875 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and apprenticed himself to the machinist's trade, in the pioneer foundry of that city, and had evening electrical training. After serving five years of his apprenticeship he made a visit to his home in Iowa, and in 1881 went to Sacramento, California, where he followed various occupations, working two years in the Brush Electric Stations. He was then employed by C. Ball, a watch and clock manufacturer of Ohio, and while there had charge of the repairing department. Was then in the employ of the Electric Light Company, making the evening runs in charge of the machinery of the plant, and during his service

there gained a practical knowledge as an electrician, already having the advantage, both by nature and study, of being a practical machinist. He soon made himself familiar with the process of making and setting dynamos and other appliances connected with the profession. He came to Ashland when the company began the erection of their works, and has since had the entire charge of the plant as Superintendent. He is held in high esteem by the stockholders for his mechanical ability and able management. Since he has been in charge, the Ashland company have manufactured dynamos, and have put into operation the electric plant at Sisson, and have also manufactured small dynamos, motors and other appliances for a plant soon to be established at Pokegama and Dunsmuir, California. Mr. Tutthill is not only an expert electrician, but is also an inventive genius. He has planned and patented several appliances in connection with electric plants, which have proven to be of great value. Among others he has adjusted and put in the company's power house what might be termed an electric radiator, and has demonstrated the fact that a heater of this character can be successfully used. At the same time he does not claim for the invention any economical points, but, on the other hand, would be rather expensive until utilized when the current would be otherwise lost, as is the case at the power house.

Mr. Tutthill was married at Chico, February 6, 1887, to Miss Clara Doan, a native daughter of California. They have three children: Merritt A., Leslie A. and Ferdinand. Socially, our subject affiliates with the Imp. O. R. M., of Chico, California.



THOMAS J. CREIGHTON, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Corvallis, Oregon, a member of the City Council and a prosperous business man, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, October 1, 1828. His ancestors were of Scotch origin, both his parents, James and Nancy (Canon) Creighton, being natives of Ohio, and the families on both sides being early settlers and influential residents of that State. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were distinguished patriotic soldiers in the war of 1812, and both alike were participants in the memorable battle of New

Orleans, which occurred on January 8, 1815. His father was a miller and also pursued farming, to which latter occupation young Thomas was reared.

He was the third of ten children, and received his education in the district schools of his native State, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1862 he left Ohio, and traveled from one point to another as a journeyman carpenter, for two years, when he started from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for California. Reaching his destination, he located near Sacramento, where he was, for a time, engaged in mining. Not meeting with encouraging success in that enterprise, he again engaged in farming on the Sheldon grant. He was, for two years, the managing foreman of the famous Hobbs ranch, during which time he accumulated considerable money.

He then came to Oregon, locating at Yaquina bay, where, with others, he engaged in ship-building. He continued in this business about six years, and during that time several well-known schooners were built by this company, which have since figured prominently in the coast trade, among which may be mentioned the Elnora and Louisa, the former having three masts. In 1873 the company ceased operations and Mr. Creighton came to Corvallis. During his residence in Yaquina he was very active in the building up and development of that section, particularly so in the advancement of the public-school system and numerous other public enterprises, being eminently a public-spirited man.

On arriving in Corvallis Mr. Creighton invested in well-boring apparatus, and was for several years actively engaged in well-sinking. His present business was established in 1883, which is dealing in wagons, buggies, and all kinds of farm machinery and agricultural implements. He has a large and lucrative trade, principally local, but also extending into adjacent counties.

He was married at Gerrais, October 16, 1888, to Mrs. Ida Hamilton (*nee* Graves), an estimable lady, and a native of Oregon. She is a daughter of William Graves, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1852.

Politically, Mr. Creighton is allied with the Democratic party, and was elected to the City Council in 1892. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment Degree, and has passed all the official chairs of the order.

The history of Oregon and her inhabitants appears to be one of continued success, which lessens our wonder over that achieved by Mr. Creighton, whose energy and ability, combined with uprightness of character, would insure him success anywhere, and doubly so in this the banner State of the Union.



MARVEL MARKHAM WATTS, a prominent farmer of Washington county, and a brave Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in Tennessee, February 1, 1823. His father, Thomas Watts, was a native of North Carolina, of Irish ancestry. The grandfather Watts was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thomas Watts married Miss Eda Markham, a native of Virginia, and nine children were born to their union. From Tennessee Mr. Watts removed to Kentucky, and later to Illinois. He was a farmer and a member of the Methodist Church. His wife died in 1852, in her sixty-fifth year. Mr. Watts, our subject, brought his father to Oregon, gave him a home with him, and cared for him until his death, which occurred in 1873, in his ninety-second year.

Our subject was the fourth child and was reared in Kentucky until his fourteenth year; later he removed to Missouri, where he married, August 27, 1846, Miss Nancy Ann Knighten, a native of Missouri. Her family were from South Carolina, and her grandfather also served as Captain in the Revolutionary war. In 1850 they crossed the plains with ox teams, and were six months on the trip. There were forty wagons in the train. During the journey fifteen of the emigrants were taken sick with cholera and eight died. The physician they obtained doctored them with opium and calomel. Mr. and Mrs. Watts made their first location in Oregon City, from which place they came to Mr. Watts' present farm, three miles northwest of Forest Grove. Here he took up 640 acres of land, as a donation claim, on which he built a log cabin, and then devoted himself to farming and the improvement of his land. He worked intelligently and industriously and has prospered. He has added to his property until he now owns one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 700 acres.

During the Indian wars the settlers appointed committees to go several miles from the different settlements and watch. Mr. Watts was on

one of these committees and went up the trails seven or eight miles with a companion in order to see that no raid was being planned. This watching had to be kept up for several years.

After a few years the little log shanty was replaced by a better one, and in 1891 Mr. Watts erected a fine new residence, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have been blessed with no children of their own, but they have reared a number of other people's children, treating them with the same kindness that they would have bestowed upon one of their own. They were originally Methodists, but the United Brethren Church was the first one organized and they have joined it and have since been worthy members of that organization. Mr. Watts has served as Steward and Trustee, and has also liberally devoted much of his money to aid the good cause.

Mrs. Watts is three years younger than her husband and has made him a faithful, loving wife. She is an estimable lady, greatly beloved by all who know her. Two of the children reared by this good couple belonged to his older brother, two others were his youngest brother's, and about eight others, mostly girls, were needy children, taken and cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Watts. They have performed a labor of love in caring for these destitute children, for which they deserve a great deal of credit. They are kind-hearted and hospitable, and are very worthy representatives of Oregon's brave pioneers of 1850.



T. CARTER, proprietor of the French Prairie Nursery at Woodburn, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1853. His parents, Johnson and Rebecca (Leamon) Carter, were also natives of the Keystone State; the father was a ship carpenter by trade and a builder of steamboats; he pursued this occupation at Brownsville on the Monongahela river, and here young Carter lived until he was seventeen years of age. Starting out to meet the responsibilities of life, he chose the State of Kansas as the scene of action, and passed four years within its borders, engaged in farming. He then returned to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and there served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade. In 1878 he returned to Kansas, and located at Severance,

where he followed his trade until 1880. In that year, in company with George Bradley, he went to San Francisco; after spending a few months in that city he embarked on a steamer bound for Portland. Unable to find employment and his resources being exhausted he started for Woodburn on foot, and there found occupation in the nursery of Mr. Settlemeier; at the end of a month he again took up his trade, which he followed one year. During this time many of the early residences of the city were built.

Mr. Carter was married in 1881 to Miss Nettie Settlemeier, a native of Woodburn and a daughter of J. H. Settlemeier, an Oregon pioneer of 1849. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and continued this industry until 1887, when he embarked in the nursery business upon lands adjoining the city, which had been presented to his wife. With energy and skill Mr. Carter began developing this place, and a spacious dwelling and fine improvements are the result of his own personal labors. From a small beginning his nursery now covers 40 acres.



DANIEL J. HAYES, a well-known farmer residing near Halsey, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1850, a son of Seth W. and Polly (Stillwell) Hayes. The parents settled in Iowa at an early day, but in 1852 joined the tide of western emigration, and crossed the plains to Oregon; they traveled with ox teams, and suffered the usual discomforts and hardships of the trail, but at the end of six months found themselves in the Willamette valley. Proceeding to Linn county, Mr. Hayes located on his donation claim of 320 acres. The present town of Halsey is situated upon its original settlement. He engaged in farming and raising live-stock, and followed this occupation until his death. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party, and was ever active in formulating and sustaining wise measures, though he was not an office seeker. He was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, and became a martyr to his convictions, as he was murdered by his opponents in 1876. Daniel J. Hayes remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, and then began the battle of life.

He was married in Linn county, in 1875, to

Miss Mary E. Van Landingham, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of George Van Landingham, a pioneer of the early '50s. After his marriage Mr. Hayes purchased a ranch of 160 acres, six miles southwest of Halsey, and was engaged in farming there until 1882. He then sold out and removed to his present farm of 160 acres adjoining Halsey on the south; this tract is a portion of his father's donation claim, and he also owns 480 acres in Sherman county, Oregon, which is rented. About 120 acres of the home ranch are under cultivation, and in connection he runs a butter dairy, having twenty cows of Shorthorn and Jersey strains; he has all the most improved facilities, and produces an excellent quality of butter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of four children: Dora A., Ruby A., Grace and George. Mr. Hayes gives little thought to secret societies or politics, but his well improved farm indicates the energy and thrift which have been exercised in its cultivation; he is very attentive to all the details of agriculture, and manages his estate with much intelligence and consequent profit.

JAMES G. BIRDSEY, Sheriff of Jackson county.—In this rapidly developing country of ours, where opportunities for all are equal, some make more rapid strides toward success than others, and their success in any line of business they may have marked out for themselves may be attributed to natural ability and tact, combined with resolute will and persistent determination to succeed. The subject of this sketch is one worthy of more than passing mention. Mr. Birdsey is occupying to-day one of the most important offices that is the gift of the county. The phenomenal success he has achieved during his official career entitles him to honorable mention in the pages of this volume. He is one of Oregon's native sons, and dates his birth in Jackson county, April 25, 1854, and claims the distinction of being the third white child born in the county. His parents are David N. and Clara S. (Fleming) Birdsey, the former a native of Connecticut, reared in the Buckeye State, and came to Portland, Oregon, via Panama, in 1852, where he engaged in mill business. The latter is a native of West Virginia, her ancestors being among the early and influential settlers of that State. Of their six children, our subject is the eldest.

He was reared and educated in the county of his birth and there he learned the blacksmith's trade and also followed mining for several years. In 1880 he was elected Constable, and served two terms. He was nominated for County Sheriff, but met with defeat. In 1888 he was again nominated and carried his county by a handsome majority, and again, in 1890, he was a successful candidate for the same office. He will soon retire from public life, and move his family to his farm, located nine miles north of Jacksonville, where he owns 320 acres of farming land. It is also the intention of Mr. Birdsey to carry on general farming, fruit-growing, and also make a speciality of hog-raising. He has three acres already set with plums and apples, and will put out 1,000 more trees the present season, and will devote considerable time to the developing of his mining property.

He has been married twice—November 5, 1882, to Miss Kathern Rueh, who died October 15, 1887; they had two children: Georgie and Annie. He was married a second time, October 1890, to an estimable widow, Mrs. Fannie Johnson, *nee* Compton.

Mr. Birdsey has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and is a staunch Republican, always upholding the principles of his party. He is a member of the K. of P., Talsiman Lodge, No. 31, of Medford; A. O. U. W., and Improved Order of Red Men, of Salem. He has passed all the official chairs of the order.

ROBERT TAYLOR, the junior member of the firm of High & Taylor, proprietors of the Alhambra Wine and Billiard Rooms, is a native of the Keystone State, born in the city of Philadelphia, June 11, 1853. His parents, Daniel and Rose Taylor, were both of Irish birth, and immigrated to America in 1849. The father was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served his adopted country honorably and faithfully, and was among the number of our Union soldiers who suffered the horrors of Libby Prison, where he died October 24, 1864. His wife died in Philadelphia, in 1890. The family consisted of four children, of which Robert was the second child. He learned the trade of weaver in the city of his birth, and followed carpet weaving until 1869, when he came to Ashland, and

worked in the woolen mills a year, and from there went to Klamath county. Here he worked for six years handling stock, and spent four years in Modoc county, California, where he was engaged in the interest of Jesse D. Carr, of Monterey county, California. In 1879 he returned to Klamath county, located on Sprague river, and engaged in stock-raising for a period of two years. Since that time he has been a prominent citizen of Ashland.

His present business was established eight years ago, and he and his partner are engaged in the fruit-growing business. They own jointly in the city limits ten acres of land, which is all devoted to peach-growing. The orchard is young and in a flourishing condition. The present season will give them a good crop which will be sold to the local trade.

Mr. Taylor is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in political matters; has filled the position of Deputy Sheriff for four years. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and has filled all the official chairs. He is also Past Master of Ashland Lodge, A. O. U. W.

He was married in Klamath county, July 8, 1877, to Louisa, daughter of Daniel P. Brittain, an Oregon pioneer of 1853. They have a family of five children: Eva, Jay, Clay, Ida and Ray.

B F. HALL, one of the successful farmers of the vicinity of Woodburn, was born at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, in 1826. His parents, J. E. and Cynthia (Groom) Hall, were natives of Kentucky, but were numbered among the pioneers of Missouri. The father was reared to the life of a farmer, but in early years learned the trade of a stone-mason, and plied both vocations in the early settlement of Missouri. He was among the foremost of the emigrants to Oregon, crossing the plains in the summer of 1845. His outfit was composed of three wagons, twelve yoke of oxen, twenty-five loose head of cattle and two mares. The trip was successfully accomplished to Fort Boisé, where he was induced to follow Steve Meeks on his "cut off," and thereby suffered many hardships, beside losing much of his stock on account of lack of feed and water. There was also much sickness in the train, and many deaths resulted. Ultimately arriving at the Dalles, they proceeded down the river, and at the Cascades the fell

destroyer, Death, first entered the family circle and removed a little son, who lies buried on the banks of the Columbia river. They continued down the river to Linton, and there re-embarked in their wagons and drove to Butteville. Here Mr. Hall passed two years with his family, and in 1847 located two and a half miles south on French Prairie. He took up 400 acres, and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1869, when he retired to the home of a daughter and died at the age of seventy years. His widow survives him, aged eighty-eight years.

B. F. Hall crossed the plains with his parents and remained with them until 1848, when he went to the California gold mines, and followed the all-absorbing occupation of digging for gold for a year. He returned to Oregon in the summer of 1849, and bought 243 acres where he now resides, which formed the nucleus of his landed estate. He afterward accumulated means rapidly, and increased his possessions to 1,400 acres, located in different parts of the valley. He has farmed annually about 300 acres, his chief produce being grain.

Mr. Hall was married in April, 1854, on French Prairie, to Miss Mary A. Johnson, a daughter of Neill Johnson, of Illinois, a pioneer of 1851. Nine children have been born of this union: Albert; Sophronia, wife of G. W. McLoughlin; Elmer, Edwin, Orin, William, Edith, Clarence and Junius. By the sale of lands and division among his children, Mr. Hall has reduced his land to 400 acres, 325 of which is tillable, the balance being in wood-land. The farm is now conducted by the youngest son, Mr. Hall having retired from active labor. The place is admirably improved, and supplied with all the latest labor-saving inventions. It bears the significant impress of the thrift and wise management of the proprietor.

B F. POWERS, a well-known agriculturist residing near Springfield, Lane county, Oregon, was born in Allegany county, New York, in 1826, a son of Benjamin B. and Mary A. (Powell) Powers, natives of Vermont. The ancestors of these parents had for generations been residents of the Green Mountain State, and the Powell family formerly owned the town site of Woodstock. The father of our subject was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed this occupation in Maine until 1824,

when he removed to Allegany county, New York. He built a grist-mill on Vandemark creek, which he operated until 1833, when he emigrated to Illinois. He engaged in farming and worked at his trade as opportunity offered, until 1852, when he started with his wife and seven children to Oregon. His outfit consisted of three wagons, each drawn by three yoke of oxen, one two-horse wagon, and ten cows. They joined a train of seventy-two wagons, the company numbering 250 persons. Arriving at the Platt river the cholera settled upon the train and thirty-two deaths resulted, Mrs. Powers being among the number who were buried upon the silent plain. They then divided into smaller companies and finished the journey without particular incident. Arrived at the Dalles, they proceeded by water and the river trail to the "mouth of Sandy," and then drove by Albany to Lane county. Mr. Powers located on a donation claim near the present town of Springfield, and engaged in farming. B. F. Powers was reared and educated in Illinois, and crossed the plain with his parents in 1852, driving an ox team and walking the entire distance. He bought 160 acres adjoining his father, and at once engaged in farming, which has been the occupation of his life.

He was married near Springfield, in 1864, to Miss Louisa M. Thomas, a daughter of Jonathan Thomas, a pioneer of 1852. They have one child, Catherine E., wife of C. L. Morton.

Mr. Powers now owns 350 acres of the original settlement of the family, one mile east of Springfield, and the fine condition of the land and all of his surroundings indicate the thrift and wisdom with which they have been managed. Formerly he dealt largely in sheep, cattle and horses, but of late years he has given his attention to the raising of cereals, and sows 250 acres of grain annually. Inheriting the energy characteristic of his New England ancestors, with zeal and perseverance he has pursued his avocation, and has now one of the best improved farms in Lane county.

D F. SHERMAN, one of the prominent young business men of Portland, the beautiful metropolis of Oregon, where he is Cashier of the Oregon National Bank, was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, in 1852.

His parents, Hosea B. and Elizabeth (Dashiell) Sherman, were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, who were married in Indiana, where the father was for some time engaged in mercantile pursuits and in trading on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1853 they removed to Kankakee county, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming, locating about fifty-six miles from Chicago, which latter place was then a small village, whence all lumber and family supplies were hauled. Subsequently, the parents removed to Kankakee, for the purpose of educating their children, where the father was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements until the time of his death, in 1886. He was greatly esteemed for his many sterling qualities of character, and his death was universally lamented. The faithful wife and devoted mother removed to Portland, Oregon, subsequent to her husband's death, where she still resides, at the age of seventy-five years, highly esteemed by all who know her.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Kankakee, and his business education was received under the able guidance of his father, with whom he remained until 1872, at which time he accepted a position as messenger in the First National Bank of Kankakee, where by faithful service and gradual promotion he subsequently rose to higher positions, remaining with that institution until 1882. The president of the bank, Emory Cobb, then organized the Bozeman National Bank, at Bozeman, Montana, and Mr. Sherman was requested to fill the position of Cashier, which he accepted. Besides his banking business he became prominently connected with the development of bituminous coal, and was one of the organizers of the Bozeman Coal Company, which was afterward sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Sherman still continuing to be a stockholder and director.

In 1885 Mr. Sherman came to Portland to accept the position of Cashier of the Portland National Bank, which he filled for two years, when he resigned to accept a similar position with the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which was at once converted into the Oregon National Bank; he retaining the position of cashier. This bank has a capital and surplus of \$270,000, and already (1892) has established for itself a sound and influential reputation throughout the country. The management is composed of experienced

business men and sagacious bankers, who are thoroughly acquainted with financial matters. In 1888 Mr. Sherman purchased an interest in the Multnomah Street Railroad, which has since been changed from horse-power to the electric system, and is an important factor in the development of the city of Portland. Of this enterprise he is Secretary and Treasurer. Besides this he was one of the incorporators of the Lewis & Dryden Printing Company, of which he is the Secretary and Treasurer. They do a general lithographic business, and are publishers of a railroad guide. Mr. Sherman also is a stockholder and Director of the Northwest Loan & Trust Company, which was organized in 1887, and of which he was the first Secretary and Treasurer. He is Second Vice President and Director of the Portland & Willamette Valley Railroad Company, of which he was one of the original stockholders. He was also instrumental in organizing the Bank of Albina, of which he is Vice-President and Director. He is a Director in the Columbia Fire & Marine Insurance Company and of the Portland Industrial Exposition Association.

Mr. Sherman was married at Kankakee, Illinois, in 1882, to Miss Frank H. Paddock, a highly esteemed lady, and a daughter of Colonel J. W. Paddock, a prominent attorney of Illinois, who lost his life in the defense of his country in the late war.

Socially, Mr. Sherman is an honored member of the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, and other similar organizations.

The continued endorsement by the various large and influential business enterprises with which he is connected is sufficient commentary on Mr. Sherman's financial and executive ability; besides which, his wide reputation for business integrity and uniform courtesy have gained for him an enviable position in the regard of his fellow-citizens.

 **G. BUNTING**, 467 Tenth street, Portland, Oregon, is one of the worthy residents of this city, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1830. His paternal ancestors, natives of England, immigrated to America early in the seventeenth century, and, being Loyalists, with the opening of the Revolutionary war took up their abode at St. John. His paternal grandfather lived to the advanced age

of 105 years, and was never known to be sick until the time of his death, retaining all his faculties to the last. His maternal ancestors, French people, fled from their native country in the night during the terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, came to America, and located on the Hudson river. Being Loyalists, they, too, sought homes in St. John prior to the Revolutionary war. Rev. Joshua Bunting, the father of our subject, was a Baptist minister in and about St. John. He was married to Elizabeth Gerow. Of their five children, all of whom lived to maturity, only three now survive, namely: Dr. John G., a practicing physician of New York city; William F., a prominent citizen of St. John; and S. G., the youngest.

Mr. Bunting was educated in his native city, and at the age of seventeen began learning the trade of carriage-maker, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then joined his brother, Charles E., a cabinet-maker by trade, and together they opened a shop, continuing both branches. In 1858 they sold out and removed to the Pacific coast, making the trip on the half clipper ship *Vieergus*, Captain Cyrus Sears, of Cape Cod. They sailed from Boston with a cargo of general merchandise and seventy-five passengers, rounded Cape Horn, and after a passage of 165 days entered the port of San Francisco, arriving February 22, 1859. Charles E. proceeded to Victoria, British Columbia, and S. G. engaged in work at his trade in San Francisco. In 1861 the latter went to Sacramento. In that city he was married to Miss Maria L. Fuller, a native of Massachusetts. He continued work at his trade in Sacramento until the terrible freshet of January, 1862, when his household effects were nearly destroyed. He then sold out, returned to San Francisco, and the summer following joined his brother in Victoria, where together they started a carriage manufactory, and conducted the same four years. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, and the subject of our sketch came to Portland. His brother has since died.

Arriving in Portland, Mr. Bunting was employed as superintendent of the carriage works of Cooper & Lowndale, which position he filled for four years. Then he and L. M. Dyer formed a partnership and opened a carriage factory on Second street, between Oak and Stark streets, which they continued one year. The co-partnership of Bunting & Tracy was then formed, and took the shops of Lowndale (Mr. Cooper hav-

ing died), and operated the same for nine months. Mr. Tracy's health failing at that time, Mr. Bunting bought his interest and ran the shop until the spring of 1876, when he removed to the corner of Second and Salmon streets, erected a two-story building, 35 x 90 feet, and did an extensive business in every department of carriage manufacturing, turning out both light and heavy work, and doing the leading business of the city, employing from fifteen to twenty-five hands. He operated this establishment until September, 1883, when he sold out his tools, stock and building and retired from the business, and since then has traded somewhat in real estate. He owns considerable valuable property.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunting have one child, Minnie A.

Politically, he is a Republican; religiously, a Methodist. Since 1867 he has been a faithful member of Taylor Street Methodist Church, and for twenty-three years has served as Steward, fourteen years of that time being a member of the choir. He is an honorable, conscientious citizen, ever ready to assist in advancing the interests of both church and State.



DENNY H. HENDEE.—Descended from French Protestants, who, on account of their religious views, were expelled from Normandy and settled in England, Richard, the ancestor of the American branch of the Hendee family, emigrated to the United States with the Puritans, and settled in Boston, where he was married, his descendants subsequently settling in Connecticut. The family was not highly educated, but its members were honest, and possessed more than an ordinary amount of physical power.

The grandfather of our subject settled at Pittsford, Vermont, in 1778, and purchased one right of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits under the disadvantages incident to settlement in a new country. The father of our subject, Samuel Hendee, was the youngest of eight children, born in 1791, and married Abigail Paine, December 2, 1810. He was an industrious, quiet and faithful man, and one of the Deacons of the Baptist Church. He lived and died upon the farm, which he inherited from his father.

Our subject, Denny H. Hendee, was the eighth child in a family of ten children, and was born on the old farm in Vermont, February 26, 1826. Up to his seventeenth year he lived at home, attending to the farm duties and enjoying such school privileges as were offered at the district school one mile distant, to which he walked morning and evening through the winter snow and driving storms. After his mother's death in 1843 he left home and followed various occupations until the spring of 1844, when he was glad to get back to the farm again. In the fall of 1845 he attended the Brandon Seminary, continuing until the summer of 1846, when, in August, he went to New York city to learn the new and wonderful art of taking daguerreotypes, after acquiring which he traveled through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, arriving at Wilkesbarre in the fall of 1847; was there at the departure of a company of soldiers. Returning in the spring of 1848, he commenced the practice of his profession throughout the northern part of New York, until news was received of the discovery of gold in California, when, in company with one brother, he started by steamer for California, in October, 1849, landing upon the rocks at Montgomery street, San Francisco, January 10, 1850. The city was then a rag and board one, with a few adobe structures and the old Catholic mission. Our subject soon found employment in the only art gallery in the city, at \$25 per week and board, daguerreotypes then selling at \$16 each. In May, 1850, our subject and brother went to the mines near Sonora, subsequently purchasing a daguerreotype outfit from an emigrant, then followed mining and taking pictures at \$16 each until January, 1851, doing a prosperous business as well as meeting with great success in mining. He then followed his artistic career at Stockton, Marysville, and through the mining camps, until the spring of 1853, when he returned to Marysville, and was there married to Miss E. S. Vineyard, May 19, 1853. They then returned to San Francisco, and thence by sailing vessel to Portland, Oregon, arriving June 10 following. He immediately rented rooms in the old Canton House for the daguerreotype business, and was the only daguerreotypist in town, the art at that time not having advanced beyond the daguerreotype process. He soon began traveling about the valley, locating temporarily at Oregon City, Salem, La Fayette, Forest Grove and Hillsboro, and returned to

Portland in 1856. After a brief interval he returned to California to visit friends, and opened business at Oroville, where he learned the process of photography, and continued until 1859, when he again visited Oregon, with temporary engagements at Shoal Water bay, St. Helens and Vancouver, locating permanently in Portland in 1861, and continuing a general photographing business.

Our subject was bereaved by the death of his wife, May 10, 1862. This union had been blessed by four children, three of whom survive: Otho S., Samuel B., Ella Fanny and Edwin L. March 10, 1864, Mr. Hendee married Mrs. Maria (Ricker) White, a native of Bath, New Hampshire. After marriage Mr. Hendee continued business until 1872, when he was burned out, and after re-stocking, suffered again by the destructive fire of 1873, which burned out upward of twenty bloc. s. He then removed to Milwaukee, where he owned a small ranch of sixteen acres, and followed farming and the fruit culture. In 1879 he returned to New England to visit old friends, and in 1881 again started the photograph business at East Portland, which he continued until 1886, when he retired, turning the business over to his sons, Otho and Edwin, who are still carrying it forward. Having purchased land upon upper Fifth street, partially improved, Mr. Hendee made other improvements, and now resides at No. 456 Fifth street, in the enjoyment of every necessary comfort. For seven years our subject served as a volunteer fireman, and is now a member of the veteran association. He is a Republican in politics, though not active. After a life of great activity, he is passing the closing years in peace and contentment and in the enjoyment of scientific research, in which he is deeply interested.



HON. HENRY J. BEAN was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, November 13, 1853. His father, Timothy Bean, was a native of Maine. Here he was married to Miss Elizabeth Swift, a native of Maine. The happy couple settled upon a farm, where they brought up their family. The father, in 1866, emigrated to Oregon for the purpose of seeking his fortune in the new West. He remained here until 1876, and then returned to his family, who were

left behind, and returned to Oregon, Umatilla county, where he resides.

The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer boy and attended the public school until he acquired his primary education. He then went to Gould's and North Yarmouth Academy, and finished his education there. He then engaged in the study of law with the well-known judge, Enoch Foster, Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine. Mr. Bean was admitted to the practice of law in 1881, and in the same year he came to Oregon and opened a law office in Pendleton, and in a short time he was appointed City Attorney of Pendleton, and afterward elected City Recorder of the city. Our subject became so well-known and so popular that he was nominated on the Republican ticket, in a Democratic county, for the Representative of Umatilla county to the Legislature, and was elected by a good majority. He served his county with credit and honor, both to himself and his county also, and now he has his office in Pendleton, where he has a good practice. Judge Bean received the appointment as United States Commissioner in 1890, and has won his popularity by his strict honesty and attention to business. Mr. Bean has been very successful in life. He has an interest in the Blue Mountain Planing Mill (recently burned), and the Shingle Mills, and is doing a large business in that line. Besides owning his own property he owns several residences which he rents.

Our subject was married in 1886, to Miss Mattie Magahey, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon in 1879, she being an orphan girl, who was reared by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who formerly resided in St. Louis. This union is blessed with two children, Grace and Hawley. Judge Bean is a Mason and belongs to Lodge No. 83, of Pendleton, and has filled all the offices in the lodge.



EDWARD KIDDLE was born in Warren, Illinois, July 15, 1862. His father, Fred Kiddle, was born in England and came to America with his parents when about fifteen years old. He was a miller by trade. Mr. Kiddle married Mary Noyes, also a native of England, who came to America when a young woman. The marriage occurred September 27, 1859. The birth of the father occurred March 9, 1838, and the mother's, March 17, 1841.

Mr. Kiddle is now living in Nebraska, but his wife died in 1877. They had three children, namely: Ida, now Mrs. Head; Edward, our subject, and Fred, Jr. The oldest and youngest of the family are now residing in Jefferson, Iowa.

The parents of our subject removed to the southern part of Missouri, where they remained but a short time, and then removed to Paola, Kansas. From there our subject removed to Hamilton, Missouri, to learn the miller's trade, and served as an apprentice in a mill for six years; then went to Nortonville, Kansas, where he worked in a mill for one year, and in June, 1886, came to Oregon, first settling in Union, where he now resides. The first three years of his residence in Union he worked in a mill, and then engaged in shipping live-stock, following that calling at the present time. He received the appointment of Deputy County Assessor, in 1890. In April, 1892, he received the nomination for the office of County Assessor on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Kiddle was married in Hamilton, Missouri, to Miss Emma Walling, July 27, 1884. This lady was born in Wauconda, Illinois, March 15, 1864, a daughter of Myron and Maria Walling, natives of New York, born March 9, 1820, and April 25, 1820, respectively. Mrs. Walling died March 7, 1889. Six children were born to them, of whom only two are now living: Mrs. Kiddle and a sister, Ida, who is now residing with her father in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle have had four children, namely: Merton, born October 8, 1885; Netta M., born January 3, 1888; Greta, born April 29, 1889; and Frank, born June 29, 1890, died August 31, 1891. Mr. Kiddle is a Mason and Master of the Blue Lodge, and Permanent Scribe of the Grand Round Valley Chapter. He is also a member of the Knight Templar Commandery, of Portland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle are prominent and popular members of Union.



NEHemiah DOANE, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology at Portland University, was born in Eastham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, January 22, 1820. He traces his ancestry back to Deacon John Doane, who was born in England in 1590, and came over from Europe to Plymouth about 1621, and settled in the Colony, and was one of its assistant

Governors for many years. During this time he was one of a committee of five sent out in search of a better place than Plymouth, to which the colony might be removed. The committee decided on *Nauset*, (the name of the first tribe of Indians seen by the Pilgrims, which was soon after changed to Eastham, in the records of the colony), Cape Cod, as a good place for raising supplies, but being too limited in extent for the home of the colony, it was determined to remain at Plymouth.

Deacon John lived at Plymouth until 1644, when he moved to Eastham and spent the balance of his life, died and was buried in 1685, at ninety-five years of age.

The family are now broadly scattered through the Eastern, Middle, Western and Pacific States, Nova Scotia and Australia, and all by the name of Doane trace back to the same ancestry. With the later development of the shipping and fishing industries of Cape Cod the family gradually diverted from agricultural to sea-faring lives, and the father of our subject, Nehemiah Doane, followed the sea. He married Hannah Crowell, a woman of Puritan ancestry and sterling characteristics, and by her had several children.

Dr. Doane was educated in the common schools of his native town, and for several terms was employed as teacher in one of them; and subsequently entered the academy at Holliston, Massachusetts, and after two and a half years became teacher in that institution. Here, by excessive study, he so injured his eyes that it was deemed prudent to leave school for a time and travel in the West. After a few months he opened a select school at Cadiz, Ohio, where he taught a full year.

In the spring of 1847 he entered the school now known as the Boston School of Theology, then located at Concord, New Hampshire. This was the first institution of the kind established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Doane was one of its first students. After remaining there two and a half years he secured through Professor (afterward Bishop) Baker, the appointment by the Missionary Board of the church as Superintendent of the Oregon Institute, located by the earlier missionaries at Salem. This at that time was a foreign mission of the church, and more difficult to reach, either by land or sea, than any mission field at the present time.

He was married at Springfield, Vermont, September 10, 1849, to Miss Matilda Draper, a

native of that State, and a student of the Springfield Seminary. October 16, 1849, he and his wife embarked from New York on the steamer Empire City, via the Isthmus of Panama, for their new field of labor. They crossed the Isthmus by traveling up the Chagres river in a "dugout," and thence on horseback to Panama. There they remained ten days, and during that time Mr. Doane delivered the first sermon ever preached at Panama by a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In due course they took passage on the steamer Oregon for San Francisco, at which place they were transferred to the schooner Mary Taylor for Astoria, the passage for each in the schooner being \$100. In the Mary Taylor they experienced a terrible voyage, the vessel being cast upon her beam ends and all but shipwrecked, and then driven before the gale. It was thus they entered the unknown harbor of what later proved to be San Juan Inlet, Vancouver Island, and there remained until the storm subsided. They then landed in safety at Astoria. A party of eight was there made up who paid three sailors \$100 each to row the party to Portland. This trip consumed nine days and was made in a whale boat, with little protection from wind or weather, arriving at Portland in January, 1850. There Mr. Doane accepted the hospitality of J. S. Smith, and after six days they started up the river in a small vessel owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. The first day they reached Milwaukee and there passed the night. The following day they proceeded about four miles against the strong current, and in the dusk of evening started with an Indian guide to a house not far distant, expecting there to pass the night; but the darkness settled upon them, the guide ran away, it was too dark to return in safety, and Mr. and Mrs. Doane passed the night in the woods, their only protection being the shelter of a fallen tree, and having no supper. The following day they reached Oregon City, and there remained three weeks, until the Superintendent of Missions at Salem could be notified. They arrived at Salem about the 15th of February.

Arrived at his destination, Mr. Doane at once took charge of the institution, which, through the gold excitement of California and the closing of other schools, was increased to about 100 pupils. He and his wife both taught for three terms, receiving only \$500 per year. Provisions were high. They paid 60 cents per pound for sugar and \$2 a pound for saleratus. A pair

of boots cost \$16, and other things sold in proportion.

Early in 1851 the school was taken by Rev. F. S. Hoyt, and Mr. Doane removed to Portland to conduct the mission school, and the pupils for miles around all gathered in one small room. In September, 1851, he was appointed to the church in Oregon City, and there officiated for two years, while his wife taught the small school. This pastorate was followed by appointments at Yam Hill, Dallas, Corvallis and Albany up to 1859, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Puget Sound District, with headquarters at Olympia, where he officiated four years. The next two years he was pastor at Seattle, after which he was Presiding Elder of Portland District one year, and was one year Centenary Agent. Again he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Salem District, and served four years. During his service on the Sound he traveled in a small boat, often making forty miles per day, rowing himself, sleeping at night under the protection of the boat, and always escaping the many dangers from the Indians, who were ever alert to murder and steal. In 1873 he returned to pastorate life and was located at the Dalles, East Portland, Shedd's Circuit, McMinnville Circuit, Dayton, Port Townsend and Salem. On account of illness in his family, he retired from pastorate service and accepted a lectureship in Theology in the Willamette University, it having been for some time his anxious desire to organize a theological institute upon the coast. This case of sickness seemed to him a providential interposition and the opening of the way to his long cherished hopes. During the three succeeding years he wrote and delivered 188 lectures, and was then elected Professor of Systematic Theology, which position he filled for two years, tendering his resignation at the end of that time.

With the establishment of the Portland University, Dr. Doane was elected to the chair of Systematic Theology, which position he still fills, having unbounded faith in the future of the new institution. During his service of forty years Dr. Doane has never had a vacation, leave of absence or been off duty. He has been the dispenser of great spiritual benefit, has enjoyed many revivals and added large numbers to the church.

The Doctor and Mrs. Doane have five children living, viz.: Osmund D., a physician and

surgeon at the Dalles; Orville L., a farmer at Vashon Island, Puget Sound; Quinn T., a leading contractor of Spokane; Mary D.; and Prince Albert, engaged with his brother Quinn at Spokane.

Dr. Doane is the oldest minister of any denomination who has been continuously connected with the church work of Oregon. As probationer or member he has attended forty-three conferences on the coast. In 1876 he was a delegate to the General Conference at Baltimore, and in 1891 a delegate of the Oregon Conference to the Ecumenical Conference held at Washington, District of Columbia. He has added to the Christian literature of his day by the following publications: "Infant Baptism Briefly Considered;" "Miracles Wrought in Authentication of Christianity, not Designed to be Perpetuated;" and, "Have Christians Adequate Authority for Observing Sunday, the First Day of the Week, as the Sabbath?"

Dr. Doane and his estimable wife are in the enjoyment of comfortable health and a peaceful, happy home, and an hour passed in their society is filled with soul refreshment. Their lives are worthy of Christian emulation.



JAMES B. WYATT, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in Milton, Vermont, in 1828. His parents, John and Olive (Brook) Wyatt, were natives of the State of Vermont. John Wyatt removed his family to Castleton, Vermont, in 1836. Occupation, clothier. His children, three sons and two daughters, James being the youngest, all worked more or less in the factory. Later in life he purchased a water-power and sawmill, and from this on gave most of his attention to the lumbering business.

James was educated in Castleton Seminary, a well-known institution, established at an early day in the history of Vermont. He also helped his father in and about the sawmill and factory. At the age of eighteen he engaged as clerk in mercantile pursuits in Hydeville.

In the fall of 1849, having reached his majority, he with other friends started for the gold mines of California. The excitement running high just at that time, he left New York City, as did many others, with a steamer ticket for charges, being told that they could get them in Panama for San Francisco just as well

as in New York City. He left the latter place the first week in September, on steamship *Crescent City*, spent four days in a large dug-out, with ten other passengers and four natives to row, and baggage on the Chagress, and one day to walk with a good-sized pack on their backs, from Cruces to Panama. Here they found, say, 1,800 passengers waiting the arrival of either of the three steamers, plying between the latter place and San Francisco, and quite impossible to obtain a steamer ticket. So he worked his passage upon the old steamer *California*, Captain Budd, A. B. Forbes, purser. Later Mr. Forbes was agent for that steamship company in San Francisco.

They arrived safely in San Francisco, December 5, 1849. Learning that the water was too high for river mining, they thought best to remain on the steamer for wages and make the trip to Panama and back. Reached San Francisco again in February. The steamer was detained at the island of Taboga, near Panama, for repairs. Mr. Wyatt went to the mines on the North Yuba river, also to the "Jim Crow," or "Kanaka," diggings between the north and middle Yuba; was also at "Downieville." His health failed him, so that he thought best to return to San Francisco, on arrival at which place he learned that his trunk had gone up in smoke, with many others, in the June fire (1850). Accordingly he had to be content with what was left of the mining outfit. His physician advising a change of climate, he embarked on the steamship *Oregon* and duly arrived at Astoria, Oregon, and thence on up the Columbia river on the small side-wheel steamer *Columbia* to Portland, thinking it best for his health and purse to locate in the country. He took passage by ox team for the Tualatin plains, a fine farming country in Washington county, and passed the winter with Rev. J. S. Griffin and family near Hillsboro. His health so much improved by spring that he concluded to work a portion of Mr. Griffin's large farm that season with another man, who was well up in farming, and succeeded nicely.

In the spring of 1852 he began clerking for Mr. Frank Brown in a hewed-log store at Forest Grove. Subsequently Mr. Brown sold out and opened another store in the town of Marysville, now Corvallis. Again selling out he returned east, Mr. Wyatt remaining with him up to this time, but returned to Portland in 1855, securing a position in the well-known whole-

sale house of Allen & Lewis. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Vermont for a visit to his parents. His mother being in poor health, he remained longer than he had planned for, but eventually returned to clerking again for Allen & Lewis in Portland. In 1865 he was married. He remained with that house until the summer of 1868, when with his wife he made a visit to his old home in Vermont, via the Panama route. He returned to Portland the following February by the same route.

Thinking best to start a business for himself, he bought a hardware business in Albany, and added to it the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express business, he acting as agent. Six years afterward he closed this business, with an eye to bettering himself if possible, and in due time located in Astoria. At this time he is one of the prominent business men of that city by the sea, a dealer in hardware, ship-chandlery and groceries.

He has one child, a son, J. C. Wyatt, now of age and a clerk in the well-known drug store of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer in Portland. During Mr. Wyatt's residence in Portland, he was prominently connected with the musical circles. He conducted the choir in the First Presbyterian Church for years, and also for six years the Portland Philharmonic Society, with credit to himself and perfect satisfaction to the society, who presented him with several handsome souvenirs commemorative of their high esteem of his efficient service. He is very popular among the lovers of music in that city. Music has been the past-time in Mr. Wyatt's life, though in no sense has it interfered with his business relations, which he earnestly and conscientiously pursues.

WILLIAM H. EWIN, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Union City, was born in Warren county, Missouri, May 1, 1868, and was the fifth child in a family of seven children born to Henry G. and Martha P. (Pritchett) Ewin, both natives of Missouri, now living at Independence, in their native State. The father is a bookkeeper by occupation, and of his family the following are still living, namely: Dr. Charles E. Ewin, now practicing medicine at Independence, Missouri; Myra W., a teacher in the High School of Inde-

pendence; Joseph, Sarah M., and William H.

After our subject had fitted himself at the common schools he entered the Woodland University at Independence, Missouri, and attended there a short time; he then commenced to read medicine under his brother, Dr. C. E. Ewin, and worked in a drug store to get means to attend lectures. After he completed his studies he attended the Medical University at Kansas City and received his diploma March 18, 1891, graduating in a class of thirty with high honors. He commenced practice in Independence, but only remained there a short time, concluding to try a new country. His choice fell upon Union county for his future home. He landed in Cove, Union county, in 1891, and remained there until April, 1892, when he removed to Union, same county. In Cove he worked up a good practice, and it was only to enlarge his territory of usefulness that he made the change. He now does a practice of \$300 per month, and is the leading physician of Union.

Although the Doctor had a hard time to get through his medical studies on account of lack of means, he was enabled to do so by the kindness of his sister, and now he is in a position to repay her kindnesses with interest. Dr. Ewin is nicely situated on Main street, in the city of Union, in a neat little office, where everyone is well treated, whether rich or poor. Dr. Ewin has a comfortable living, and fair prospects of becoming one of the wealthy men of this section.

DR. J. W. MERRITT.—There is probably no name more familiar to the people of Jackson county than that of J. W. Merritt. He has been a resident of the county since 1875, and during his residence in the State has figured prominently in the educational history of Jackson county. He was born in Syracuse, New York. He grew up, inured to the hardships of farm life, being a self-educated man. He attended the State Normal School at Oswego, New York, graduating in 1875, and in the same year accepted a call from the Jackson county school board and came here under contract. On his arrival at Jacksonville he at once took charge of the school and filled the position of Principal for ten successive years. At the end of that time he engaged in mercantile business until 1889 when he established himself at Central Point,

where he carries a well-selected stock of all kinds of merchandise, except hardware. He is considered, by those in a position to know, one of the most enterprising and progressive business men in southern Oregon. Many of the enterprises in connection with which he is duly entitled to praise must be omitted in this brief sketch from the fact that he declines to be interviewed, on these and kindred subjects, as he does not seek notoriety in any form; however, it is but just to that gentleman that we should mention some of the important enterprises with which he has been connected. He is one of the stockholders and secretary of the Southern Oregon Lumber and Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1890. The plant is operated by steam power and has a yearly output of \$10,000 worth of material, while the capital stock consists of the same amount. He is one of the directors and members of the Jackson County Agricultural Association with a capital stock of \$5,000. Mr. Merritt has shown his faith in the future prosperity of Central Point by making investments there in property. He has always been a Republican. He has been a member of the State Legislature for two years past, and June 16, 1892, was again elected on the same ticket, clearly demonstrating his popularity in the community, as the county is largely Democratic. He is certainly a man of more than ordinary executive ability, as we are informed by his townsmen that, through his energetic efforts he succeeded in passing through the Legislature a franchise in favor of the Sugar, Pine, Flume and Lumber Company, over the Governor's veto. Owing to Mr. Merritt's objection to any matter which might be misconstrued into notoriety we are compelled to leave much important matter untold in this sketch, but deem it prudent and in justice to the community to at least place his name in the category to which it justly belongs.



M P. MARTYN, the popular proprietor of Benton county planing mill, is a native of Cornwall county, England, where he was born September 3, 1835. His parents, Charles and Lucy (Pope) Martyn, were both natives of Cornwall. They had five children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eldest. The parents are both now dead.

Mr. Martyn received a liberal education, and

entered the apprenticeship to his trade in his early teens, under the supervision of his father, who was a thorough carpenter and joiner. The son soon gave great promise of excelling in this trade, which he has successfully followed ever since.

In 1855 Mr. Martyn left his native country and went to Canada, where he remained but a short time, but soon after removed to Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, where he followed his trade until 1861. About this time he went to Douglas county, Kansas, and located in the city of Lawrence, where he remained until 1875.

He then came to California in that year, and for the first three years following resided in San Francisco. In 1878 he came to Harrisburg, Linn county, Oregon, and in 1887 moved to Corvallis, Benton county, where, in 1888, he established his present mill. The building for this was at first designed for the manufacture of hay presses, of Mr. Martyn's own design, which he manufactured for one year, when the building was arranged to accommodate machinery for a planing mill, for which purpose it has since been conducted. The plant is thoroughly equipped with all the necessary machinery of the very latest and most improved pattern which is required in a first-class mill, and turns out everything usually made at planing mills, such as doors, windows, brackets, frames, together with all kinds of mouldings, etc. He is the sole proprietor, and superintends it in person. Being an eminently skilled mechanic, and giving his whole attention to the business, he is enabled to furnish material to contractors at the lowest competing prices, and all work turned out is warranted to be as represented, both in quantity and quality. He has thus gained a reputation for reliability, which has greatly enlarged his trade, which extends to a considerable distance among the people of the surrounding country.

Mr. Martyn was married on May 3, 1863, in Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Emma Perry, an estimable lady, and a native of England. They have five children living: Charles W., Annie, John F., Emma and Jennie; two daughters died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Martyn is a Republican, although he takes no active interest in political matters, other than desiring the best interests of his country and State subserved.

He is highly esteemed in his community as an honorable, intelligent and progressive business man and a worthy citizen.

JOHN T. DONNELLY, of Baker City, Oregon, one of the most highly respected and rapidly rising young men of this place, was born at New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1861, his parents being natives of Ireland, who came to this country when quite young. The father, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and served until his death in 1863. Previously he had married Miss Hannah Thornton, who bore him one child, our subject, their married life having been brief. John's educational advantages were very good, he, after attending the public schools of Pennsylvania, going successively to the seminaries at Westchester, New York, and at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Being full of ambition, he, at the age of seventeen, started for the far-off Pacific coast, reaching Baker City in 1878. When he bought his ticket he made the mistake of taking it for Boise City instead of Baker City, supposing the two were neighboring places. Penniless when he reached the former place, he related the facts to the superintendent of the road, who kindly gave him a pass to the place of his destination.

Our subject taught a winter school, and in the month of July, 1879, went into a printing office to learn that trade, remaining until 1882, when he leased one-half of the Democrat office, being associated with Mrs. Shepard, he becoming editor. He remained here until July, 1884, when he formed a co-partnership with D. I. Asbury, the firm buying the Grant County News, at Cañon City. This association continued until September, 1885, when he sold his interest and returned to Baker City.

After a brief rest he went to book-keeping and to work in the express office; in 1886 was in the grocery business with Frank Clarke, selling out to him in the fall of 1887; was elected City Auditor and Police Judge, holding that position one year; then engaged as book-keeper with Basche & Co., resigning that position to enter the real-estate business, which he continues to pursue in addition to his other duties. In July, 1890, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Baker City, and in November, 1890, was elected member of the City Council. In July, 1892, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Baker City, where he is still engaged.

John T. Donnelly was married June 22, 1882, to Miss Mary Small, of Baker City, daughter of Samuel and Frances Small, and born in Califor-

nia in 1862. One child, James, born November 25, 1883, is the happy result of this union.

A man of decided energy and integrity, all of Mr. Donnelly's enterprises since he came to Baker City have met with success, the nice residence he occupies on Valley avenue and other property interests in the city being the accumulations of his own hands. He is popular on all hands, and unquestionably has a bright future before him. All the offices of his home lodge of Knights of Pythias as well as some of the grand lodges of the State have been filled by him. Our subject is a recognized leader in the Democratic party.



JOHN GORDON BAKER, deceased, a widely known and highly respected and esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1843, and the first person to settle in Yam Hill county, between the North and South Yam Hill rivers, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born October 17, 1818. His people were early settlers of that State, and his father was a brave and efficient soldier in the Revolution.

The subject of our sketch was raised on his father's farm in Kentucky, attending the schools in the vicinity. At the age of nineteen he removed to Missouri, where, on October 9, 1839, he was married to Miss Catharine Blevins, a native of that State, where she was born June 1, 1823. She was a daughter of Mr. David Blevins, a highly esteemed resident of Missouri, who was descended from one of the first families of Virginia.

After their marriage the young couple settled on a farm in Missouri where two sons were born, Henry Columbus and James David.

In 1843, with these two little ones, the elder three years and the younger not yet one year of age, the parents started on the long and perilous journey across the plains to Oregon, lured by the liberal donations of land given by the Government to actual settlers in that State. They formed a part of the first wagon train that ever had come through to Oregon, and were the first to demonstrate that the journey could be accomplished. Crossing mountains and fording streams, and cutting their own road through the wild and unsettled country was an Herculean task. Ropes were tied to wagons and lowered down the mountain sides. Six long

months and nine days were consumed on the way before they finally reached the Dalles, where, on November 9, 1843, Mr. Baker was taken ill with typhoid fever, and prostrated with that disease. He was brought to Vancouver, where for months he lingered, but finally recovered. By this time their means were exhausted, and the outlook was exceedingly dark, but, in their hour of need, the Hudson Bay Company trusted them with provisions, and thus they were tided over the shallows of misfortune, finally emerging into the broad sea of prosperity, and had the pleasure of liquidating all indebtedness.

In the spring of 1844 Mr. Baker made a tour through the country, looking for a location, finally selecting a donation claim in Yam Hill county, which now adjoins the city of McMinnville on the north. It was a beautiful tract of land of 640 acres, and as he had his choice of the whole county, it is believed that he selected this because of a clear and beautiful little stream of water which traversed it, which was afterward called Baker creek. The family and their few belongings were brought up the Willamette river until they reached a point opposite to where La Fayette now stands, where they borrowed an ox team and sled of Mr. Jordon Hemmen, with which to make the journey to their claim. On arriving at Yam Hill river the oxen were detached from the sled and were made to swim across the stream, while Mr. Baker placed the sled on a log which lay across the water, and pulled it across by hand, thus exemplifying the fact of the near relation existing between necessity and invention. Arriving at the claim a small tent was erected in which they camped while Mr. Baker was building the log cabin. The cabin had no windows, but plenty of light came through between the logs, and the opening, which served as a door, was closed by a quilt hung up before it. Thus commenced in earnest their frontier life, subsisting on the plainest fare and enduring with fortitude all the discomforts and hardships incidental to this settlement in a wild and unsettled country. Thus situated, the devoted wife and mother would remain alone with her little boys for a week at a time, with no protection except a trusty rifle, which, however, she could use, and would have used if necessary, while Mr. Baker went to the nearest settlement to procure provisions. With the borrowed team a small patch of ground was plowed, where they made a little

garden, and when his oxen were brought from Dalles, Mr. Baker plowed more land and sowed wheat.

The gold excitement in California finally lured Mr. Baker, with all the other men in the vicinity, to the mines, and this heroic woman was left alone with her children on the wild prairies, in the midst of Indians and wild animals. Mr. Baker secured only about \$200 in gold dust, when he became ill, and was glad to return alive, and give his attention to his farming interests.

Being public-spirited and progressive, he was deeply interested in the affairs of his county and State, and took an active part in the formative stage of both. He was elected the first Sheriff of the county, serving acceptably in that capacity for several years. This position at that time required great courage and excellent judgment, both of which he proved himself to possess in ample quantities. His agricultural interests also prospered, and from time to time he purchased other lands, and finally built a large and comfortable house which superseded the log cabin of pioneer days.

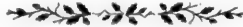
Five children were added to the family in Oregon: William D., who is now a physician in Astoria; Sarah Elizabeth, who died in 1865, aged eighteen; Morgan Alexander, an able lawyer in Seattle; Grandville, residing in McMinnville, for an extended sketch of whom, see history in this book; Mary Ann, wife of Dr. William H. Boyd, who resides in Albina.

In 1881 Mr. Baker retired from the farm, leaving Grandville to manage it, and purchased a cosy home in McMinnville, where, in peaceful enjoyment, he and his noble wife lived on the ample means which their industry and economy of early days had accumulated, surrounded by neighbors whose friendship was sincere and lasting, and whose esteem was most worthily bestowed and ardently returned.

Later in life Mr. Baker became afflicted with a complication of diseases, which, at his advanced years, baffled the skill of his physicians, and finally culminated in his death, on March 4, 1887, leaving numerous friends to mourn his loss. For forty-three years he had been an esteemed resident of the county, in the affairs of which he took a prominent and creditable part, contributing by his energy and influence, which were always exerted on the side of justice and progression, in no small degree to the prosperity which his county and his State now enjoy.

In appreciation of his disinterested motives and able services to the public cause, his community and friends sought, in great numbers, to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory, and the immense concourse of followers to his last resting place was unprecedented.

Mrs. Baker, the faithful partner for forty-eight years of her husband's cares and joys, and who contributed in a very great measure to his success in life, both by her industry and sustaining affection, resides in the pleasant home, where she parted for the last time with all that was mortal of her life-long companion. The broad and beautiful acres on which she and her husband and little boys settled in 1843, still belong to the family, and have become a very valuable piece of property. Mrs. Baker is in the enjoyment of good health, and has an active mind, and recalls most vividly the stirring events of their long journey across the plains and incidents pertaining to their early settlement in their frontier home, and feels that the results of their hazardous undertaking have amply repaid them for all the toil and deprivations of early life.



R E. BRYAN, a prominent resident of La Grande, Union county, Oregon, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, September 14, 1841. His father, James M. Bryan, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and married Miss Elizabeth Sharp, a native of Tennessee, the mother of our subject; they moved to Indiana and opened up a farm in the beech woods near New Winchester, where our subject was born and partly raised. Mr. Bryan moved prior to the war to Missouri, settling first in Charriton county, near Brunswick, afterward moving to Linn county, where Mrs. Bryan died in 1866, and Mr. Bryan in 1879. They raised a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, our subject being the fourth boy and the sixth child in the family. Young Bryan started in business life as a school teacher, in the public schools of his county; later he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served in that capacity for the term of two years. For a short time he was in the army, and later served as First Lieutenant in the Sixty-second Regiment of State Militia, for a term of two years. After the close of the war he went to Bates county, where he engaged in

the mercantile business until 1880, when he came to Oregon, stopping in La Grande, where he has since resided, engaging in the hardware business until 1890, when he sold out, and has since that time been engaged in real estate and other interests, among which is the brick and tile business. He is a large property owner in La Grande, having some valuable business property, a number of tenement houses, and one of the finest residences in the city, besides a valuable timber limit on Vancouver Island in British Columbia.

Mr. Bryan has been very successful in all his business undertakings; having started as a poor boy with a horse, bridle and saddle and \$50, he has by his industry and energy accumulated a nice little fortune of at least \$50,000, and is now at the age when he can enjoy the fruits of his labor.

The marriage of our subject occurred in 1867, to Miss Addie Williams, who was born in Palmyra, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have been the happy parents of three children, one of whom, Oscar A., died in infancy; the living are, Edgar J. and Addie E., who are at home with their parents. Mr. Bryan has always been a free-hearted, generous gentleman, ready to give a helping hand to every public enterprise and to aid in relieving the distress of the needy. He is a staunch Republican, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



C HARLES H. DUNCAN.—Our subject is one of the live and progressive business men of Baker City, Oregon, whose long residence there ought to place him in the ranks of the pioneers of the State; probably he would be so reckoned but for the fact that he is a young man. He was born in Galawa county, Missouri, March 9, 1854, his father, Frederick Duncan, having been born in Kentucky, in 1815. The ancestors of our subject were Virginians. His father married Miss Annie Gibson and then removed to Missouri, and in 1864, when our subject was but ten years old, crossed the plains and found a home in Union county, Oregon, where he followed the calling of a farmer, and finally died in 1878, at the age of sixty-three years, his wife having preceded

him, passing away in 1866. She bore her husband ten children, of whom our subject was the fifth.

Charles H. Duncan received a limited education, it being restricted to the country schools of the county where he grew up, the real struggle for a support beginning early. Brushing against the world did him good, for with strong natural business shrewdness he soon found opportunities for turning over money. It did not take him long to find out that those who expected help must go to themselves for it. The value of money he found out for himself. So, while a young man, he is wealthy, with the best of prospects of greatly adding to his stores. A shareholder in the Sanger mine, one of the best in the county, he sold opportunely and realized \$40,000 for it. With his brother he was owner of a large flouring mill in Baker City, which burned down and entailed a loss of \$7,000; but this did not cast him down in any way.

Our subject was married May 6, 1891, to Miss Bertha, daughter of Edward Reynolds, one of the forty-niners, he being on one of the first steamboats to run up the Columbia river. Mr. Reynolds is a native of New York, and has a large family of fine sons and daughters in Baker City, where he resides. Mrs. Duncan is a native of Baker City, having been born there in 1872.

Mr. Duncan is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is very prominent in politics, and exerts a wide influence in the Republican party, he having received the nomination of that party for the Legislature and was elected in 1892. Mr. Duncan's popularity is not confined, however, to any party or organization, but reaches all classes of people in the city and county. He is sociable, amiable, intelligent, generous and public-spirited, and his leadership is readily acknowledged as merited.

DR. TAYLOR N. SNOW, widely and favorably known throughout the Northwest as a physician and surgeon of ability, but particularly notable as the inventor of the "Dream Register," one of the most marvelous pieces of mechanism extant, also an interesting writer and fluent speaker, was born July 4,

1835. His father was born in Boston, in 1758, and served in the Revolutionary war from the winter of 1777-'78 to 1783, when hostilities ceased by treaty. He also fought in the war of 1812, under General W. H. Harrison. He married, in 1839, Miss Lucy Hickman, a lineal descendant of the founder of Hickman, Kentucky, where her birth occurred in 1800. She died in 1835, thus leaving an infant to the care of her bereaved husband, who survived her until 1854.

Dr. Snow was reared until seven years of age by his grandparents on his mother's side. At the age of eight, he sustained an injury, which resulted in hip-joint disease, during which time he attended a little log school-house for about two weeks. From the age of eight to sixteen years, he worked his passage on United States stage coaches to every important city then in the United States; and made his way in like manner on ships to Liverpool, Marseilles, Alexandria, Constantinople, Cairo, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Sydney, Melbourne, Acapulco, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janiero, and other seaport towns of North and South America.

Returning to his native land, he studied theology for the Methodist ministry, with Bishop Emery, of Illinois, from 1851 to 1856, during which time he taught school for about nine months in the Prairie State. He also attended Asbury, now De Pauw, University, and took two courses of medical lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, commencing the practice of medicine before he was twenty-one years old. From 1856 to 1858, he practiced his profession in Indiana and Illinois, excepting six months spent in traveling through different States, and delivering lectures and charts on phrenology and physiology. He taught school from 1858 to 1859 in Polk county, Iowa, starting in the latter year from Des Moines, that State, for Santa Rosa, California, going on foot all the way. At Salt Lake City he met his cousin, Bill Hickman, the destroying angel. At Independence Rock, Wyoming, he was appointed a committee of one to invite Mr. Greeley to deliver a Fourth-of-July oration, who declined for lack of time. Dr. Snow participated in the Indian massacre on Sublet's Cut Off and Raft river, and met General Johnston and army going East with the remains of the Mountain Meadow massacre. At Sacramento, California, he sold two buffalo robes to Hon. Leland Stan-

ford, and from the receipts of the sale (\$86) spent \$2 in attending the State Fair, then in progress in Sacramento. Afoot and also alone, minus coat and shoes (with shirts and pants not of a dude pattern), he wended his way to Santa Rosa, being part of the way dependent on the kindness of strangers for food and shelter.

From 1860 to 1864 he practiced medicine in connection with the drug business in San Francisco, excepting one year, when he was Assistant Surgeon in the City and County Hospital. During that time he attended two courses of medical lectures at the Cooper Medical College.

In the spring of 1864 he went to Idaho, whither the gold excitement was attracting many, and was appointed by the Governor, Hon. Caleb B. Lyons, to the position of Coroner and Physician of Alturas county. In the winter of 1864-'65 the Doctor attended a course of medical lectures at the California State University. He spent 1865 and 1866 in the practice of medicine in Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon. From 1867 to 1875 he was Coroner and Physician of Baker county, Oregon, acting at the same time as Surgeon of the Idaho and Oregon Stage Company, at Baker City, that State. He spent 1875 in Susanville, California, in the practice of medicine. In 1876 he attended medical lectures at Cooper Medical College, at which he graduated November 2, 1876. He now holds certificates from the Eclectic Medical Society of California, received July 20, 1876; from the California State Board of Medical Examiners, received July 8, 1881; and from the State Board of Medical Examiners of Oregon, in 1892. From 1876 to 1880 he practiced medicine in Reno, Nevada, excepting two months spent in Bodie, California. From 1880 to the summer of 1881, he practiced medicine in Gunnison City, Colorado, during which time he was Surgeon for Barlow & Sanderson's Stage Company, and Surgeon, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Brigadier-General Curtis, of the Colorado State Militia. From the fall of 1881 to 1884 he practiced medicine in Bellevue, Idaho, where he acted as Health Officer. From then to the present (1892) he has practiced his profession in Baker City, Oregon, where he has held the office of United States Examining Surgeon since 1882. He was for more than six years the Surgeon of two railroads. In 1887 he was on the staff of Major General H. B. Compston, Oregon State Militia, with rank

of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has also been engaged in mining, ditches, street railway, and other enterprises.

In the midst of these numerous professional duties and honors, he has found time to invent a curious machine for the registering of dreams, one of the most wonderful inventions of the times.

He is at the present time in good standing in the following orders: Order of Knights Commander of the Sun, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, and Order of Caucasians.

He was married March 15, 1869, to Susan Alice Chandler, daughter of Hon. Charles Chandler, of Oregon. They have three sons, aged thirteen, eighteen and twenty.

Dr. Snow has a large and lucrative practice, having performed some of the most difficult surgical operations known to the medical profession, and is deservedly popular with his fellow men.



PORTLAND UNIVERSITY.—With the rapid development of the Northwest and the demand of the people for higher education, it was deemed expedient by the progressive element of the Methodist Church to found an institution of learning in the city of Portland, the commercial center of the Northwest, commensurate with her increased population and rapid development.

After taking the preliminary steps of agitation and discussion, a call was issued December 22, 1890, signed by the pastors of the Methodist Churches of Portland, addressed to the Methodists of that city and vicinity, to assemble for counsel and general expression. At that meeting committees on incorporation and site were appointed and immediate action was decided upon. December 29, 1890, a meeting of the incorporators was held and a temporary organization, was effected with Rev. Ross C. Houghton, president, and Rev. G. M. Pierce, secretary. This was followed December 30 by the adopting of by-laws and a permanent organization, with Rev. Ross C. Houghton as president and T. A. Wood as vice president; William Masters as treasurer, and P. L. Willis, secretary.

At this meeting Rev. G. M. Pierce offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Rev. C. C. Stratton, A. M., D. D., of Salem, Oregon, be, and hereby is, invited to accept the presidency of the Portland University, and requested to so direct and manage its affairs that it may open its halls for instruction at the beginning of the coming school year, in September, 1891. January 15, 1891, in accordance with the articles of incorporation, the full complement of thirty-four trustees was elected. Hon. H. W. Scott, editor of the Oregonian, was elected president of the board; Prof. C. Houghton, D. D., vice president; Senator P. L. Will's, secretary, and James Steel, president of the Merchants' National Bank, treasurer.

Portsmouth, now University Park, was selected as the site of the proposed university. At this meeting C. C. Stratton, J. W. Bushong and Thomas Van Scoy were appointed a committee to procure legislation prohibiting the sale of spirituous or malt liquors near any institution of learning in the State. They were successful in securing an act prohibiting such sale within one mile from the university campus. The institution opened its first term in University Hall, corner of Tenth and Main streets, Portland, Monday, September 14, 1891. One hundred students registered the first week, and during the second term of the first year the registration reached 250.

During the first college year there were connected with the university the regular academic and undergraduate departments and the preparatory school in theology, music and business. Schools of law, art, medicine and engineering are expected soon to be formed. The aim is to make the Portland University one of the representative universities of America. University Park is within the limits of the city of Portland and is situated on a plateau known as the Willamette Columbia Peninsula, 150 feet above the adjacent rivers and overlooking both. Seventy-five acres have been secured as a campus, from which can be seen the snow-capped mountains of Hood, St. Helens, Adams and Ranier, besides long reaches of the Cascade range from which they rise. The Willamette boulevard passes the campus on one side, while on the other the Willamette river affords passage to the commerce of the world. West Hall, a stone and brick building, 85 x 130 feet, five stories high, and costing \$40,000, is already completed.

Other buildings of similar proportions are now in process of erection.



CHARLES CARROLL STRATTON, A. M., D. D., President of Portland University, Portland, Oregon, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is of Puritan ancestry.

His father, Curtis P. Stratton, descended from New Haven (Connecticut) stock, and was by occupation a miller and millwright. His mother, whose maiden name was Adams, was a cousin of John Quincy Adams. Through the large advances of flour to the Colonial army and the stringency of Government finance, his ancestors were entirely ruined during the Revolutionary war. He married Lavinia Fitch, a native of Vermont. Some time after their marriage they settled in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born. In 1837 the family went west and took up their abode in Madison, Indiana, where the father still worked as a millwright. In 1852, accompanied by his son, R. E. Stratton, a lawyer, he emigrated by water around Cape Horn to Oregon. The father located a donation claim in Douglas county, while the son established himself in the practice of law in Roseburg, subsequently being elected to the honorable position of Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, and filling the office for eight years, until his death in 1866. In 1854 Charles C. Stratton, with his mother and eight brothers and sisters, crossed the plains to Oregon and joined the father on his farm in Douglas county. Later, the family removed to Salem, the capital of the State, where the senior Mr. Stratton died in 1872. His wife survived him until 1889, when she died at the age of eighty-seven years.

The early education of C. C. Stratton was derived from the farm and the district schools of Indiana. At the age of fifteen years he entered the counting room of a large wholesale house in Madison, where he acquired a valuable business education and pursued his classical studies as opportunity permitted. From early boyhood Mr. Stratton was drawn toward the ministry, and upon his arrival in Oregon he entered Willamette University and completed the sophomore course, the faculty at that time not being full enough to advance him further. He then

entered the ministry and pursued his college course in connection therewith.

After ten years as pastor at Dallas, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Olympia, Portland and Salem, where his work was eminently successful, he returned in 1868 to the Willamette University, passed his examination and secured the honorable degree of A. B. In 1867 he was instrumental in building the Taylor Street Methodist Church in Portland. After passing his examination at the university, as above stated, he was elected to the chair of natural science in that institution, but declined to serve. He was subsequently elected a delegate to the General Conference which met in Brooklyn, New York, in 1872. This he attended. The following autumn he was appointed to the pastorate at Salt Lake City, where he passed three years. He was then transferred to the First Methodist Church at San José, California, and spent two years there. In 1877 he was elected President of the university of the Pacific at San José, and for ten years filled that important position, performing faithful and successful labor, increasing the roll of students from 150 to 500, and greatly improving the financial condition of the university. During this time he usually preached twice every Sunday in the churches of Oakland, San Francisco and elsewhere, besides rendering much other service outside the university. Under these manifold labors his health failed, which compelled his resignation of the presidency. In 1879 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and also by the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. About the same time his Alma Mater honored him in like manner. In 1880 he was elected from California to the General Conference of his church in Cincinnati. When E. O. Haven, the resident Bishop of the Methodist church on the Pacific coast, was on his death bed in 1881, he requested Dr. Stratton to complete and publish his autobiography, then about half written, and to act as his literary executor to edit and publish such of his lectures and sermons as the public might demand. The autobiography was completed and published the following year. In 1891 Mr. Stratton was elected Chancellor of Willamette University at Salem, where he officiated about one year, resigning at the end of that time in order to accept the Presidency of the Portland University,

a new institution of which extended mention is made on another page of this volume.

Dr. Stratton was married in Salem, Oregon, in 1839, to Miss Julia E. Waller, a daughter of Rev. Alvin F. Waller, one of the early Methodist missionaries who arrived in Oregon in 1840 and continued in the missionary work and ministry up to his death in 1872. The Doctor and Mrs. Stratton have two children: Mary E. and Harvey Gordon.

Dr. Stratton was the Oregon delegate to the General Conference which was held in Omaha in May, 1892. He is deeply interested in the future of the Portland University and considers the field of usefulness opened thereby to be broader and with greater possibilities than any work heretofore placed in his charge.

JOHN P. ROSS, of Baker City, Oregon, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1832, was the son of Samuel H. Ross, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1799. The father of the latter was James Ross, born in Rossshire, Scotland, but who came to America, reaching Philadelphia September 19, 1789. He was a cousin of General Ross, commander of the British force in the raid on Washington and Baltimore, in the war of 1812, and who was killed near the latter city, in 1814, by an ambuscade. Three of the Ross brothers, John, Samuel and James, came from Scotland to the United States, whose Christian names have been handed down from generation to generation. If a family of Rosses be found with three sons in it, their names are sure to be John, Samuel and James. As far as can be learned the Rosses were all agriculturists.

The father of our subject removed to Iowa Territory in 1841, when the son was but nine years old, and pursued the occupation of a farmer until age caused him to retire from active labor. He died in 1890, at the advanced age of ninety years, his wife dying earlier by two years, at a very old age, leaving six children, all of whom are alive to-day, their names being: John P., subject of this sketch, and Samuel, his younger brother, both living in Baker City; William F., a citizen of Nevada; James, living in Iowa; Mrs. Thomas Lash; Sarah,

who married John Huling, but is now a widow, living in Iowa.

At the age of eighteen years John P. Ross started across the plains, reaching the Pacific coast in the fall of 1850; engaging in mining for a time, he then freighted with pack trains, continuing in that work until 1866, when he went to Umatilla, Oregon, reaching that place May 25, of that year. In December following he came to Baker City and has since made his home here. Three years afterward he made a delightful visit to the home of his father and mother in Iowa.

The subject of our sketch was married September 27, 1869, to Miss Martha A. Smith, born September 30, 1848, daughter of Levi Smith. Three children have been born to them, namely: William A., twenty-one years old; John M., fifteen years old; a daughter, died at eight years of age. The two sons live at home with their parents. Mr. Ross has led a very active life ever since he settled in Baker City. The duties of Census Enumerator, to which he was appointed in 1890, he discharged with ability and fidelity. As chairman of the Republican County Central Committee Mr. Ross shows intimate acquaintance with men and with the discipline of politics, he having been elected to that position several times and always displaying marked executive ability and organizing tact.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. Although not a member of any church he has assisted in the building of all the churches as well as of all the school-houses of Baker City, his generous and public-spirited nature making him take tangible interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the city. When our subject left his home for the far West he had but \$25 in cash, his father having given him that and also paid his fare.

HENRY RUST, a native of Germany, was born in 1835, in that country. When still a young man he made his way to England and Wales and spent some time there, until 1859, when he came across the Atlantic ocean to America and made his first stop in Rochester, New York, and worked there until the outbreak of the late war. Like many of our German-American citizens, he enlisted at the first call

for troops, on the morning of April 18, 1861, and enrolled his name as a private in the Thirtieth New York Regiment, and served during the entire war. He received his honorable discharge June 1865, after many hard-fought battles and skirmishes. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, Hanover Court-House, Seven Days' Battle and several other battles and skirmishes. He was wounded twice, once at the battle of Melville Hill and another time in a skirmish by a sharpshooter. After his return to the field he was promoted to Commissary of Subsistence, and filled that position until the close of the war. He now receives a pension of \$54, having been raised, by special act of Congress, from \$24 to the present sum.

When Mr. Rust landed in America he had no money and was obliged to work very hard for wages until he went into the army. While in the service he saved his money, and at the close of the war went to Salt Lake, Utah, and remained a while; then to Montana, where he engaged in mining, with good success. In 1867 he came to Baker City and started a brewery. He now has a plant in which \$55,000 are invested and is doing a business of \$35,000 per year.

Mr. Rust is the owner of city property, among which is the Rust Opera House, the only hall in the city, and a good residence, besides several other houses. He also has 600 acres of land, 200 acres of which is improved and stocked with horses and cattle. Mr. Rust has always been one of the enterprising men of Baker City.

Our subject was married to Miss Eliza Kessler, a native of Germany. No children have come to bless their home, so these two intend to enjoy their wealth, as they have no one to leave it to when they are taken away. Mr. Rust is a member of the G. A. R. and has been Quartermaster of his post at Baker City ever since it was organized. He is one of its Charter members. In politics this staunch veteran is a Republican.

CHARLES V. HARDING.—Among the hardy pioneers of the State of Oregon occurs the name of Charles V. Harding. This gentleman was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 10, 1842, and was the son of D. R. Harding and Susan Kendall, natives of Maryland and Louisville, Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Hard-

ing, Sr., was a druggist of St. Louis, and later, in 1843, removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died in 1870, his wife having died in 1857.

Our subject left home at the age of fifteen years, and has been making his own way in the world ever since. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office for five years, and in 1862 came across the plains to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in stage driving for Ben Holladay several years, and many interesting stories he can tell of his adventures and perilous trips during his long service in that business. He drove the first stage across the mountains, locating a road from Salt Lake to Boise City, Idaho, and on the Dalles, Oregon, in 1864.

In 1867 he came to La Grande, Oregon, remained three years, and then went back to Idaho and took charge of a station, but afterward he returned to Oregon and engaged in farming for some years and then sold his farm near La Grange, where he engaged in the butcher business, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Harding was married in 1871, to Miss Emma Palmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Oregon with her parents, in 1864, and settled in Grande Ronde valley. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have had seven children, namely: William D., Charles E., Frederick J., Joseph P., Lucy H., Cora, and an infant.

Mr. Harding has made his way up the ladder of fortune from the very bottom, at which he started when a boy of fifteen, and has been assisted by no one on his upward progress. He and his interesting family reside in a good residence, which is his property, and he is also the owner of a good business in La Grande. Mr. Harding is a member of I. O. O. F., and in political matters supports the platform compiled by the Democratic party.

MS. WARREN, a prominent resident of Union, Oregon, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in 1837, and lived there until he was nineteen years of age. His parents at that time moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and to the new home he accompanied them. The name of the father was William Warren, and he had been born in Virginia, and with his parents removed to Kentucky when he was but one year old. He married the worthy woman who became his wife in that State. Her name was Miss Elizabeth Thomp-

son, of Kentucky, and in 1856 the family removed to Grundy, where he died in 1886, at the age of seventy-one years.

The mother of our subject died in 1874, at the age of sixty-six years, and the family consisted of six children, and our subject was the third child. All of the family except himself remained in Missouri. He was married, June 20, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Osborn, born in 1844, and they came to Oregon in 1864, making the trip with horses, mules and ox teams, and consuming five months in the journey. The first settlement was made in Baker county, Powder river valley, where our subject took up a claim, built a log cabin with round logs, chinked and daubed it, built a stick chimney, and split the logs to make his floor. Provisions were very high. All his money amounted to \$90 in greenbacks, out of which he had to pay \$25 for a barrel of flour, and the discount on his money was fifty-five cents on the dollar. However, the winter passed, and in the spring he fixed up his team and commenced the business of freighting across the mountains, and was very successful at this. He plowed five acres of his land, but had to pay fifteen cents per pound for oats to seed the ground. He raised a good crop and had to sell it for eight cents a pound. Neither he nor his faithful wife grew discouraged, but kept right on, and he traded a span of five mules, with wagon, for six head of cows. These brought calves in due time, which they raised, and all the butter they could make they sold for \$1 a pound. Selling his calves at \$20 a head in the fall, he was able to lay up quite a little sum. People were bringing in everything for sale, and even cats were sold as high as \$5 a head. Mrs. Warren had to pay \$2.50 for the first chicken, giving the last cent she had for it. From this hen she raised fifteen chickens. Mr. Warren had saved about \$500 by this time. A drove of cattle came along about this time and with the help of one of his neighbors he bought the whole drove, and soon after sold all but the choicest thirty-one, and in this way obtained enough money to pay for the whole lot. He then bought more land, and now owns 400 acres of fine land in Powder river valley. In 1880 he moved to Union, renting a house and gristmill, following milling for one year; then bought five acres inside the corporation, improved that, then sold out at a good profit. He then purchased eighty acres, within a half mile of the town of Union, where he now resides with his family. Upon this place he has

erected a fine residence with all modern improvements. The family circle of five children has never been broken by death. Their names are: William, Lora L., Sallie Lee, Tyra, and Hiram, all living at home, and have never had a doctor bill of \$50 paid for them in all their lives.

When Mr. and Mrs. Warren were married, his father gave him 160 acres of land and a sum of money, and his wife had a negro girl given her, valued at \$800. The war came on and broke them up badly, scarcely leaving enough to get to their new home on the Pacific coast. At the present time Mr. Warren is in very comfortable circumstances, and for a number of years has been in the stock-business, having now on hand about 150 horses, and from 600 to 800 head of cattle. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and says that he don't see why he should change his politics now.



J C. CAPLINGER, one of the first pioneers of Oregon, and a prominent settler of Marion county, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, August 13, 1815. He was reared and educated in his native county, attending the common schools of that time, until he reached manhood's estate. His father, George, was also a native of Virginia, and married Pollie Crider, native of Shepperd's Town, Pennsylvania. The father and mother remained in Virginia until 1837, when they removed to Illinois, and there the father died, in 1839, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife survived him many years and lived to a great age. Both sides of the family were of German descent and their ancestors settled in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty-seven married Miss Jane Wood-sides, in 1841. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1823, and came to Illinois in 1837. Four years after their marriage the young couple had the courage to take the long and dangerous journey across the plains, in 1845, making the trip with ox teams. Their destination was Oregon, and after a long and perilous journey they reached the Cascade mountains. They were one of the first white families that crossed by that route, and came near losing their lives by starvation, food being impossible to get in the wilds of the mountains. At last Mr. Caplinger

left his family with two other families in camp in the Cascade mountains, while he with others took their cattle over the mountain and returned with horses to carry over their families. Most of the horses perished in the mountains, and Mrs. Caplinger struggled on by herself, on foot, carrying her child. For four days she was entirely without food and at the mercy of wild animals, but her courage never forsook her and before her strength failed her Mr. Caplinger rejoined her with the much needed help. Mr. and Mrs. Caplinger selected Oregon City as their first location, as they entered Oregon City on the east of the Willamette, and remained there until 1847, when they removed to Marion county, settling near Salem, where he purchased land. So entirely has his home suited him that he has made it his residence ever since. Mr. Caplinger has resided continuously on one place for forty-five years, and at one time was the owner of 600 acres of land; he parted with different portions of it, until now he has but 300 acres, improved, within three miles of the capitol. Although Mr. Caplinger is seventy-seven years of age, he bears his years in a wonderful manner, not looking to be over sixty. He attends to all his farm business and superintends as well as assists his one hand in all the work of his estate. During the Indian troubles his neighbors had him remain at home and relieve the necessities of the women and children, which he was able to do.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Caplinger, of whom six are yet living, namely: Henry C., Samuel R., John, Thomas, Ann, wife of William M. Scott; Mary, wife of James Mixon. These children are all prosperous farmers of Umatilla county, Oregon. Mr. Caplinger has always been a man who scorned to wrong anyone, always trying to aid his neighbors and never seeing a want without trying to relieve it. He is a staunch Democrat.



CAPTAIN HENRY L. HOYT, one of the well-known business men of Portland, was a steamboat captain and pilot on the Columbia and Willamette rivers for several years. Later he was Deputy Collector of Customs and Shipping Commissioner of the port. He is now custom-house broker.

Captain Hoyt was born in Caldwell, Lake

George, New York, in 1823, but his earliest recollections are of Albany, that State, to which place his parents moved in 1827. At the age of sixteen he started in life for himself and with a boy's love of adventure, shipped on a whaling vessel for a cruise to the Pacific ocean. He followed the sea for several years, sailing to Europe and the West Indies as mate under Captain Richard Hoyt, his brother. In 1847 he was an officer on the steamship Washington, running between New York and Bremen.

In 1844 he was attached to the United States Revenue Cutter Vigilant, and while lying at Key West the vessel was caught in a hurricane, blown to sea and capized, and of fourteen souls on board, but two were saved, Captain Hoyt being one. He was picked up by a passing vessel after being in the water forty-eight hours.

Captain Hoyt was in New York when the news of the discovery of gold in California reached there in 1848. He also catching the gold fever, in February, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco round the Horn in the ship Panama, arriving in August following. About the first person he met on landing in San Francisco was his brother Richard, who had arrived several months previous in the bark John W. Cater, of which vessel he was master. Like all newcomers, he must try his luck in the mines, but a brief experience there satisfied him and he returned to San Francisco. His brother had just bought a new bark, the Toulon, which was about to sail for Oregon, and he joined her as chief mate. The Toulon arrived in Portland in the spring of 1850. Her return cargo was lumber and piles, which brought fabulous prices at that time.

Captain Hoyt now left the sea and turned his attention to merchandising, but not succeeding, he sought the water again, and was captain of a steamboat in 1855, running on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. In 1856 he came to Portland, where his brothers Richard and George were located. He was soon employed on the river and commanded several steamboats, but principally the steamer, Sonorita, running to the Cascade and the Multnomah to Astoria. In 1860 he was engaged by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as the Columbia river pilot of their steamship running to Portland.

In 1863 he bought and commanded the steamboat Leviathan, which vessel, though small, was actively employed. At this time he was

importuned by several prominent citizens of Portland to accept a nomination for the office of Marshal of the city. He reluctantly consented to the use of his name and was elected and served nearly five years. With what vigilance and energy he protected the city during the troublous times incident to the civil war with the small force at his command, is well-known to the older citizens.

Captain Hoyt was married in Portland, in 1861, to Miss Mary L. Millard. They have had seven children, two only of which survive, Ralph W. and Hattie Louise.

The Captain is advanced in Masonry, of which order he is an ardent member. He is Pastmaster of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, of Portland, and Past High Priest of Portland Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite.

It was Captain Hoyt's judgment, early formed, that Portland would become in time a great commercial point, and therefore he acquired considerable landed interest, both in the city and its suburb. He has seen the city grow from a clearing in the wilderness to its present beautiful proportion. Captain Hoyt has now retired and left his farms to younger hands.



HON. M. C. GEORGE was born in Noble county, Ohio, May 13, 1849, a son of Presley and Mahala (Nickerson) George, natives of Virginia and Massachusetts respectively. The paternal grandfather, Jesse George, participated in the war of the Revolution; Hugh Nickerson, the paternal grandfather, was descended from the early settlers of Cape Cod. M. C. George is one of a family of eight children, five of whom died in infancy, with the scourge of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Before he was two years of age his parents emigrated to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1851; he and his brother, Jesse W., a business man of Seattle, Washington, are the surviving members of the family. Hugh N. George, another brother, being deceased. He was educated at Santiam Academy, in the Willamette University and in the Portland Business College. He was afterward principal of the Jefferson Academy, and later held the same position in the public schools of Albany. He began the study of law in 1873, reading under the direction of J. C. Powell of Albany, and later under Colonel W. H. Effinger. In

1875 he was admitted to the bar of the State Supreme Court, and in 1880 to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was engaged in the practice of the profession in Portland, and became prominently identified with the movements of the Republican party in the State. In 1876 he was elected State Senator of the Multnomah district, and served four years. While in this office he had the honor of being the choice of the Republican Senators for President of the State Senate of the biennial session of 1878. In 1880 he was nominated and elected to Congress over his predecessor, ex-Governor Whitaker; he was appointed a member of the committee on Revision of the Laws, and on Commerce, and did the State and country effective service in securing river and harbor appropriations, which exceeded those of former years. He made a special study of river and harbor improvements, and it was by this committee that the great project of the improvement of the Columbia river was successfully inaugurated. On the motion of Mr. George a commission of leading engineers was created and empowered to take the preliminary steps in this great work; he presented to the House of Representatives his reasons for supporting this undertaking, and attacked the adverse opinion of high authority and of the National Adversary Board. He presented most convincing arguments, and had the gratification of having his idea approved by the commission, which was composed of some of the most eminent engineers. At the succeeding session of the Congress the same committee reported favorably on an appropriation of \$75,000 to begin the work, but it failed to pass the Senate. In the following Congress \$150,000 were appropriated, and the work is now nearing completion with every prospect of perfect success.

Mr. George introduced a bill January 30, 1882, providing a civil government for Alaska, which, while it did not become a law, contained nearly all the provisions, and in many sections the exact language of the bill which was passed by the Forty-eighth Congress, known as the Harrison bill. The Modoc war bill was passed on his motion, December 30, 1882. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by a majority of 3,365 over Hon. W. D. Fenton, the talented and popular nominee of the Democratic party. He was appointed by Speaker Carlisle a member of the committee on Indian affairs and on American ship-building, and April 22, 1884, he

made a speech on the tariff and ship-building, that attracted wide-spread attention. While a member of Congress, in behalf of his constituents he interested himself in public lands, Indian depredation claims, pensions for soldiers in the Mexican, civil and Indian wars, the opening of the Umatilla reservation, the forfeiture of land grants, the restriction of undesirable Chinese emigration, the improvement of custom and shipping laws, and other matters greatly affecting the well-being and prosperity of the people of his State. He declined to allow his name to be used for renomination, and at the termination of his fourth year of service, he withdrew from public life and resumed the practice of his profession. He has filled the chair of lecturer on the Medical Jurisprudence in Willamette University since his return to Portland. In 1889 he was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Directors for the public schools of Portland for a term of five years, and the same year he was honored with the degree of LL. D. from the leading university of the State. He is vice-President of the Protective Tariff League for Oregon, and is President of the State Republican League. In June, 1891, Mr. George was appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, a member of the Bridge Commission for the city of Portland, to take charge of the vexed problem of providing free bridges across the Willamette river through the heart of the city, with full power to issue \$500,000 of thirty-year bonds therefor. On its organization he was elected Chairman, which position he continues to fill.

Mr. George was united in marriage, in 1873, to Miss Mary Eckler, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Jacob Eckler. They are the parents of three children: Florence, Edna and Jessie. Our worthy subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar of the latter; he also ranks high in the Scottish rite. He has a large and remunerative law practice, is widely known as a man of the strictest integrity, and enjoys the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens.



HON. J. W. NORVAL, the youngest of the five children born to Rev. James and Mahala (Applewhite) Norval, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, June 5, 1840. He was

reared and educated in his native county until he was fitted for the higher branches, when he entered the Lombard College and there completed his education. At the age of twenty he started in life for himself, having nothing but his good name; he started a poor boy for the Pacific coast, choosing California for his "Mecca." November 7, 1860, there arrived in the State of California a very tired young man, who did not feel discouraged, but obtained a school as soon as possible and commenced to put to practical use the truths he had been storing his brain with during his years of schooling. For one year he instructed the youths of California, but in 1861 he made his way to Portland, Oregon, and stayed there a short time and then went to the mines in eastern Oregon, British Columbia and Idaho, where he spent about seven years, mining with good success, making enough money to settle down and buy him a home. In 1868 Mr. Norval settled in Union county, where he bought 560 acres of land, which he improved and on which he has resided ever since, engaged in stock-raising in connection with his farming. He has succeeded and now has a nice farm, of which 200 acres are improved and in grain; the remainder is devoted to pastures and meadows.

In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate from the joint senatorial district of Union and Wallowa counties, on the Republican ticket. He had been nominated three times previously, but owing to the overwhelming majority of Democrats in the district, he was defeated each time.

The father of our subject, Rev. James Norval, was a native of North Carolina, who died when still in the prime of his young manhood. He married Mahala Applewhite, a native of his own State, and the young couple started for the West to seek their fortunes. They arrived in Illinois, in 1835, and nine years later, in 1844, this good man died, leaving a wife and five little children. Mrs. Norval survived her husband until 1874, when she too died, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Norval was a first cousin to Hon. T. L. Norval, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, that decided in the famous case of Governor Boyd, in 1892; and was also cousin of Hon. R. S. Norval, State Senator of Nebraska.

Our subject was married, in 1868, to Catherine J. Tuttle, daughter of Terry and Maria A. (Lewis) Tuttle, and was born in Iowa, in 1852, and came to Oregon, with her parents, in 1862.

Mr. Tuttle was a native of Ohio, and his wife of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Norval have had three children, namely: Julian R., a teacher of La Grande; Corda A., aged nineteen; and Terry R., now seven years of age. Mr. Norval has one brother, E. O. Norval, who is an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Illinois.

Mr. Norval has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln at his second election.



GEORGE W. HANSELL, the obliging Postmaster of Athena, and one of her leading citizens, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, July 11, 1850. His father, William M. Hansell, was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois when a small boy, with his parents, and continued to make the Prairie State his home until he attained to mature years, when he married Miss Lucy Wyckoff, a native of Ohio. In 1863 Mr. Hansell removed to Iowa, where with his family he resided until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley. Three years afterward he moved to eastern Oregon, where he remained engaged in his life-long occupation of farming, until his death, in 1888, when he was seventy-years of age. Mrs. Hansell is still living, and is now about sixty-four years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the third child.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa, and reared on the farm, and then came to Oregon and settled in the Willamette valley. He soon saw the need of good carpenters, so learned the trade himself. He then removed to Umatilla county, in 1878, and settled at the present site of Athena, and built the first house in the little town. Mr. Hansell has lived to see the barren plain grow up into the present little city of 1,000 people. After he had been in this locality some time he located a claim, on which he lived for seven years, improving it, and then sold it and came back to Athena, where he has since made his home, continuing at the trade of carpenter until the summer of 1890, purchasing a half interest in the lumber-yard of Athena, but this he disposed of in the fall of 1892. The next spring he purchased a business consisting of stationery, tobacco, cigars and notions. In March, 1892.

he received the appointment of Postmaster of Athena.

At the time of the great boom at Tacoma, Washington, he went to the place and engaged in contracting and building for about one year, making considerable money, but at the end of the year he returned home. Mr. Hansell has now a nice little home of fifteen acres in the suburbs of Athena, which he has earned himself, and where he now enjoys life outside his business hours.

Mr. Hansell was married, in 1881, to Miss May Stafford, daughter of A. M. and Rosa Stafford, who came across the plains, in 1852, to Oregon, where Mrs. Hansell was born, in Lane county. Mr. and Mrs. Hansell have four children, namely: Lucy, Marion, Georgie and Ray.

When Mr. Hansell married he had a set of carpenter tools as his stock in trade. During the past ten years he has made his present property and none can say that his time has been wasted. In politics, Mr. Hansell is a thorough-going Republican, and few there are who are more highly respected and honored than he.



PROF. J. S. HENRY, of Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, a highly respected and accomplished citizen of this place, was born in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, May 9, 1842, the only son of John and Naomi Henry. The father was a native of the blue-grass region of Kentucky and his mother of Ohio. The former died soon after the birth of the son, in 1842, at the age of thirty-eight. Not remembering his father, the Professor can give but little information concerning him. Mrs. Henry was married a second time, to H. E. Doolittle, in May, 1850, and died in July, 1888, at the age of fifty years. At the time of Mr. Doolittle's death, in 1863, four children were living, only two of whom now survive.

Our subject bore the name of his stepfather until he was of age, when he assumed his proper name. He was educated at La Fayette University and Tippecanoe College, on the old Tippecanoe battle ground. Thoroughly imbued with patriotism, he obeyed the first call for soldiers in 1861, going out in the three-months call, with the Tenth Indiana Infantry, under Colonel Manson at Camp Douglas, at La Fayette.

At the expiration of this service and after participating in several hard-fought engagements, such as Laurel Hill, etc., the regiment returned home, reorganized and went into the three years' service, our subject being commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company G. After participation in the battles of Corinth and Shiloh he was detailed as recruiting officer, stationed at Indianapolis, remaining there until the close of the war. Professor Henry recruited the Sixty-third and the One Hundred and Fourth Indiana Regiments, in Camp Morton, and at Camp Douglas, La Fayette, Indiana.

Musical talent early manifested itself in our subject and his parents gave him an excellent education, he graduating from the musical college at Cincinnati, from which he received a diploma; then entered the music conservatory at Boston, one of the foremost schools of its class in the United States, from which he likewise received a diploma. At the close of the war the Professor went to Portland, Oregon, and there began the profession of teaching music, which he has continued to this day, including in the course vocal and all kinds of instrumental instruction. In connection with this, he has had at times a music store. While in Portland he sustained a very serious loss, his store and its contents having been destroyed by fire. His health failing in 1883, he began to travel, and continued to do so until 1889, when he came to Weston, Umatilla county, and settled. Beginning at once to teach music, he has continued it ever since, being very popular and finding it profitable at Weston just as he had found it at Portland.

Like many other soldier lads, the Professor, when he went to the wars, left somebody behind very dear to him; and in 1863 he obtained a furlough came home and was married to a most highly accomplished young lady, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of William and Susan Thompson, of Iowa. She bore him three sons, namely: Hiram, at home with his parents; William, second son, a druggist at Athena; and Benjamin F., still at home.

Professor Henry was a member of the City Council of Portland, when a resident of that city; is a member of the Board of Regents of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, and also a member of the faculty, being professor of music and works earnestly for the advancement of that department. He has a large number of students in his charge at each

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Matthew F. Deady.

term, in all branches. The Professor is a member of the Council of the city Weston; of the A. O. U. W., and of the K. of P. He has a neat little residence on the side of the hill, in the west part of town, where has a splendid view of the beautiful little city, which has a population of about 1,000 souls.



JOSEPH McKAY, a prominent citizen of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Espyville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1844, and lived there until he was grown, receiving an education in the common schools. Joseph was the oldest son of H. G. McKay, the latter having been born on the ocean, in 1815, while his parents were coming to America from Ireland. The family settled in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and there he grew up, learning the tanning business, carrying it on in Crawford county until his death. He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Everheart, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1814. Mr. McKay died in the county where he was reared and where he had spent all his life, in 1891, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. McKay is still living at Evansburg, Crawford county, aged seventy-seven years, still active in mind and body, giving promise of being able to enjoy a much longer season of healthful old age.

Our subject learned the tanner trade with his father, and at the age of eighteen went into partnership with him at Evansburg, continuing with him for three years. In 1866 he sold out and went into the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1872, and at that time sold out, having been very prosperous. Just at this time the excitement over oil interested everyone in the neighborhood, and our subject, with many others, made his way to that region, speculated, and lost all he had. Not being entirely discouraged he started west in 1880, stopped first at Dakota, but not altogether liking the appearance of the country he continued on to Leadville, Colorado. There he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, remaining two years, when he went to Idaho, engaging in the mercantile business on the Oregon Short Line railroad. In this business he had for a partner J. T. Fifer. In 1883 he moved his store to Oregon, following the railroad, stopped at Huntington, a small town, and in 1884, he

removed to Durkee, a small town in Baker county. He remained there, and in 1890 he was elected County Clerk of Baker county, and was re-elected in June, 1892, by 281 majority.

Our subject was married on March 25, 1884, to Miss Anna Hernon, a native of Ireland, born in 1860, who came west to Oregon in 1872 with her sisters, her parents having died when she was young. Mr. and Mrs. McKay have had two children born to them, but one of whom is now living, bearing the name of her mother, Anna. Mr. McKay is a Republican in his political faith, and carried his county by over 800 majority at his first election in a county that is largely Democratic, thus demonstrating his popularity with both parties. Mr. and Mrs. McKay are both moral people and Mrs. McKay is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Although Mr. McKay began life a poor boy and never possessed \$1 that he did not earn, he has become a man of means, and no doubt in the near future will be among the wealthy men of eastern Oregon, as he is interested in some very valuable mines, which, although they are not paying a dividend, give every promise of becoming very valuable in the near future.



JUDGE MATTHEW P. DEADY came to Oregon in 1849, since which time he has been prominently identified with the history of the State of his adoption. He has had much to do with forming the laws, and in this way has aided in shaping the destiny of the great commonwealth.

Judge Deady was born near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland. His father, Daniel Deady, was a native of Kantuck, county Cork, Ireland, where he was born on September 25, 1794. He was educated in his native land, and when a young man emigrated to the United States, locating at Baltimore, Maryland, where on June 10, 1823, he married Miss Mary Ann McSweeney, a native of Baltimore, and daughter of Mr. Paul McSweeney, who was a native of the county of Cork, her mother, Miss Chester, having been a native of England. He followed school teaching for several years after coming to the United States. They had five children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He attended his father's school until he was twelve years of age. In

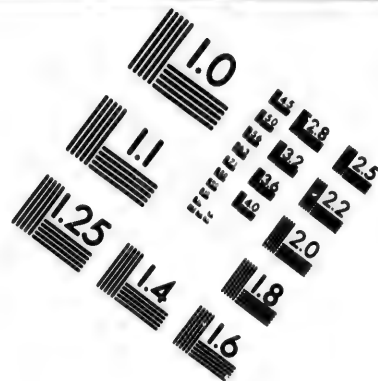
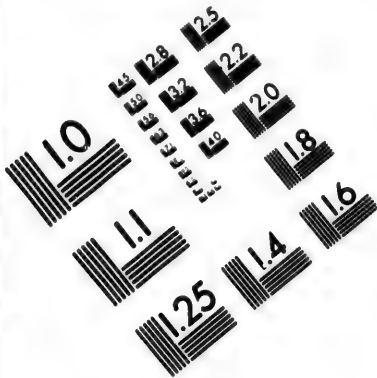
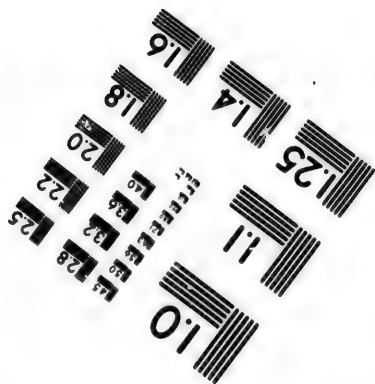
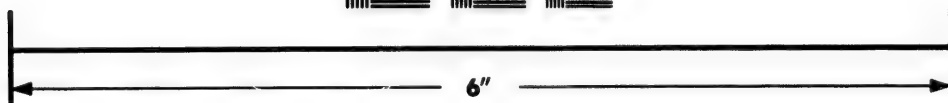
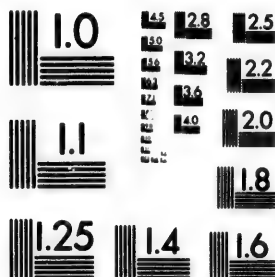


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1828, the family removed from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Virginia. Here his father taught a school called the Lancasterian Academy, and here his mother died of consumption on May 31, 1834, in the thirty-eighth year of her age. In consequence of this, the family was broken up for the time being, and he lived two years with his grandfather and uncle, working in a store in Baltimore. Later he returned with his father to Wheeling, where he spent his time at school and in a music store, until the spring of 1837, when his father bought a farm across the river, in Ohio, and removed there. Here our subject lived for four years doing his share of work, hoeing, mowing, reaping, clearing, chopping and hauling wood, making fence, plowing, threshing with the flail, milking cows, and taking care of stock. Up to this time, his reading had been considerable, and he became tired of living in the country, and on some disagreement with his father, he left home in February, 1841, and went to Barnesville, and engaged to learn the blacksmith's trade with John Kelly, an enterprising man and excellent mechanic. His wife, Mrs. Rachel Kelly, was the daughter of a Quaker, and the four years spent in the home of this excellent woman were not without profit to him. At that time there were no factory made articles in use there, and in the shop all kinds of iron work was done, such as ironing wagons and buggies, making all kinds of tools, repairing of all kinds, and horseshoeing. He made a verbal agreement to serve for four years, for which he was to be boarded and lodged with the family, and was to receive, the first year, \$36; the second year, \$48; and the third, \$60, and six months' schooling. The compensation of the last year was to be according to the progress he had made. When the time came, it was fixed at \$84, which was considered a compliment to his skill and industry. Out of his wages, he clothed himself, bought school books, and had a little spending money. In the winter of 1843, he attended the academy at Barnesville, and was complimented by his teachers on the progress he had made, and was appointed to declaim at the close of the school the extract from Wirt, "There is no excellence without great labor." At the end of the four years at the blacksmith trade, he had become an average good mechanic, and was complimented by his employer on his ability and skill; but during his attendance at the academy, his taste for intellectual pursuits was stimulated, and he at-

tended the academy another four months on his own account. The school was conducted by Nathan R. Smith, an interesting old man, the author of a grammar of the English language, and an excellent scholar. When he left school he received a certificate that he was qualified to take charge of an English school; it bears date, July 7, 1845, and is still in the Judge's possession. At the close of his term of school, he had incurred a debt of \$30, and in order to discharge the obligation he borrowed this amount from Mr. Benjamin Mackall, a merchant of Barnesville, which he gave him without a word, and which the Judge repaid within three months, from the receipts of his first school teaching, and twenty-five years afterward, the Judge remembered his kindness by sending him a copy of his Judicial Reports. From the first school that he taught, he received \$20 a month. At about the same time, he began reading law with Judge William Kennon, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, a good man and a great lawyer, now deceased. On October 26, 1874, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, before Judges Mathew, Burchard and Peter Hitchcock. He remained in St. Clairsville, in the office of Mr. Henry Kennon, Master in Chancery, until the spring of 1849, on the 17th of April of which year he started across the plains as one of the family of a gentleman of St. Clairsville, who had been appointed Indian agent for the Pacific coast, with Government transportation for himself and a family of six. But the arrangement for transportation fell through, and the Judge was thrown on his own resources, working his way to Oregon. On the morning of November 14, 1849, he got out of a canoe on the bank of the Willamette river, where the city of Portland now stands, and took a look about the place, while their Indian crew cooked their breakfast. The Judge breakfasted two miles below, at Guild's place, where he had remained all right, sleeping in a house for the first time in five months. It was the day of small things with Portland. That evening, he reached Oregon City, then the capital of the county. Here, he rested a few days, and leaving his little hair trunk, which he had gotten safely across the plains, with a few books and clothes, he started on foot for LaFayette, then a promising young town in its third year, and which was the county seat of Yam Hill county. His purse being nearly empty he made an arrangement with

Professor John E. Lyle to aid him to the close of the term of school he was teaching for a compensation sufficient to pay his board. When the term expired, he taught another term as an equal partner, and made \$75 a month, and a pleasant acquaintance with the best people of the county, and not a few boys and girls, now heads of families, speak with pleasure of having gone "to school to Judge Deady." The Judge acted as adviser and aid to the County Commissioner in setting the legal machinery of the county in motion. In March, 1850, he made his debut as a lawyer in Oregon before Judge O. C. Pratt, in three cases, a criminal action, a civil one and a suit for divorce. The court was held in a large unoccupied room in Jacob Hawn's tavern. The bench and furniture were improvised for the occasion, but the dignity and order of the court, so far as the same depended on the Judge, would not suffer from a comparison with Westminster Hall. The first \$100 he got ahead he sent back to St. Clairsville, to Henry Kennon, to discharge some pecuniary obligations he was under to him and others, who were kind enough to help him when he left there. They had heard that he had died of cholera on the plains, and had given up the amount for lost, the receipt of the remittance being the first news they had received to the contrary. At the election on the first Monday in June, 1850, he was chosen, without convention or caucus, a member of the House of Representatives from Yam Hill county, and during the summer, he took charge, for two months, of the store of his friend, Elder Glen O. Burnett, brother of Governor Burnett, of California, while he was gone to San Francisco after goods. The currency was largely gold dust. For a small sum, he took a pinch from the customer's buckskin bag of dust, while large sums were weighed out in the coffee and sugar scales, the store usually getting down weight. The Willamette valley Indians were good customers, and in dealing with them, he became somewhat proficient in the Chinook jargon, and sometimes on Sundays he attended the Campbellite meeting at the county schoolhouse. In December he went to Oregon City, to attend the session of the Legislature, where he met for the first time, Asahel Bush, then Clerk of the House; and also James W. Nesmith. With them he formed a friendship, which colored his after life, and which, indeed, had a marked influence on the current of public affairs, causing them some-

times to be called the triumvirate. Judge Deady's public career then commenced, and he has never since been out of the harness. During this session, he served on several important committees, including the judiciary, and did a large amount of work in drafting bills, writing reports and shaping legislation in the committees of the House. At the close of the session, at the request of the Secretary, General Edward Hamilton, he prepared for publication the laws then passed, also certain laws of the session of 1849, making the head and side notes thereto, the whole making a volume, which was published under the direction of the Secretary. It was the first volume of laws published in the Territory, and is sometimes called the Hamilton Code. In 1851 he was elected member of the Legislative Council; he served for two regular sessions and one special one, being President of the Council at the session of 1852-'53, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the prior one. He became a ruling spirit in the Legislature, and took an active part in all its deliberations and proceedings.

On June 24, 1852, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Henderson. She was the eldest child of Robert Henderson, a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county, who came to Oregon with his family in 1846. He was a native of Tennessee, but was raised in Kentucky, marrying Miss Rhoda Holman, of Kentucky, her ancestors being Virginians. Judge Deady has three children living: Edward Nesmith, a prominent young lawyer of Portland; Paul Robert, also a lawyer, who for some years has acted as Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court; the third son, Henderson Brooke Deady, being engaged in the study of medicine.

In the spring of 1853 Judge Deady was appointed by the President, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Oregon. He held court in the south of the three districts, twice a year in each county. There were no considerable towns, and no courts had ever been held there before. In the summer of 1853 he paid a squatter to abandon a claim on Campas Swale in the Umpqua valley, which he took under the Donation Act, moving his family there in the fall of that year. The location was beautiful, and he named it Fair Oaks. There, he lived, carrying on improvements on his property until 1860, dividing his time between holding court and laboring with his own hands. And there still may be seen the fruitful orchards and vines

which he planted and trained with his own hands during the intervals of judicial labor. He was absent at the capital, holding court about half of each year, and in so doing traveled at least 1,500 miles annually, most of which was done on horseback. He organized the courts in four of the counties of southern Oregon, opened the records, and often wrote them up during the evening. During this entire period, he never missed a court or failed to be present at the hour for opening one, and this remarkable record for inflexible punctuality was made in spite of the fact that the Indian war of 1855-'56 occurred at this time, during which he generally traveled alone all over the country, administering the laws without fear or favor, and in one instance sentenced a white ruffian to the penitentiary for the crime of killing an Indian. On one occasion, May 8, 1859, he was in Roseburg, the county seat of his (Douglas) county, holding court, when a man was arrested on a charge of assault, with intent to kill. After he had been pursued out of town and had been fired on by a disorderly crowd, calling itself a posse committee, the accused turned on his pursuers and fired his pistol, mortally wounding one of them, who was quite a prominent man, and an aspirant for the Sheriff's office. The accused was knocked down and beaten and brought up the street in front of the hotel, when it was ascertained that the wounded man was dying. Immediately a cry went up from the excited crowd, Hang him! hang him! At this moment Judge Deady came out of the hotel, where he had been with the wounded man, and asked of a friend what was up, and learned they were going to hang the man. He immediately forced his way into the center of the crowd of forty or fifty persons, where he found the prisoner on his knees, his face covered with blood, one end of a lariat around his neck and the other in the hands of a mounted man, who was passing it around the horn of his saddle, preparatory to dragging the man to death. As soon as the man saw him, he cried out, "Oh! Judge, save me! for God's sake save me!" Loosing the loop of the lariat, which was already tightening on his neck, he threw it over his head, just as the rider started on his devilish deed. Directing the crowd to stand back, he called the Sheriff to come with him, and take the prisoner to the jail, which he did. The Judge says he never knew how he got through the crowd, but a young man of about 160 pounds weight told

him afterward that he was on the outside of the ring and opposed his body to his further progress, but the Judge caught him in his arms and threw him over his head backward, when an opening was made in the crowd. This was the only case of mob violence that occurred in the district where he was then Judge.

A Convention for forming a Constitution for a State, met at Salem, August 17, 1857. Judge Deady was a member of this convention for Douglas county, and was elected President of the convention. Although in the chair he took an active part in the formation of the constitution, particularly on the Committee of the Whole and was largely instrumental in giving to the State its very comprehensive and valuable constitution. It was adopted by the people November 9, 1857, by a large vote, and in June, 1858, an election was held for the choice of a Legislature and officers of the new State. The Judges of the Supreme Court were each elected from the district in which they lived, and Judge Deady, without opposition, was elected for his district, in which he had held court for six years. On the admission of Oregon into the Union, in 1859, he was appointed United States District Judge. Upon receipt of his commission, dated March 3, 1859, he qualified, and at the same time declined the former position. In the fall of 1860, he says, "I left the dear old farm and the domestic animals, with which I was on familiar and friendly terms, the garden, the orchard and vines, on which I had labored for years, and removed to Portland, where I have ever since lived, holding the United States Courts." In 1862 he was appointed one of the Code Commissioners and prepared the Code of Civil Procedure, which was enacted by the Legislature the following September. He also prepared an Incorporation Act, which was passed as prepared, with one important addition and it has kept its place on the State book ever since. He was then asked by the Legislature to prepare a Code of Criminal Procedure and a Penal Code; he prepared these and also a Justice's Code, all of which were enacted by the Legislature in 1864, and are still in force. Later, the Legislature asked him to make a compilation of all the laws of Oregon, including the codes then in force, for publication. It was, for various reasons, a great undertaking, and required great care and discriminate judgment. The work was well done; it covered 100 pages, and placed the laws of Oregon

for the first time in convenient and accessible shape, and Deady's Codes and Compilation rank high among the productions of this kind. In 1874, in conjunction with La Fayette Lane, he made a similar compilation, and few, if any, States have had the work done at so little cost and so ably executed. Independent of his legal writings he has contributed largely to the periodicals of the day, and his public lectures and addresses (models in their way) have been approved by the best judgment at home and abroad. In 1867-68-'69 there was no Circuit Judge of the United States Courts on this coast, and Judge Deady was assigned by Mr. Justice Field to hold this Circuit Court in San Francisco, and he was thus employed three months in each of these years, and cleared the long delayed docket. While acting in that capacity, his great abilities were fully admitted by the bar of San Francisco, and they passed and provided him with resolutions of thanks and appreciation. During his judicial career, he has tried many cases of note and his decisions have been so learned and just that they have commanded the highest respect. There is not an agency of culture in the State which had not received some benefit from his direct efforts or counsels. As President of the Board of Regents of the State University of Oregon, he is the leading spirit of that institution and gives much time and labor to advance its interests. The excellent Portland Library is a child of his creation and continuing care, and through it he has done much toward developing the literary taste of this community. His selection, by Senator Stanford, as a Regent of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was a happy choice. Of all the citizens of Oregon he is most fit for the trust. His life has been a great, pure, good life, and his public work will be remembered with gratitude by the future generation of intelligent people that shall inhabit this great commonwealth, in the founding of which he has taken so prominent a part, and from whom its liberal and benign laws have largely emanated. He has made an impression on his State for good, and his name and memory will be revered by every worthy citizen of Oregon, while the world lasts and history is preserved.



P. McDANIEL, an influential resident of Cove, Oregon, was born in Benton county, Missouri, May 2, 1839, the sixth child in a family of eight children, of Enos and Clara (Jackson) McDaniel, natives of Kentucky. Mr. McDaniel, Sr., moved to Missouri at an early day and continued there his occupation of farming, later moved to Kansas, where Mrs. McDaniel died, in 1859, and Mr. McDaniel, in 1874, at the age of seventy-six. Our subject has one brother in Dallas county, Texas, one in Marion county, Oregon, one in Vallejo, California; neither is married; and he has a sister in Indian Territory and one in Missouri.

Our subject came to Oregon in 1861, having crossed the plains as a teamster, being six months making the journey. He had many unpleasant adventures with the Indians. His first location was in Portland, where he worked at a sash and door factory, at \$20 a month. Remaining there until 1863, he came to Union county and located at Cove. This place was named from a small cove that extends up into the mountain, nine miles northeast of Union, in the Grande Ronde valley, and he began work at his trade of carpenter, in 1863.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Frances J. Cowles, a very highly esteemed lady, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, born there May 4, 1843. She came first to Illinois from there to Boone county, Missouri, and in 1861 came across the plains. The company had many narrow escapes from the Indians, and the savages gave them a great deal of trouble, trying to stampede their stock. Her brother was taken sick and died on the road. Altogether it was a weary journey of six months. Her uncle stopped at Auburn, in Baker county, where he remained a short time, and in December, 1862, they came to Cove and settled on the farm where they now reside. Mrs. McDaniel was the first white woman that went on the mountains that lie just east of Cove. This is a very high peak and it has been named after her, Mount Fanny, and it can be seen many miles away. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have a very interesting family of six children, of whom we will speak. The oldest son, Samuel D., is a graduate of Scott's University, at Portland, but is now at home and has a third interest in the store with his father; Edwin B., has become a physician, attending his first lectures when but seventeen years of age, and receiving his di-

ploma, March 28, 1891, when but nineteen, he having graduated with honor at the head of his class. He is now preparing to attend the Medical Examination Board at Portland and will attend a course of lectures in Philadelphia. Caddie D., the next child, is attending the Ascension school; and Grace C., Roy C., and Birdie C. are all at home. Mr. McDaniel and his uncle, Mr. S. D. Coles, have been engaged in a general merchandise business at Cove, having now a large store and doing a business of \$25,000 a year. Mr. McDaniel has one of the finest homes in the valley, a beautiful cottage, located in a large lawn, covered with blue-grass, and surrounded with fine shade trees. In the neighborhood of Cove he owns 450 acres of fine land, having 100 acres in his farm adjoining, and where his house and store is located, and this land is worth over \$100 per acre. He is a very popular member of the Democratic party, having been nominated as Representative of his county, and will no doubt receive a great many Republican votes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cove Lodge, No. 91, also a member of the Chapter, and received a medal from his lodge for his able manner of conducting its affairs. Mr. McDaniel is a member of the Grand Lodge, has been a delegate several times and has represented it in June, 1892.



BOWEN AND SMALL, editors and proprietors of the Baker City Democrat.

Ira B. Bowen was born in Cook county, Illinois, November 28, 1858, and is the fifth child born to I. B. and Ann (Dooley) Bowen.

George B. Small was born in Colusa county, California, January 14, 1864, and was the third child of Samuel and Frances E. (Levens) Small, natives of Missouri, who moved to California in the fifties. George moved to Oregon in 1871. He received his education at La Grande University, and in 1887 he was married to Miss Nea B. Hazeltine. They have one child, Nea H. Small, born June 12, 1890.

In May, 1887, the firm of Bowen & Small was organized and bought the Baker City Daily Democrat. They were both young men, with little capital, and so were obliged to go in to debt very heavily for their paper, as they paid \$2,500 for the office and outfit. After

going into the business they soon saw that they would be compelled to put in an entire new plant, which they did at a cost of \$5,000. This increased their debt to \$7,500, but they were both young men, full of courage and ambition and willing to work. They did all the work themselves, from editor-in-chief to "printer's devil," and have consequently prospered. The leading editorial lost none of its force by being set up and run off by its author, and local bits only gained piquancy as they grew under the nimble fingers of the proprietor typesetter. As a result of this industry they are now out of debt and have a circulation of 2,000 for their weekly and 1,500 for their daily. Their office is one of the prettiest in the State of Oregon. A nine-column Cottrell power press runs off their paper, in double time, night and day. The weekly edition, called the *Bed Rock Democrat*, was one of the first papers issued in eastern Oregon, the first number being issued May 11, 1870. The firm have a file complete of the paper from its first issue to the present day, having purchased them from a gentleman, who had preserved them, at a cost of \$300. They publish the best daily and weekly east of Portland, and their circulation is larger, their advertising heavier and their politics sounder, in favor of the Democratic party, than any other daily in this part of the country. Although they are such good Democrats their paper is so newsworthy that it is taken alike by Republicans, third party and Democrats, who want fresh news, well written, as well as politics. Their own party regard it as a party organ, so well are all party measures defined and discussed. The success of this firm is due to the perseverance and thrift of the two young men who form the partnership. Their paper is the advocate of every improvement tending to benefit the city or county, and the voice of progress sounds in every line of the breezy little sheet.



CHARLE M. VAN SLYCK, a prominent druggist of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, January 11, 1862, and although young in years he is old in his profession, as he has been engaged in a pharmacy ever since old enough to enter one.

The father of our subject, Isaac N. Van Slyck, was born on the Hudson river, in New York, in

1818, and was a physician by profession and engaged in the practice of medicine in Cicero, New York, until 1859, when he removed to Wisconsin on account of his poor health, trusting that a change of climate would prove beneficial to him. In 1865 he removed from Wisconsin to New Jersey, and remained in Burlington three years, when his death occurred, resulting from consumption, with which disease he had been suffering for many years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Moss, of Perry, Livingston county, New York, born in 1829, married in 1847. Dr. and Mrs. Van Slyck had five children born to them, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. Mrs. P. E. Gerould, of Portland, Oregon, and Miss Eunisa Van Slyck, of Seattle, Washington, are the only members of this family yet living.

Mr. Van Slyck, our subject, was reared principally in New York, where he received a common-school education. Although he has never enjoyed the advantages offered by attendance upon a school of pharmacy, he is thoroughly versed in all branches of this important profession, having gained his knowledge by hard study and practical experience in the business. He was engaged in the drug business in Rixford, Pennsylvania, for three years before he came to Oregon, making the trip in 1884. After his arrival he first clerked for Mr. C. W. James, of Baker City, one of the leading druggists of the place. Mr. Van Slyck was then elected City Recorder and Police Judge, which offices he held for the space of two terms.

In October, 1887, Mr. Van Slyck was married to Miss Irene Messick, of Portland, born January 7, 1867, daughter of R. M. Messick, a native of West Virginia, who came to Oregon as a missionary for the Christian Church, being a Christian minister. He now resides in Breckenridge, Missouri. Mrs. Van Slyck is one of a family of five, namely: J. B., an attorney in Baker City; Jennie, Margaret and Mary, living in Salem, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Van Slyck have one child, Ruth, born October 19, 1888.

In the spring of 1888 he went to Placer mining in Grant county, Oregon, but after two years' residence he returned to Baker City, deciding, after looking at various locations in California and Washington, that this little city fulfilled his requirements for a location best. In 1891 he engaged in his life profession. He now carries a stock of \$7,500 worth of goods

and does a large and flourishing business, his receipts the first year amounting to \$20,000. He is a member of the Republican party, and is a member of the State Central Committee. Socially he affiliates with the K. of P.

DR. OLIVER M. DODSON, M. D., one of the excellent physicians of Baker City, Oregon, is the original of this sketch. He was born in Athens, Tennessee, December 18, 1842, was reared there and attended the common schools until he was eighteen years old, when he left school to enlist in the army, at Camp Robinson, Kentucky. The father of our subject, Oliver Dodson, was born at Cumberland Gap, on the old Cotral farm. Thence he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, becoming one of the first settlers of that place. He married a Miss Elizabeth Ely, a native of Virginia, who died in 1873, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Dodson was born in 1789, died in 1883, at the age of ninety-four years. They had been the parents of thirteen children, of whom our subject was the youngest and all of this large family lived to be grown, the youngest death occurring at the age of twenty-one, the oldest at the age of sixty.

Dr. Dodson enlisted in Company F, First Kentucky Cavalry, August 31, 1861, at Camp Dick Robinson, at Cotral farm, and served as a private until 1862, when he was promoted to be First Sergeant of his company at Strawberry plains, and further promoted to the office of First Lieutenant at the battle of Perryville. His service continued until 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Camp Nelson, Kentucky. He was then commissioned by Andrew Johnson as Major, January, 1865, and again served in the war until his discharge, July 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, being at that time in command of the regiment. Major Dodson saw hard service as the following record of battles will testify. He was engaged in the battles of Wild Cat Mountain; Paint Creek, with Garfield; Perryville; siege of Knoxville, under Burnside; Philadelphia, Tennessee, near Loudon; and in skirmishes at Bull's Gap and Strawberry Plains; and was with Sherman to the taking of Atlanta, Georgia. At the battle of Lebanon, Tennessee, his hip was broken. While fighting Morgan in that engagement his regi-

ment captured 480 of Morgan's command, was again slightly wounded near or at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, but not enough to disable him. Together with his regiment, he took part in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Alatoona, Burnt Hickory, etc., and was with General Stoneman when he surrendered at Macon, Georgia, his brigade comprising the First and Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, which cut through the enemy's lines and returned to Atlanta in perfect order.

At the close of the war the Doctor returned to his home in Athens, where he was married to Miss Lucy A. Kelly, an old schoolmate, born in Tennessee, in 1842. After marriage the Doctor and his wife remained there until 1869, when they removed to San Francisco, reaching there February 26, settling in Woodland, Yolo county, where he remained, engaged in farming for five years, and in 1873 came to Oregon, settling in Dallas, Polk county. On the 23d of February, 1874, his wife died, and he then entered the medical department of the Willamette University, at Salem, receiving the degree of M. D., June 12, 1877. He was then made Medical Surgeon at the Malheur Indian Agency, under Major W. T. Rinheart, agent, serving there one year. He then located at Prairie City, Grant county, Oregon, where he remained until August, 1882, when he went to New York and entered Bellevue hospital, and there received his degree of M. D. a second time. Coming back to Oregon he settled in Baker City, where he has followed his profession ever since. Here he organized the Joe Hooker Post, No. 20, G. A. R., serving as Commander for three years, and has served as Aid de Camp on the national staff as Junior Vice Commander of the department of Oregon.

In 1890 our subject was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, which honorable position he is still filling, having only served two years. His Senatorial district is No. 22, consisting of Baker and Malheur counties.

Dr. Dodson was married the second time, in September, 1885, to Miss Belle Gray, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Ralph M., Olive Monroe and Elizabeth June. Our subject has had his own way to make in life, eighteen silver dollars representing the sum with which he started out. He served valiantly through the war, has since educated himself, possesses two diplomas from two medical institutions, owns a nice home in the town

of Baker City, which cost him \$8,000, and enjoys an excellent practice in his profession, besides being a prominent political factor in his part of the county.



W. ROYAL, M. D., of East Portland, was born in Virginia, September 18, 1835, a son of John Royal, who was a native of the State of Maine, of English ancestry who were early settlers of the colonies. John Royal married Miss Hannah Sargent, also a native of Maine, and had six children, four of whom are living.

Dr. Royal, their third child, graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1862, and at once entered the Union army, as a surgeon, and during the whole period of the sanguinary struggle ministered to the wants of the wounded and dying. The Tenth Army Corps, with which he was connected, was a part of the Army of the Potomac, and also of the Army of the James. The Doctor's position as surgeon brought him in contact with the horrors of the great Civil war, and he did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the "boys in blue" who were wounded in defense of the Government; and the duties of the army surgeon with a heart to sympathize with the intense human suffering, were often most depressing, but the Doctor "staid" with the "boys" until he was mustered out in 1866.

After returning from the war he began his practice in Maryland, but did not like it there, and moved to Kirksville, Missouri, where he practiced several years. He was married there in 1869, and the following year removed to San Diego, California, where he practiced several years, and where two of his children were born. After six years' practice in San Diego he moved to Santa Rosa, same State; but, becoming convinced of the bright future in store for the State of Oregon and the city of Portland, he removed hither and purchased property, opened an office, built a dwelling and became identified with the interests of East Portland, where he has since resided. He has a good residence, stable and carriage, which he has built according to his own ideas. He has a large practice, and has nearly worn himself out in the profession.

He is a member of the K. of P., and P. C. of Phalanx Lodge, No. 14, of Portland, and

since coming to Portland has been Surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sumner Post, No. 12, for eight or nine years. In 1888 he was Surgeon General of the Department. He is an active member of the Oregon State Medical Association, and he is an honorary member of the Foresters.

Before the war the Doctor was a Douglas Democrat in his political sympathies, but since then has voted with the Republicans.

March 13, 1869, is the date of the Doctor's marriage to Miss Helen A. Eddy, a native of Michigan, and they have had four children. The two younger were born here in Oregon.



ROSS MERRICK, a prosperous and esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, who has contributed his share toward the development and up-building of the great commonwealth, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 22, 1825. His parents were David and Mercy (Williams) Merrick, both natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, four daughters and six sons, the subject of our sketch being the seventh in order of birth.

He was raised on his father's farm in Ohio, and attended the district school in winter. He there learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and, when twenty years of age, moved to Illinois, which was then a new and but slightly settled country. From there he went to Iowa, where he worked for four years on the Mississippi river.

On January 22, 1850, he was married, in Iowa, to Miss Jane Brown, a highly esteemed lady and a native of the State of Ohio. She was a daughter of Mr. David Brown, a well-known and prosperous resident of Iowa, and a native of Belfast, Ireland.

In 1852 Mr. Merrick and his young wife crossed the plains to Oregon. Their journey was safe and uneventful, and they arrived in Portland on October 4, of that year. The brush had been cut out of some of the streets, where the stumps were still remaining. There was but little employment to be found there, except cutting saw-logs, and Mr. Merrick went to Milwaukee in search of work, there being more doing in the latter place at that time. He worked for several years in the mill and lumber business, and afterward was engaged with Mr. Lewellan in the nursery business, in which he

was for six years a partner. He also worked some at his trade in Milwaukee. In 1862 he mined for a few months in Idaho and Montana, and while in the mines averaged from \$15 to \$30 and as high as \$40 a day. In 1871 he moved to Portland, where he worked as a millwright and in house-building until 1876. In 1877 he moved to East Portland, where he purchased lots on the corner of 1 and Fifteenth streets, on which he erected his present comfortable home, where he and his faithful wife still continue to reside, in the enjoyment of good health and a reasonable amount of the necessities required, and is the recipient of the universal esteem of their neighbors and community.

Mr. Merrick is no longer engaged in business pursuits, but, aside from speculating in city property, lives on the interest of his money, which he loans, and which he accumulated by industry and economy of former years.

In 1858, when the movement was organized which culminated in the Republican party, he became an earnest advocate of its principles, with which party he has since consistently remained, and of the record of which he justly feels proud. His constituents at once signaled their good judgment and his worth when they elected him to the office of Marshal of East Portland, in which capacity he served satisfactorily for three years. He also served for four years as a member of the City Council, where he displayed his customary ability and integrity.

He has been a Master Mason for thirty-three years, and is a worthy member of the Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, which was the first lodge to be formed in the State. At this time he is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 48.

Thus has the magnificent State of Oregon rewarded one who exhibited his faith in her boundless resources, who by persistent effort wrenched from her industries the just reward of intelligence and industry.



COLONEL JOHN McCRAKEN, who has been a resident of the State of Oregon since November, 1850, is a native of England, born in the city of London, July 11, 1826. His father, John McCracken, Sr., was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but was born of Scotch parents. He emigrated to the United States in 1832, accompanied by his wife and six children. The

mother died in 1836, and he died the following year; but two of the children survive. Our subject then went to live with Gilbert Emmons, a farmer in East Haddam, Connecticut, who treated him with great kindness and consideration. Mr. Emmons had sons who were merchants in Rhode Island, and they employed their father's protégé from the time he was sixteen until he had reached his nineteenth year. He then returned to New York and worked with an older brother until his twenty-third year. At this age he came to California and engaged in business in Stockton; the firm was Underhill & McCracken. Learning of the large Government land donations in Oregon, Colonel McCracken came to the State and located at Oregon City, where he purchased an interest in the Island Mills, both flour and sawmills. General Joseph Lane and his son were partners in the business. In the fall of 1852, they had quantities of wheat for which they paid \$5 a bushel; a freshet came which wrecked this property, necessitating an immense outlay of money. When the mills were in repair and ready for grinding, flour had dropped from \$40 a barrel to \$10 and \$12. The Lanes sold their interest, and Colonel McCracken was obliged to relinquish his share for indebtedness, and begin his career in the commercial world anew.

In the winter of 1853-'54 he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and went to Salem to live. The following year President Buchanan appointed him United States Marshal. In the Indian war of 1855-'56 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General by Governor Curry, receiving at the same time the rank of Colonel. He served in that capacity two years. In 1857 he engaged in the produce commission business in Portland, Mr. Richards, an old schoolmate, being his partner; the latter made San Francisco his headquarters, and Colonel McCracken managed the business at Portland. They conducted a very profitable establishment until 1865, when Mr. Richards was lost off the coast at Crescent City. The firm then became McCracken, Merrill & Co., and this firm exported the first two ship-loads of flour from this port, one to England and one to Australia. In 1870 they dissolved partnership, and Colonel McCracken continued the business alone. In 1874-'75 he had several cargoes of wheat afloat, and when the Turko-Russian war terminated wheat went down with a crash. The same year he lost very heavily on wool, the market being greatly

depressed by the labor riots in Pittsburg. From the fall of 1882 until the fall of 1884, he was in the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Mason, and carried on the trade alone until 1888. He then sold out and made arrangements with the Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company to handle the product of their works in Portland. He and his two sons are now doing a large and successful business, handling quantities of building material. The firm is J. McCracken & Co., James and Henry being the partners.

The Colonel was married in Oregon, in 1857, to Miss Ada Pambrun, a native of this State and a daughter of Alexander Pambrun, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Walla Walla. They have had born to them five children, who are living: Henry E.; James R.; John F.; Ada M., the wife of Charles B. Hurley, of Tacoma; and Robert G. The third son is in business at Sacramento, and the two oldest sons are married and reside in Portland. Colonel McCracken is a Mason, and is devoted to the order. He has been Master of his lodge, High Priest of his chapter, and Commander of his commandery. He was Inspector-General of the Thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite. Until the breaking out of the Civil war he was a Democrat in his political views, but since that time he has affiliated with the Republican party. During the great strife his heart was with the old flag and the Government of the Union. He has always been interested in the growth and prosperity of the State, and takes a just pride in the place she has won among the sister States of this Union.

HON. SEBASTIAN C. ADAMS, an honored pioneer of Oregon, was born July 28, 1825, near Sandusky, Huron county, Ohio. His father, Captain Sebastian Adams, was a native of Salisbury, Vermont, was the owner of several vessels, sailed on the lakes, meeting with many thrilling adventures, and engaged in the war of 1812. He was a man of great nerve and courage. He married Eunice Harmon, a native of Rutland, Vermont, and had eight children, three sons and five daughters, five of whom are living.

Mr Adams, our subject, the youngest son in the above family, moved to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1837, and received his education in Knox College there, famous for the thorough disci-

pline of its teachers. After quitting that institution he began teaching, and so conspicuous was his faculty of imparting instruction that his services were always in demand. His father died in 1847, and in 1850 he came overland to California, losing everything he had on the journey and suffering with starvation, so that on reaching his destination he was reduced to a skeleton and actually lost consciousness; he could have suffered no more, consciously, had he actually died. He remained forty days in California, to recuperate, and then sailed on the bark Ann Smith, for Portland, Oregon, arriving September 13, 1850. He went to his brother, W. L. Adams, in Yam Hill county, and took from the grant a section of land under the donation law, and wrote for his mother and sisters to come to Oregon, which they did in 1852, with the older son, Oliver.

Mr. Adams lived four years on his lands and taught school in a small rush shanty. Later he removed to McMinnville, and became the founder of the town and the college, building the first house in the place. He obtained the land for the college and erected the building, and in 1856 took charge of the school, teaching two years. Among his pupils were a number of young men who have since become eminent in the State and county, as chief justices, governors of States, and members of Congress. This college Mr. Adams presented to the Baptists.

In 1862 Mr. Adams was elected County Clerk of Yam Hill county; and such was his popularity, owing to his efficiency and accommodating manner, that he was thrice re-elected to that office. Then, against his protest, he was nominated by nearly a unanimous vote as a candidate for State Senator. He was elected, and for four years represented his fellow citizens of Yam Hill county in the State Senate. At the close of his term, for health and rest, he spent the winter in San Jose, California. In 1869 he settled in Salem, Oregon, built a nice residence and lived there for thirteen years.

For twenty-five years he was an efficient and highly acceptable Christian minister, connected with the Christian Church of Salem, which was largely built up by his preaching and ministrations, and his society has been noted for its broadness and Christian intelligence. But in later years his liberal spirit has led him on into rationalism and entirely out of the Christian theological traces, but of course not away from

its morals and refinement. He is a thoroughly good man, with broad and enlightened views.

During his teaching experience he became thoroughly impressed with the idea of the need of an improvement in the method of teaching history, which led, after much study, to his becoming the author of a very valuable work known as "Adams' Illustrated Map of History." He went to Cincinnati in 1871, and, after the publication of the map, spent six years traveling and selling it, and it was received with the highest favor by scholars in all parts of the world; it proved a great success. It was exhibited at the Centennial, and while there Mr. Adams met prominent people from all parts of the world. His map attracted much attention and met with large sales, and it has been highly commended by the prominent educators and scholars of the United States.

Mr. Adams is a pioneer who came to Oregon with the intention of lending his aid in opening up the country and advocating its educational interests; and it has been his good fortune to live to witness this wilderness "blossom as the rose." He has now retired from active business, and resides with his wife in a beautiful home they have just had built, fronting the courthouse grounds in Salem.

February 5, 1851, is the date of Mr. Adams' marriage to Miss Martha E. McBride, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and the daughter of Dr. James McBride, a gentleman of talent and ability, who was minister to Hawaii or Sandwich Islands, during President Lincoln's administration. By this marriage there were four children, of whom two are living. The daughter Emma is now the wife of Major Williams of Salem, and the son Loring K., is a practicing lawyer at Hillsboro. Mrs. Adams died in 1882, and Mr. Adams was again married in March, 1884, to Miss Martha F. Rayl, a lady of fine literary attainments, who died December 8, 1888. Mr. Adams married his present wife June 12, 1890. She was Mrs. Sarah Babcock, a native of Jefferson county, New York, and the daughter of Daniel B. Baker.

 OLIVER RALSTON, of La Grande, Union county, Oregon, born in Brown county, Ohio, August 17, 1840, son of Robert and Rachel (Drake) Ralston, both natives of Pennsylvania, removed with his mother to In-

diana when he was but eight years old, his father having been drowned two years previously. The mother died in the year 1876. Oliver was the youngest of six children, and is the only one now living. He received an ordinary education in the public schools of Indiana, and, after that, was put to the trade of a carpenter, an occupation he followed for a great many years.

With patriotic zeal he obeyed President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, and in April, 1865, enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, Colonel Straight's regiment, and served out his full term of three months; then re-enlisted in Company B, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Our subject was in a great many battles and skirmishes, of which the following are the principal: Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Philippi, Mill Springs (where Zollicoffer was killed), Laurel Hill, Cheat River, Franklin, in none of which was he wounded, but was captured by John A. Morgan and made his escape after three weeks. After the war he was discharged as Duty Sergeant, returned home and resumed the trade he had laid down four years before.

Our subject was married in 1870, to Miss Eliza Slack, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Ohio, and afterward removing to Indiana. Mr. Ralston came with his family to Oregon in 1878, and settled at Coos Bay, Coos county, and followed his trade of carpenter and builder for six years; then went to Pendleton and engaged in the grocery business for more than two years, sold out, and began a furniture and undertaking business at La Grande, which he still follows. He carries a very large stock, valued at about \$11,000, and his annual sales amount to \$20,000, and has been very successful in his business. He owns the store, which is located in the heart of the business district, and is a handsome two-story brick; also other business property and four residences, he living in a good residence district. The assessed valuation of his real property is \$22,000, besides his merchandise.

Mr. Ralston is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Oliver P. Morton Post, G. A. R. (is its Junior Vice-Commander); was member of the City Council of Coos Bay for several years, and also at La Grande; and is a straight-out Republican. He has a happy home, the younger daughter, Daisy, living at home with her parents. Alice, the elder, is the wife of W. H. Garland, living at La Grande. Happy in his wife and two children, respected by

all who know him, Mr. Ralston is a very fortunate man, indeed.

TERRAL M. COFFEY, one of the pioneers of the Pacific coast, was born at Booneville, Cooper county, Missouri, March 15, 1831. His father, Joel Coffey, was a native of Tennessee, who married Sarah Mackey, also a native of Tennessee. After their marriage they came to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1830, settled on a farm and lived there until 1852, when the father died, in 1885, in Umatilla county, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died in 1850, aged fifty-two years. Ten children were born to this family, of whom our subject and a twin brother were the youngest, but only four of the family are now living. The two sisters are Mary L. Abbott and E. A. Van Vleet, both living in Portland, and the brother, A. L., is the County Surveyor of Adams county, Washington, and living at Ritzville.

Our subject resided with his father, assisting on the farm until he was of age, during which time he acquired a good common education at the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1852 the brothers and sisters and father bought a team together, and started across the plains for Oregon with five yoke of oxen, making the journey in five months. Their first settlement was at Vancouver, Washington, where our subject received his first job in the new country, that of digging potatoes for General Grath, and had no difficulty in obtaining work. He saved his money and soon was able to purchase timber land on the Columbia river, and at one time owned 800 acres of timber, which he sold to a milling company. In 1870 he came to Umatilla county, Oregon, and remained ten years, purchasing a piece of land on which he carried on farming. He now has over 1,999 acres of farming land, over 600 of which is in a fine state of cultivation, the remainder being in grass for large herds of sheep. On his farm he raises wheat principally, and has had as large a crop as 10,000 bushels one year, for which he received \$5,000.

Until he was forty-five years of age he remained single, when, in 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Patterson, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1862, daughter of James and Mary E. Patterson, now

residing near Dayton, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have had five children born to them, only three of whom are now living, namely: James Herbert, Octavia E. and an infant. Those who died are: Terral Lewis, the eldest, died in 1878, aged seven months. Our subject started in life as a poor boy, but, notwithstanding several misfortunes that have overtaken him he has accumulated a large fortune. Beside, his large tract of land he owns his residence in Pendleton, another residence in the same town and several business lots in the main portion of the place, these yield him a good income. He also owns forty other lots in Pendleton, not improved. Our subject was in the Indian war in 1855, under Major Rains and Lieutenant Phil Sheridan. He enlisted in the regular United States army, but after the treaty with the Indians they were mustered out by order of General Wool. In politics our subject is a member of the People's party, strongly adhering to the platform of that party.

THOMAS H. PARROTT, the eminent musician and teacher, who made his advent in Oregon, April 1, 1857, arriving in Portland, was born in Kent county, England, October 17, 1836. His parents, Samuel and Mariah (Everest) Parrott, were both natives of England and of English descent, his mother's family being notable musicians. In 1854, his parents and seven of their children emigrated to Oregon.

The subject of our sketch remained two years longer in England, completing his apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade. He then followed the family to this State, where he worked for some time at his trade. He came to East Portland in 1862, when there were but three houses in the place. He then purchased a lot on the corner of Fourth and H streets, for \$40, on which he erected his house and music store, where he has resided for thirty years, the property being now, in 1892, valued at \$10,000.

His service as a musician became so greatly in demand that he finally gave it his entire attention, and has acted as musician for balls in several Territories and taught music for nearly thirty years.

June 8, 1861, he married Miss Eliza A. Rhodes, a highly esteemed lady, and a native of Illinois, who is a daughter of Mr. A. Rhodes, a

widely and favorably known Oregon pioneer of 1845. They have eight children, the eldest of whom was born in Yam Hill county, and all the others in East Portland. They are, Samuel H., Armond G., Thomas W., Walter Edward, George Clarence, Jennie L., Archie R. and Richard L. They have all been given a thorough musical education under the personal instruction of their father, and the older sons are now among the finest musicians in the city, making that their business. Two of the boys, Tom and Walter, are great ball players. Walter is playing and hired for three years at Chicago, in the National League.

The subject of our sketch can play on any instrument in a brass band and has made the teaching of those instruments a specialty,—with violin, piano and organ. In 1889, he erected and opened his music store in East Portland, where he is handling all kinds of musical instruments, including several of the best made pianos and cabinet organs. He also keeps sheet music and instruction books, having the principal establishment of the kind in East Portland.

Besides his city property, Mr. Parrott has two farms in Yam Hill county, which he has rented.

Politically, he is independent, voting for the man who, in his opinion, is the best calculated to fill the office with ability and integrity.

He is a charter member of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, Red Men.

His principal delight is in music, in which he excels, his ability in that direction being allied rather to genius than to talent, and which he inherits from his mother and her family, which numbers some notable musical artists. Besides he is a great sportsman, and many are the deer, bear, ducks and geese he has brought down with the gun. It does him good yet to entertain his friends as they call and spend a few hours, in rehearsing his exploits and hairbreadth escapes. He is now fifty-six years of age, and is able to, and does, bag as much game as any of the sportsmen in the vicinity where he resides.

ROBERT EAKIN, one of the public-spirited citizens of Union, was born in Kane county, Illinois, March 15, 1848. His father, S. B. Eakin, was a native of Ireland and came to America when he was twenty-one

years of age, locating in Kane county, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Catherine McEldoney, also a native of Ireland, who came to America with her parents when a small child and settled in Illinois. Mr. Eakin was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1866 Mr. Eakin and his family crossed the plains to Oregon, making the trip in just four months. Their first location was in Eugene City, where Mrs. Eakin died, shortly after their arrival in their new Western home, aged forty-three years. Her husband, however survived her until, March, 1892, aged seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin had eleven children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Robert, subject; Stewart B. Eakin, Jr., Mrs. Jennie Hanna, Herbert, Mrs. Katie W. Queen, James A. and Walter T.

Our subject was the third in the family and after their arrival in the new country he did not have much chance to attend school, but as he had a thirst for a better knowledge of the literature of the world, against the wishes of his father he entered the Willamette University at Salem, not knowing where the means were to come from to complete his education, but as time went on he obtained the necessary means by sawing wood at odd intervals until he was qualified to teach, after which he alternated between teaching and being taught until he completed a four years course, graduating from the university, in 1873. Mr. Eakin then chose the profession of law for his occupation and studied under George D. Dorris of Eugene City for two years, after which he was admitted to the bar, in 1874, with the right to practice in all the higher courts in the State. In 1875, Mr. Eakin came to Union, Union county, where he established an office and has since successfully followed his profession. He has been honored with the nomination, by the Republican party, for several responsible positions in his county and district, among which are, District Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, but as the county was largely Democratic he was defeated.

In June, 1876, Mr. Eakin and Miss Mary Walker, of Eugene City, were married. Mrs. Eakin was born in Missouri, in 1856, and was brought to Oregon when but two years old, by her parents, M. E. and Rebecca Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin have three children, namely: George B., Robert Stowell and Ethel, who died in 1878, aged one year. Although Mr. Eakin experienced some difficulty in obtaining a start in life he has been very successful in all his

practice and has lived to see prosperity smiling in his face. In addition to his other interests Mr. Eakin is the owner of 400 acres of good land and a comfortable city residence, also some business property, on which his office is located. He also owns other valuable property in the city of Union. Mr. Eakin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Grande Ronde Lodge, No. 56, of Union, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Eakin are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are always ready and willing to assist in any charity of the church, or in any way aid in benefiting the human race or improve the prosperity of the town.



PORTER ALEXANDER CONDE, the popular and efficient Sheriff of Baker county, Oregon, was born in Rotterdam, New York, November 12, 1852, son of J. J. Conde, who moved to Illinois, in 1854, when our subject was but two years old. J. J. Conde was born in New York, in 1826, and was married to Miss Philetta Ketchum, also a native of New York, who died when our subject was thirteen years of age. Mr. Conde was a farmer and reared his boys to farm life. One of his sons, C. K. Conde, resides in Nebraska.

Our subject received his education in the old red schoolhouse in Shabbona, DeKalb county, Illinois. In 1880, at the time of the great excitement over the discovery of the mines in Leadville, our subject caught the fever and went to Leadville. He had a few hundred dollars and upon his arrival he went prospecting. After spending all his money, without having any success in his mining, he went to Denver and engaged in work in the shops of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and worked there until 1883, when he crossed the Rocky mountains and landed in Baker City. Mr. Conde hired out in a livery and transfer stable, upon arrival in the city and remained there until he had sufficient money to buy out the transfer line, which he operated until June, 1890, when he was elected Sheriff, on the Democratic ticket. He had been nominated in the spring of that year, and when he received the appointment he sold his truck business so as to be free to devote his time and attention to the duties of his office. This position he has been filling ever since to the entire satisfaction of the en-

ture community. In the spring of 1892 he received his second nomination and was reelected.

September 12, 1891, Mr. Conde married Mrs. Nettie McClure, daughter of Hon. A. A. Smith of Leadville, of which place Mrs. Conde is a native. Mrs. Conde was the widow of William McClure, by whom she had one child, little Bessie McClure, now three years old. By the present marriage there is one child, Jessie.

When our subject landed in Oregon he was without money, but by his application he has acquired some property. He now owns his residence, in which he makes his home, other property in Baker City and some very valuable property in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Conde is a member of the K. of P. Lodge, of which he is Past Grand Chancellor Commander; he is also a member of the B. P. O. E. He and his estimable wife are worthy citizens and are highly respected throughout the county.

JOHAN S. ELLIOTT, one of the prominent pioneers of Oregon, was the son of John M. and Lucy H. (Bryarly) Elliott, and was born in Warren county, Virginia, October 19, 1836. He attended the common schools of Virginia, and at the age of twenty years came to Missouri, making the trip alone, as his parents had died when he was quite young. He remained one year with his brother, but in 1855 his adventuresome spirit led him to Texas, where he remained two years with an uncle, then returned to Missouri, and in 1859 started for Denver with five teams loaded with groceries. He remained in Colorado until 1862, after disposing of his goods, and then started for the sweetwater mines in Idaho; but hearing of the discovery of a mine in Baker county, Oregon, near Auburn, he kept on until he reached Auburn. After arriving in Oregon he engaged in farming in Powder valley. After remaining on the ranch for a short time he commenced freighting from the Columbia river to the mines in Idaho and Baker county mines, meeting with moderate success. His next venture was in cattle, buying and driving them East, where he sold them. He then went into business for Dowling Bros., and brought cattle from Texas North, selling them at some profit. In 1882 he came to Union county, Oregon, went into the livery business, continued in that for eight years, and in 1889 received the nomination for

County Recorder, to which office he was elected. He still holds the position, being a candidate for the same position and re-elected in 1892. Our subject was married in 1886, to Mrs. Jennie Harris, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon with her parents when very young. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have no children. Mr. Elliott owns his residence in Union, but has disposed of his other pieces of property. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott occupy a high position in the esteem and regard of their fellow-townsmen.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, one of the pioneers of 1857, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, March 16, 1833. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of seventeen he had completed his education in the common schools, and then set sail for America, where he intended to put to account the knowledge he had acquired. Mr. Campbell landed in New York city in 1850, with a capital of \$50. This boy of seventeen showed that he was a good man of business, by starting to work immediately. He first purchased a pack of linen goods, and tramped the country, selling them from door to door, and followed this business for six months. He then shipped on board a vessel and remained another six months, but, tiring of sea life, he made his way to Norwalk, Connecticut, and hired out to a farmer and nurseryman, where he remained until 1857, when he joined the westward-tending tide and crossed the Isthmus to California, making the trip from the Isthmus to San Francisco in twenty-five days. After arrival in California he spent the first three or four months in mining for himself, in El Dorado county. In 1865 he resolved to cross to Idaho, and went to prospecting and mining in that State, and was quite successful in all his mining ventures, both in this State and California. He then hired out, at five or six dollars per day, to work the mines, and stayed there until 1871, when he left the West and visited the various cities of the East, New York city, Boston and others, and finally returned to his native country and paid his parents a visit, but only remained a year, for he had so accustomed himself to the wild western life that it was impossible to settle down to the quiet life enjoyed by his parents, so he set sail for America the second time. As soon as he landed in New York city he pressed on to his

home in Idaho, arriving there in 1873. He was elected to the fifth and sixth sessions of the Legislature at Boise City, Idaho. After the expiration of his term of office he again went into the mines in Idaho.

In 1874 he came to Baker City, Oregon, and engaged in the pursuit of his lifetime, mining, and followed that until 1880, when he engaged in the grocery business in Baker City, in which he is still engaged. In 1884 he was elected County Treasurer, and served two years, and in 1890 he was elected County Judge. He has only, at this time, served two years of his four years' term.

Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Anna Carroll, October 4, 1876. She was born in Ireland, May 20, 1843, and came to America in 1859.

Since Mr. Campbell's landing in New York so many years ago, he has experienced many changes. He has made and lost sums of money greater than he had ever heard of in those boyish days, and has crossed the ocean twice since that time. In spite of all his unsuccessful mining speculations, he has a good store that yields him a handsome income.

JOHN D. BOWER, one of the leading business men of Weston, was born near Niagara Falls, New York, March 2, 1861. His father, Joseph, was a native of England, who emigrated to Canada and was there married to Miss Eliza Kuith, who was also a native of England, coming to Canada at the same time as did Mr. Bower. After marriage they moved to the State of New York, from there to Pennsylvania in 1866, and in that State, in 1888, Mrs. Bower died. After this affliction Mr. Bower went back to Canada, and resided with his daughter until his death, which occurred in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Bower had had fourteen children, of whom our subject was the youngest.

John D. attended the common schools in Pennsylvania, but finished his education at the State Normal Institute at Geneva, Ohio. For a period of six years he engaged in the hotel business in Geneva, then removed to Dakota, and after buying 480 acres of land, engaged in farming for the next seven years, but then sold out and settled in Tacoma, Washington. For two years he engaged here in a sash and door

factory, then came to eastern Oregon, settling in Weston, Umatilla county, and engaged in the hotel business. He took charge of the Marshall House in 1891, where he has since resided, making a success of his new enterprise. He is a good hotel man, understanding the business thoroughly, and only being satisfied with conducting a first-class house.

Mr. Bower was married April 7, 1887, to Miss Mary E. Turner, daughter of Allen and Laura (Boyd) Turner, natives of Illinois. Mr. Turner died when Mrs. Bower was but three years of age, hence she knows but little of his history. Her mother married a second time, and is now living in Dakota. Mrs. Bower is the only child of the first marriage of her mother. Mr. Bower is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, Clerk of Camp No. 112, of Weston. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Bower is principally a self-made man, having not only secured his education by his own efforts, but a competency also by his own industry and hard work.

JUDGE LEWIS L. McARTHUR has resided in Oregon for twenty-eight years, and is widely known as a prominent member of the bar. He was born in Virginia March 18, 1843, a son of William P. and Mary S. (Young) McArthur, natives of Missouri and Maryland respectively; the father was born in 1814, and descended from Scotch ancestors who came to this country before the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Missouri, having moved there early in the present century; his maternal grandfather was Commodore John J. Young, United States Navy. Lieutenant William P. McArthur came to California in 1849, and took charge of the United States coast survey on board the United States schooner Thomas Ewing; he made the first United States coast survey from Monterey to the straits of Juan de Fuca. On his way East he died, December 23, 1850, at Panama.

Judge McArthur was educated in the schools of Maryland and in the Moravian Seminary, Pennsylvania, finishing his literary studies at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He began to read law in Washington, District of Columbia, but later went to York, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar March 18, 1864; there he began his legal work, but, meeting with little

success, he determined to try his fortunes in the West. He arrived in Portland, Oregon, in November, 1864, and tarried there a few weeks, making observations of the methods of work in court and legal procedure. He then went east of the mountains, and established himself at Umatilla, where he remained three years. He became Recorder of Umatilla county and edited the Index, a Democratic paper; he also assisted in the editorship of the Columbia Press. From this place he removed to Auburn, Baker county, where he practiced his profession and engaged in mining; in this latter industry he met with reasonable success. While a resident of Auburn he was elected County Judge, and the county seat was removed to Baker City, where he also took up his residence. In this place, in 1870, in connection with M. D. Abbott, he established the Bed Rock Democrat. The same year he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and upon taking the oath of office he severed his connection with the paper. He was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1880, serving continuously for twelve years. In 1882 he resigned the office and resumed his legal practice in the Dalles. While there he was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884, being chairman of the Oregon delegation. It was through his efforts that the passage of a resolution was secured, allowing delegates from the Territories the right to vote. He was a member of the committee that notified Mr. Cleveland of his nomination; took an active part in the campaign, and had the gratification of witnessing the inaugural ceremonies at Washington when Grover Cleveland took the oath of office as president of the United States.

In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, an office he held four years. Since that time he has been connected with the law firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, one of the strongest partnerships in the State. Judge McArthur resides in Portland; he has taken a deep interest in educational movements, and has been regent of the University of Oregon for sixteen years; he has been lecturer on Pleading and Practice in this institution for a number of years.

On the 10th day of June, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet K. Nesmith, a native of Polk county, Oregon, and a daughter of Hon. James W. Nesmith, a noted pioneer of this State. They are the parents of two chil-

dren, born at the the Dalles: Clifton Nesmith and Lewis Ankeny. The Judge is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. He owns a modest residence in Portland, where he is surrounded with every comfort of life. In professional circles he is regarded as one of the most able judges of the State, and has the entire confidence of bench and bar.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of California was organized in Sacramento, California, in 1868, when steps were taken to conserve the interests of the Pacific coast by starting various financial, manufacturing and transportation enterprises. Many of the leading capitalists and business men were active in this movement, among others, Senator Leland Stanford, and it was largely through his influence that the company was formed. He was made its first president and holds the first policy written by the company, in amount \$10,000. The company was organized under the constitution of the State of California and under its statute laws, which give the fullest security to the policy holder and which is so formed as to preclude the possibility of loss. The constitution of the State provides that the stockholders shall be individually and personally liable for all the obligations of the company and for the action of the company's officers. The Portland branch of the company was established in 1871, and Rev. Donald Ross represented the company until 1888, when Mr. Edward C. Frost was made general agent, and later, in 1892, manager of the company. Mr. Frost is a native of Faversham, England, born on the 21st of June, 1852. He was educated at Maidstone, Kent county, and came to Bangor, Maine, in 1871. He was with the hardware firm of N. H. Brogg & Sons for eleven years, but left them in 1882 to accept the position of general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city for one year, and then was called to this coast to take charge of the work in the Pacific northwest, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. This position he accepted, and was also made chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northwest. He has, during his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, organized a large number of associations in the States of Oregon

and Washington, and has been chairman of the Executive Committee since its organization in 1884. In 1888 he resigned the general secretaryship of the Portland Association, and took his present position of general agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for Oregon, to which one year later was added the State of Washington. The Company has grown under the new management, and the success of the Portland branch of the business has been most flattering. Mr. Frost is a good business man, and one of high moral integrity. He stands very high in the esteem of the business men of the northwest coast.

TOM P. RANDALL, one of the most energetic and prosperous business men of Oregon City, was born in Clackamas county, November 22, 1863, and is the son of Judge Noble W. Randall, an honored pioneer of Oregon (see sketch of his life in this book). The subject of this sketch was the seventh child, and was raised and educated in Oregon City, graduating later at the business college in Portland.

Soon after this he began to handle real estate on his own account in a small way. His ventures proving successful, he tried larger deals, which were also eminently successful, and finally platted two additions to the city of Oregon City, one on the Mt. Pleasant tract, and the other, a tract of sixty-three acres, called the Bolton tract, both of which were desirable, and increased rapidly in value, netting Mr. Randall a fair sum of money. He has since then made various paying investments, among others being a stockholder in the Oregon City Transportation Company, one of the most prosperous enterprises in this vicinity. This company have built two steamboats, the Altona and Ramona, which are making six trips a day between Portland and Oregon City, carrying freight and passengers, and are doing a thriving business.

Mr. Randall has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Board of Trade and President of the City Council, and is First Lieutenant of Company F, N. G. O., State Militia.

He takes great interest in the welfare of the city in which he was raised, and in the welfare of his native State, being deservedly proud of both, and would go to any laudable length to advance their prosperity. With such ardent

champions it ceases to be a matter of wonderment that Oregon should have made such magnificent strides in commerce and the arts, now proudly holding her position in the vanguard of the glorious Sisterhood of States.

JOHAN L. CURTIS, an honored and revered pioneer of Oregon, was born on Lake Champlain in 1833. His father, John W. Curtis, was a native of Massachusetts, who married Lucy Caton.

Our subject was reared in Massachusetts until he was fourteen years of age, but received his academic education in Connecticut in 1847, and in 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining, and remained until 1863, when he came to Oregon and settled at La Grande, where he has resided ever since. His first act upon reaching this State was to start a pack team to the mines in Idaho and engaged in running them until 1865, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Union county, and was afterwards elected to the office of Sheriff. He has served two years as Deputy County Clerk and has been County Surveyor, and June 6, 1892, was elected to fill another term of that office. He has proved himself a good, efficient official.

Mr. Curtis was married February 22, 1867, to Miss Almira J. Wells, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon in 1863. Four bright children have been added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, namely: Willie W., Jasmine, Arthur McArthur, and Elmer Scott.

This interesting family reside in a home in the old town of La Grande. Mr. Curtis is a member of A. F. and A. M., and in politics he is a member of the Democratic party.

JEROME T. BOLLES, the popular and efficient Sheriff of Union county, Oregon, was born in Chippewa county, Wisconsin, December 25, 1852. He was the oldest of a family of four children born to Charles and Martha (Anderson) Bolles, natives of New York and Sweden, respectfully.

Our subject came West when he was only nineteen years of age, and lived in Washington Territory for three years. During his residence

there he worked on a farm, and at the expiration of the three years he went to Idaho and engaged in the mining camps there and in the Nevada mines, in all spending about twelve years in the mines of those two States. In 1885 he went to Oregon and stopped at Cornucopia, and engaged there in the mines until 1890, when he was elected Sheriff of Union county on the Democratic ticket, and in the spring of 1892 he was re-elected to the same office on the same ticket. The local press testify to his great popularity.

Mr. Bolles was married in 1887, to Miss Florence Boyer, a native of Tennessee, and they have one child, Virgie Bolles, three years old. Mr. Bolles is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he is a prominent member. The Sheriff is interest in several paying mines of Union county, and is a highly respected citizen of Union.

HON. C. H. FINN.—La Grande's first Mayor, Hon. C. H. Finn was born in New York, in 1850, of one of the oldest families of that State, his grandfather being a leading member of its Legislature in 1800. He was a member of the law class of 1877 of the University of Iowa, and has since practiced the profession of law.

For the past decade Mr. Finn has been a resident of Oregon, and has been a prominent and leading member of the State bar, where he is well and favorably known, both as a man and attorney. The people of La Grande appreciate his noble qualities, as is testified by the fact of his election for three successive terms as Mayor of the city. His last term expired in the spring of 1892. Under his administration the city's principal improvements were made, his energy and progressiveness promoting as well as prompting every enterprise for the municipal welfare. As the Chief Executive of the city he had the distinguished honor of welcoming President Harrison on his visit in May, 1891. Mr. Finn was the Republican candidate for District Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District at the election of June, 1892, but, although running far in advance of his ticket, was defeated by the overwhelming Democratic plurality of that year.

In private as well as public life Mr. Finn is a good citizen, and fills every relation of life in an upright manner, so as to command the con-

fidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him.

JOHN PERRY WARD, a pioneer of the Pacific coast and a well known citizen of Portland, was born in Washington county, Rhode Island, June 30, 1833. His father, Samuel Ward, was a native of the same State, and of English ancestry, which can be traced back in a direct line to John Ward, one of Cromwell's captains who emigrated from Gloucester, England, after the accession of King Charles II, and settled at Newport, Rhode Island. The son, Thomas, had preceded his father to America in 1660, and married Amy Smith, a granddaughter of Roger Williams. He was Colonial Treasurer. His son Richard was Secretary of State from 1714 to 1733. He married Mary Tillinghirst, and their son, Thomas, was Secretary of State from 1746 to 1760. He married Content Cogeshall, and their son, Richard, married Elizabeth Nixon, and their son, Samuel, married Mary Perry and had eight children. He was a seafaring man, the first mate of a vessel, settled at Block Island, and died in 1866, in his seventy-fifth year. He married a second time and had two children by his first marriage and eight by his second; they are all living.

The subject of this sketch, a son by the second marriage just referred to, when seventeen years of age, in 1850, came to the Pacific coast, with an older brother, who became sick with mountain fever, and they returned home in the fall of 1850. Mr. Ward remained in the east and the south till the winter of 1861-'62, when he left New York, in January, on an exploring expedition for a railroad. When he arrived in Mexico Maximilian was fighting and Mr. Ward came on to California, stopped a winter in Santa Clara county, and in May, 1863, came to Portland. During the north mining excitement he went to the mines, but met with poor success. Returning to Portland, he settled here, and since has been a trustworthy Government official. In 1864 he was appointed on the police force; in a short time he was made Warden of the penitentiary; later he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff and Jailor of Multnomah county, and served in that capacity seven years. He was then appointed Deputy Collector of Customs and served six years; next he was appointed Inspector of

Steamships, in which position he served three and a half years. In 1882 he received the appointment of Appraiser of the Port of Portland, which he retained until the election of Cleveland to the Presidency. Previous to the war Mr. Ward was a Whig, but since the beginning of that struggle he has been a steadfast Republican.

He then resigned and removed to his farm on the Lewis river, eighteen miles from Portland. The place comprises 240 acres, and is a fine farm. After a residence there of three years he came to Portland and took an active part in the election of Senator Dolph, and President Harrison again appointed him to the office of Appraiser, which position he now holds. In 1866 he bought a piece of property for \$250, then in the rear of the city, which now, since the city has grown around it, is worth \$20,000. He has built quite a number of houses, and has contributed his share to the growth of the city, and the rapid advance of property has made many of the citizens rich. Mr. Ward has made an excellent record as a public officer, and while he has attended strictly to his duties, his manner has been agreeable and obliging, and the result has been that he has hosts of friends.

In Rhode Island he married Drusilla Holberton, and had one child, Winfield Scott. In Oregon he married Miss Amanda Singer, a native of Albany, New York, and they have had three children, all born in Portland, namely: Henry Beecher, Lucinda Amanda, and Mary Elizabeth.

JEROME W. CAMPBELL.—In 1878, the Willamette Iron Bridge Company was organized for the purpose of building a bridge across the Willamette river at the foot of Morrison street. The capital stock was \$150,000, and the incorporators were William Beck, C. H. Gorrill, of San Francisco; C. M. Wiberg, Dr. Hawthorne, and other prominent citizens of Portland. The contract for building the bridge was let to the Pacific Bridge Company, of which C. H. Gorrill was present. Opposition to the enterprise was far-reaching, and after a large amount of money had been spent an injunction was granted restraining the company from going on with the work. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which was six or seven years in reaching the matter. In 1885 Mr. Gorrill died, and a new company was formed

increasing the capital stock to \$200,000. The plans were changed and a new contract let to the Pacific Bridge Company, H. C. Campbell, contractor, and the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

April 12, 1886, the present structure—the first bridge across the Willamette—was opened to the public, and Mr. Jerome W. Campbell was elected secretary and manager of the company, which position he has since filled.

The completion of the bridge gave a new impetus to the growth of the city, and its value to Portland on both sides of the river cannot be overestimated. East Portland property rapidly advanced, and its growth has since been very rapid and substantial. Another company now operates an electric railway across the bridge, of which Mr. Campbell is superintendent, and which extends both north and south the whole length of the East Side, and connects with steam motor roads which run out of the city to the east.

WILLIAM S. MOTT, M. D., is one of the prominent members of the medical profession in the city of Salem, Oregon, and is worthy of representation in this history. He was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1855, and is descended from French ancestors, whose name was originally De la Mott. They emigrated from their own country to America before the Revolution. The grandfather of Dr. Mott was born in New York, and his father, Homer W. Mott, was born in Pennsylvania; the latter married Miss Elizabeth Sunderland, a native of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of David Sunderland; the ancestors of this family emigrated to America from Germany before the war of the Revolution, and participated in this conflict. Two of Dr. Mott's great-uncles (his father's uncles), George and Ira Mott, lost their lives in the French and Indian war; one of them was taken prisoner by the Indians; his body was disjointed, and he was left in this condition until death ended his agony. Also three of the Doctor's uncles, Ira, Henry and George, fought in the Union army of the late Rebellion, in which Ira and George lost their lives. Henry was Captain of his company.

Dr. Mott is the sixth of a family of eight children, seven of whom survive. He was

reared in Clearfield county, and obtained his education in the public schools and in the Clearfield and Jefferson Normal schools. After leaving the schoolroom as a pupil he entered it as a teacher, and followed this profession for a period of eight years. Having determined upon the medical profession as his life work, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1885. He first engaged in practice at New Washington, Pennsylvania, in partnership with his preceptor; later he removed to Williams' Grove, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. July 1, 1889, he opened his office in Salem, Oregon. He was not long in attracting a good class of patrons, and his practice has increased until he ranks among the leading physicians of the city. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Oregon, and was elected president of that body, a position he still holds. He is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and was elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. He belongs to the Ma-sonic fraternity, and takes a deep interest in the order.

Dr. Mott was married in 1882, to Miss Will-etta May Bunn, of New Washington, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Dr. James M. Bunn. They are the parents of three sons: James W., Lloyd H. and William B., who were born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. In politics, the Doctor is a Democrat. He is thoroughly posted upon all subjects relating to his profession, gives his business the closest attention, and merits the success with which he has met.



THOMAS HENRY CRAWFORD, a pioneer of Oregon, educated in her institutions, is an enthusiastic and competent teacher, who for several years has been principal of one of the public schools of the city of Portland. He is of Scotch ancestry, who removed to Londonderry, Ireland. His great-grandfather, Robert Crawford, emigrated with his family to the colony of South Carolina about the year 1770. His son, Andrew Crawford, was the father of Robert H. Crawford, who was born in South Carolina, June 12, 1808, graduated as a physician at the Ohio Medical College, in 1837, married Miss Elizabeth M. Henry, a native of

Kentucky, born February 21, 1815, and settled in Indiana, where the Doctor practiced till 1852.

Professor Crawford, the subject of this notice, the eldest of the five children in the above family, was born in Indiana, June 24, 1840. In 1852 his grandfather, Thomas Henry, his son and three daughters and their families, came across plain and mountain to the distant Pacific coast, Dr. Crawford and his family being a part of the company. The children made themselves useful in driving the loose stock; and our subject, then twelve years of age, assisted in the same on horseback. He was attacked with cholera, however, and the train was delayed two days, to give him time to die; but he recovered and came on with the company.

Arriving safely, they settled on donation claim lands in Linn county, building log cabins and beginning pioneer life. The father was both doctor and farmer. While in Indiana he had been a member of the State Legislature, and in Oregon he served two terms in the State Senate, of four years each. In 1870 he retired from the farm and resided in the village of Brownsville until his death in 1890. He was a man of wide information, full of generous impulses, and a competent and successful physician, who for fifty-three years had spent his life in caring for the sick and suffering; both by day and night, in storm and in darkness, he made his faithful journeys to the bedside of the suffering, no matter whether they were rich or poor. It was enough for him to know that they were in need of a physician. In addition to his kindness of heart, both in his family and toward all others, he was a man of the highest integrity of character, and all who had the honor of his acquaintance esteemed him highly.

In 1863 Professor Crawford graduated at the Willamette University, and at once began the profession of teaching, which he has ever since made the business of his life. He first taught three years in the public schools of Sublimity; next he was principal of the public schools of Salem for a year and a half; and in 1867 he went to Portland, and for two and a half years taught in the Portland Academy and Female Seminary; the next two years he was principal of the North public school, now called the Atkinson school; the next four years he was Professor of Natural Science and a teacher of other branches in the Willamette University.

In 1876 he returned to Portland and was prin-

principal of the Central school for a year, and was then elected Superintendent of Schools of the city, which position he held by re-election for eleven years, until 1888; since that time he has been principal of the Park school. During his connection with the schools of the city, there has been a steady improvement in appliances, methods and results; he has enjoyed the co-operation of the School Board and of the teachers. The schools of the city of Portland are second to but few in any of the States,—a source of great satisfaction not only to Professor Crawford but to all others who are interested in the public schools. Recently the Professor devoted considerable time and research to the collection and compilation of a valuable history of the founding and growth of the schools of Portland. His work is opportune, interesting, valuable and praiseworthy.

Professor Crawford has been a member of the I. O. F. for twenty-five years, has passed all the chairs in the subordinate branch of that order, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State, and also his State in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, in 1875. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the York Rite Chapter and Commandery degrees. He is also a member of Al Kader Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a Past Master of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, of Portland. In politics he is a Republican, and has been one ever since he became a voter, for which he gives the credit to his mother's line of relatives—all Free Soilers—as his father was a consistent Democrat.

In 1864 Professor Crawford married Miss Emily B. Crandall, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1846. They had four children, three of whom they lost by diphtheria, in Salem, in 1875; the surviving child, born in 1880, is named Ruby. In 1882 Mrs. Crawford died, and in 1891 Mr. Crawford married Miss Eva Grounds, a native of Washington.

DR. GEORGE WIGG, one of the prominent members of the medical profession of the city of Portland, on the East Side, was born in Colchester, England, March 10, 1841, of English ancestry, his father a member of the Established Church, and his mother a Congregationalist, or "Independent." His father, a merchant, died at the age of sixty-nine, and his

mother at seventy nine; a sister died of grief, on the grave of her mother at the burial.

The Doctor, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in his native city and in medicine graduated at the Essex Institute of Homeopathy, in 1863. After practicing five years in England, he came, in 1868, to America, locating in Clay Center, Clay county, Kansas, where he had a successful practice for seventeen years. In 1885 he came to Portland, Oregon, and began the practice of his profession in East Portland, soon acquiring an extended and valuable run of patronage. He has invested in city property and has commenced the erection of a fine residence in that beautiful portion of the city called Irvington.

While in Kansas he was an active member of the State Homeopathic Society. For four years he was a member of the Board of City Aldermen; was also Coroner of Clay county by election, and Treasurer of Clay Center three years.

In politics he is a Democrat, taking a lively interest in public questions and keeps abreast of the times in everything that pertains to the medical profession.

He is member of the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society, and was for three years its President. He is Past Master of Clay Center Lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M., and also Past Chancellor of Center Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias. He was the first Homeopathic physician to practice his profession in Clay county, Kansas. He is a member of the American Obstetrical Society of New York, also of the American Health Resort Association of Chicago. For the past seventeen years he has been connected with the Weather Bureau of the United States Government.

The Doctor is a genial, agreeable man, liberal and enterprising in public affairs, is practical, experienced and thoroughly informed in the progressive science of medicine.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. ADAMS, a native son of the great commonwealth of Oregon, an eminent jurist, and the well known ex-City Attorney of Portland, was born in Yam Hill county, March 12, 1851.

His father, William L. Adams, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, February 5, 1821. His ancestors were English, who came to America pre-

vious to the Revolution, settling in Massachusetts. Mr. Adams married Miss Frances Olivia Goodell, a native of Maine. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living. Hearing the fame of the Golden West, Mr. Adams crossed the dreary waste of intervening plains to Oregon, accompanied by his faithful wife and two children. They located in Yam Hill county on a donation claim of 640 acres, adjoining the property of Dr. McBride. Mr. Adams erected a log cabin on his claim, previous to which the families of Dr. McBride and his own resided together in Dr. McBride's cabin. In 1855, Mr. Adams removed with his family to Oregon City, where he became the publisher of the Oregon Argus, continuing in that capacity until 1861. During his newspaper career, he was a power in the country, acquiring the reputation of being the most trenchant writer in the West. His poem, the "Melodrama of Politics" by "Breakspere," is still remembered by the pioneers of the State as an able satire.

In 1861, he received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the district of Oregon from President Lincoln, which office he filled in an able manner for seven years, residing meanwhile in Astoria. While serving in that capacity, some of the clerks in the Department in Washington found fault with him because they did not receive his reports sooner, not realizing that the cause of delay was the slow mail service, and not owing to the tardiness of his reports, which were made and sent at the proper time. Collector Adams wrote them a letter, telling them, in his style, what he thought of them. His letter was carried to United States Treasurer Spinner, who carefully read it, and said, "Answer it yourself; you have evidently stirred up a man in Oregon, who is entirely too sharp for you."

In 1868 he lost his health, and resigned his office, afterward making a trip to the Sandwich islands and also to South America, and since his return has resired from active business pursuits, and now resides on his farm.

His eldest daughter, Inez E., married W. W. Parker, a prominent pioneer, and one of the builders of Astoria. His next eldest daughter Helen, married J. W. Johnson, now President of the Oregon State University.

The subject of our sketch attended school in Astoria, afterward attending McMinnville College and the Christian College at Monmouth. Later, he began the study of law in the office

of the late Hon. M. F. Mulkey, and in December, 1874, was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Portland as Deputy City Attorney, serving in that capacity until the following July, when he was appointed by Mayor J. A. Chapman, Police Judge of Portland. He served in that position until January, 1889, since which time, he has enjoyed a remunerative practice in his profession. In 1882, he was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1883 he was elected by the Council President of that body and was re-elected in 1883 to the second term. He was elected City Attorney in 1887 serving for four years, until July, 1891. In this capacity he had the management of several very important cases, and the city was defeated in only one unimportant case during all the time of his incumbency. Since 1884 he has had a good practice in the courts. As emphasizing his faith in the metropolis, he has made a number of investments in city property, which have proved eminently successful. He was one of the platters of the Palatine Hill property, and he owns a seventy-seven acre farm, located only eight miles from the heart of the populous metropolis. His residence on Portland Heights, constructed from a beautiful point of view at large expense, is greatly admired, and many landscape artists have taken inspiration from his veranda.

On October 12, 1875, he married Miss Olive S. Paget, a native of Iowa, a daughter of a veteran of the Civil war, who lost his life in that sanguinary conflict. The family originates from the House of Paget, of England. Judge and Mrs. Adams have three sons and a daughter, all born in Portland: Clarence E., Percy P., Ralph H., and Cecilia A. The two eldest, fifteen and sixteen years of age, are attending the university at Eugene. They are all intelligent, Percy having stood highest in a competitive examination of all the pupils of the Portland public schools in 1890. They bid fair to reflect credit on the State of their nativity.

The Judge is an active adherent of the Republican party, taking a prominent part in all campaign work. He spoke in various parts of the State and adjoining country during the campaign of James A. Garfield for President, and his pungent arguments and pointed witticisms told much for the party in that campaign. He has been Chairman of the Portland City Republican Central Committee several successive

terms. A few years since an organization of the "Native Sons of Oregon," was effected, and he was unanimously elected President thereof, and he has held that office to the present time.

In religious matters the Judge is a worthy member of the Christian denomination. He has also inherited no small degree of literary talent, and although not devoting himself to literary pursuits he has acquired no mean reputation as a ready and instructive writer on the political questions of the day.

It is through the influence of such representative men that Oregon takes the proud stand among the glorious sisterhood of States that she does; and among her thrilling annals no greater name is found than that of Judge William H. Adams.

HONORABLE DONALD MACKAY, a well-known public man and citizen of the metropolis of Oregon, was born in Canada in 1841. His father, Angus MacKay, was born in Scotland, coming to Canada in 1831, where he married Miss Margaret MacKay, also a native of Scotland. They had children, eight of whom are now living. The subject of our sketch was their fourth child.

He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of his native town. When grown, he learned the plasterers' trade, at which he worked in Canada until 1865. He then came to Oregon, via San Francisco, where he spent six months, then coming to Portland, where he worked as a journeyman for a couple of years. He then engaged in contracting and building, and for a number of years he did most of the plastering in the town. At this time, he became connected with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company, of which he was president for a couple of years. The business was then re-organized, at which time he took an interest in it, and was elected its president and treasurer. They are now doing a large wholesale and retail lumber business, being probably the most successful company of the kind in Portland.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Jane McCoy, a native of Canada, an educated and accomplished lady, possessing many charms of person and character. They have two children,

both born in Portland, Walter B. and Edna, both bright and intelligent and promising to reflect credit on their parents and birthplace.

Mr. McKay is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and has received the Scottish rite, 32d degree. Politically, he is an active Republican, and has frequently been honored with the highest official positions of the State, that were in the power of his party to bestow, the demands of which have always been met with promptness and ability. He first became a member of the Common Council, in which capacity he was remarkable for intelligence and integrity. Appreciating these qualities, his constituents elected him to represent Multnomah county in the State Legislature, in 1885, and while there served on the committees of railroads and transportation so satisfactorily that in 1888 he was elected to the State Senate, where he is now serving a four years' term. He was last year chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, and also a member of the Committee on Commerce.

Senator MacKay's continual advancement in business and statesmanship, stamp him as a man of more than ordinary powers; as possessed of good judgment, a comprehensive mind, combined with industry, energy and unflinching integrity, which qualities have secured the confidence of his constituents and contributed to his phenomenal success. No State in the Union offers greater opportunities for merit and ability to assume magnificent proportions in, untrammelled by the restricting influences of an older civilization, than does Oregon, who appreciates, as if by intuition, all that is good and great, and delights to honor and bless her children.

ALEXANDER ELIJAH BORTHWICK, one of Portland's enterprising business men, is a native of New York, born in Schoharie county, February 22, 1845. His father, William Borthwick, was also of New York, born September 20, 1809, and his grandfather, James Borthwick, was born in Scotland, came to America about 1773, and settled near Albany, New York, and during the Revolution was a soldier in the Schoharie County Contingent Company. His son, George, father of William, was born in Scotland also, and was only five years of age when his father brought him

to America. He was a farmer and a Captain in the New York militia, being commissioned by the Governor of New York in 1806. His son was our subject's father. They were all tall men. Mr. William Borthwick married Maria Bushnell, a native of New York, of Connecticut ancestry, who resided near Hartford. She was a daughter of Joshua E. Bushnell, and granddaughter of John Handley Bushnell, of Winthrop, Connecticut. They were farmers, and all the ancestors on both sides so far as known were Presbyterians. They had five children, all living.

Alexander was next to the youngest in the family and attended school until he was fifteen at the public district schools. He was then sent to the West Durham Academy, to the Charlottesville Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, and to the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He also went to the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

He enlisted November 16, 1861, in Company B, First United States Lancers, which was consolidated with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. He served until August 26, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by sunstroke and typhoid fever. On October, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company C, Second New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. He was in the Army of the Potomac until February, 1864, when he was sent to New Orleans, where he served in the Red River Campaign in 1864, and in the expedition to Mobile, in the spring of 1865.

After the surrender he was stationed at Talladega, north Alabama, building railroads, supplying refugees, and protecting the country until he was discharged, November 27, 1865. He served all the time as a private or non-commissioned officer and was twice wounded, first at the battle of Marksville, Louisiana, May 16, 1864, by a shell wound in the right hand, from which he was in the hospital for two months. His second wound was received at McCloud's Mills, Mississippi, by a bullet in the left knee, while on an expedition from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Mobile, Alabama, in November and December, 1864, under General Davidson.

After he was mustered out he went to school a year, and then went to Chicago, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Missouri. He taught school a term and then in the spring of 1868 crossed the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, with a

mule train to Cheyenne City, Wyoming, thence to Laramie, and was engaged by a contractor to assist in building the Union Pacific railroad until July. He then came on to Green river and took up a ranch and made hay, selling it to the railway contractors and hotel-keepers. In the winter he engaged in freighting to Salt Lake City, and continued in the business until February, 1869. He then contracted to deliver ties to the Central Pacific railroad at Kelton, from Clear creek, a branch of Raft river, Idaho. He continued in this until the road was completed. He then came to Nevada, and was engaged in developing a copper mine for an English company. He subsequently proceeded on a prospecting tour with one other, from Winnemucca, Nevada, by the way of Camp McDermott, Camp C. F. Smith, to eastern Oregon, and then by way of Camp Harney, Canyon City, and the Dalles to Portland, arriving December 3, 1869. He taught school a term in the county and then was assistant engineer in the construction of the Oregon & California railroad, with C. W. Burrage, civil engineer, from the end of the track twenty miles south of Portland, to Albany, in Linn county. Later he was on the survey from Forest Grove, to Astoria, and on the Northern Pacific railroad with the Kidder party as topographer from Kalama northward.

He left the railroad service in March, 1871, and came to Portland, and received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk in April, and served in that capacity until July, 1874. He was then made Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature for that year. He then went to Walla Walla, Washington, and engaged in merchandising. In the summer of 1875, he sold out and engaged in mining at Barker City. He was engaged in mining operations until May, 1876, when he returned to Portland, and resumed his employment in the County Clerk's office. Here he remained, under the different clerks until 1880, when he was elected County Clerk. After serving his term he engaged in real estate and in the sale of builders' supplies until 1887, when he sold the latter branch of his business and confined himself exclusively to the purchase and sale of real estate. In July, 1889, the firm of Borthwick, Batty & Co., was formed and incorporated with \$60,000 capital. They have platted and established several town sites and post office additions to the city of Portland.

Mr. Borthwick has invested his surplus funds

in county and city real estate, and has been very successful with his purchases. He built in 1883, a two-story store, which cost upward of \$10,000. Besides this he has built many residences and stores in the suburbs.

He was married, August 13, 1874, to Miss Alice Case, of Marion county, Oregon. They have one son, William Lawrence, born in Portland, July 9, 1881. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of George Wright Post, No. 1, G. A. R. He has filled nearly every one of the offices in the Post, and was Department Commander in 1888. He is a member of the Oregon and Washington Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is an ardent Republican, and has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since 1885. He is a business man of ability, and is highly respected by his host of friends.

DR. OSMAN ROYAL, prominent among the medical profession of Portland stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Bloomington, Illinois, on January 3, 1856. His father, C. W. Royal, was a native of Ohio, born in 1823. They are of English ancestry. The Rev. William Royal, the father of C. W. Royal, emigrated from England and settled in Virginia. Later he removed to Ohio and then to Illinois, and was there during the Black Hawk war. In 1853 he with his family crossed the plains to Oregon. The company with which he started did not think of staying in camp on Sunday, and when he announced his intentions of not traveling on that day he was laughed at, and told that when he got in the Indian country he would get over that, however, he remained true to his God and to his convictions of right and wrong, and rested himself and teams on the Lord's day, and usually on the following Tuesday he would again overtake his company. When they arrived in the country, where there was danger from the Indians, he was besought not to be so reckless as to stay behind, but he headed them no more. At places there were notices of "Look out for the Indians!" They also saw many traces of these murdering savages, but nothing daunted this man persevered in his resolve not to travel on Sunday, and the result proved the correctness of his course, as he arrived first in Oregon, with his

teams in a better condition than the others. In Oregon he was a faithful Methodist minister, doing much itinerant and pioneer work, and was the founder of the Cenenary Methodist Church of East Portland. Two of his sons became preachers of the gospel, Rev. T. F. and Rev. J. H. B. Royal. At an anniversary meeting held at the house of grandfather Royal, forty of his posterity were present, every one of whom were Methodists, which illustrated quite fully the value of the faithful goodly life of the man who, by his faithful life, won the confidence of all who knew him.

Dr. Royal's father was a wholesale hardware merchant in Illinois, but removed to Oregon in 1865 and settled at Salem, and was active in the office of that city and was elected a member of that City Council. He married Miss Rachel E. P. Misner, of Illinois, and they had five children, of whom two are still living. The Doctor was nine years of age when he arrived in Oregon, and he was educated at the Willamette University, and then took a three years' course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He took his medical course in the medical department of the Boston University. He was there four years, the last of the four in hospital work. He was then one year acting resident physician and one year resident surgeon at the Concord street dispensary, also a half year acting resident physician at Grove Hill hospital, known as the consumptive's home. From there he came to Portland and began his practice in this city. He gives close attention to his chosen profession and is meeting with marked success. He is a member of the Oregon Homeopathic Society and also the Multnomah County Society. He is president of the latter society and is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

The Doctor has a valuable tract of land, where he is building cottages, and is forwarding a sanitarium on Mount Tabor. From this point the scenery is superb, as it overlooks the city of Portland, takes in a beautiful view of all the scenery with the mountains in a distance. The Doctor designs it particularly for those afflicted with nervous diseases. He has all the facilities for treating such diseases.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Julia Morgan, a native of Ilion, New York. They have a son, born in Portland. The Doctor's political views are Republican. He is a member of the Meth-

odist Church, and is a gentleman in every way worthy of the esteem that he enjoys.

YRUS BUCKMAN, a prominent horticulturist of Portland, was born in Allison, Stark county, Ohio, August 14, 1834, a son of A. H. Buckman, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, of Quaker origin. His ancestry settled in Pennsylvania from England, coming with the second emigration to that colony. Mr. A. H. Buckman married Miss Lydia Holloway, a native of Ohio, and had nine children, eight of whom are living.

Mr. Buckman, of this sketch, the eldest son, was three years old when his parents and family moved to Marshall county, Indiana, where he was brought up. His first business enterprises on his own account was in 1857, when he built a warehouse at Etna Green, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, leased it for a time, and then sold out and continued to work for his father until he was thirty-two years of age. Previous to this he purchased 160 acres of land, but rented it to a tenant for three years. In 1867, after marriage, he came to Oregon, arriving at East Portland April 1, 1867, and purchased the property on which he has since resided, engaged in the culture of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., and an orchard of various other fruits. When he first bought that property it was "away out in the country," but the city has grown out to him, and his property has become very valuable. The business in which Mr. Buckman is engaged, has, by his sagacity and industry, become a success. His first dwelling has been replaced by a larger and finer one, where he now resides.

Seeing the importance of a bridge connecting the two parts of the city, he became a stockholder in the enterprise, and thus aided in building the Morrison street bridge, the first across the Willamette, and it has proved of great value to the city. He is also a stockholder and vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of Portland. During his residence here he has taken an active interest in the educational affairs of the city, and was for years one of the School Directors. Recently he has been appointed by the State Legislature one of the Commissioners on River Navigation Improvements. This commission is one of great importance to the city, and the men composing it have been selected because of

their integrity, ability and enterprise. Among the farmers of his section Mr. Buckman is prominent and popular. He was one of the organizers of the Grange; has taken an active part in it, and has been elected Master of the same a number of times, which position he now holds. He is an energetic business man, and liberal both in religion and politics.

November 12, 1866, at Tippecanoe, Marshall county, Indiana, he was married to Miss Jane Gaskill, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gaskill, and their children, all born in Portland, are Willda, Anson H., Elma and Clyde C.

NATHANIEL K. WEST, prominent among the men, who have linked their interests with, and made valuable improvements in the city of East Portland, was born in the State of New York, November 28, 1826. His father, William West, was born in 1795, in Connecticut, and married Miss Mary Smith, a native of Vermont, and they had eight children, of whom five are still living. The first ancestor of the family in America, the great-grandfather of our subject, was Thomas West, an English, one of King George's soldiers, who was brought to America to enforce the Stamp Act and whip the colonies into subjection. After his arrival in this country his love of freedom caused him to desert the service of the king and lend his aid to the young cause of independence, by drilling recruits for the colonial army. He died in Broome county, New York, in 1828. On the maternal side the ancestry were also English and very early settlers of Vermont.

Mr. West, of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm. When he became a man he removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin and settled on Government land, built upon it, improved it and followed farming thereon for fifteen years, when he sold out and moved to Mondovi, Buffalo county, becoming the pioneer merchant in that place. He aided in building up the town and did business there also for fifteen years. Selling out, he came, in 1875, to Oregon. After following business here for a year he saw the prospects for growth and business prosperity on the East Side, and he accordingly crossed the river, in 1876, and purchased the store at the corner of Fourth and L streets, where the First National Bank now stands. After

five years of successful business there he purchased an additional lot and added to his store building, erecting a brick building, at a cost of \$5,000. Five years later he sold this property for \$30,000! He finally moved to the corner of Fifth and M streets, purchasing a block, and covering it with valuable two and three-story brick buildings, 80 x 100 feet. One he has finished for himself as a store, making it one of the best finished on the East Side, where he and his sons are doing business. His principal business is to supervise. His sons are capable business men. For over thirty years has Mr. West been an active, successful merchant, and during this time he has been raising and training several sons, who are now following in his footsteps. T. B. West owns the southwest fourth of the block, with five stores and a bank, all two and three story, and he runs the most complete clothing and gents' furnishing goods establishment on the East Side. N. K. West, Jr., now owns and runs the dry-goods, and ladies' and gents' furnishing stores, and T. S. West owns and manages the boot and shoe store.

Mr. West has taken an interest in East Portland and aided all the public enterprises, which are calculated to advance the town. He has been a member and President of the Council. In his political views he is a Republican. Of courses he is widely acquainted, and has made many friends. He is esteemed a worthy citizen and an efficient builder of the city of East Portland.

He was married, in 1852, to Miss M. E. Jones, a native of New York, and they have had seven children, of whom four are living. The three eldest sons: T. B., N. K., Jr., and T. S., as already stated, are in business in Portland; and O. W., the youngest son, is at home.



JOSEPH WOOD HILL, B. A., M. D., Principal of the Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, is a native of Westport, Connecticut, of which State his parents, Joseph and Anna R. (Wood) Hill, were also natives; and they were of English ancestry. Their children, two in number, were a daughter besides the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1864, and the mother is still living, making her home now with Dr. Hill. The daughter is the wife of George T. Brooke and resides at Spague, Washington.

Dr. Hill, whose name heads this sketch, was prepared for college at the Selleck School, Norwalk, Connecticut, and he ended his school days at Yale College, graduating in 1878. In August following he came to Oregon, and in 1881 took his degree of M. D. at the Willamette University. He came to this State to take charge of the academy, of which he is now the principal.

This school was founded in 1870 and named the Bishop Scott Grammar School. In 1877 the original building was destroyed by fire, and only a small amount of its furniture and library was saved. The school, however, was continued, in temporary buildings. During the summer vacation the present large school building, specially arranged for school purposes, was erected and made ready for occupancy by the fall term, in September, 1878, at the opening of the Christmas term. In 1887 the school building was much enlarged, the armory was built, military discipline introduced, and the name of the institution was changed by dropping the word "grammar" and adopting the word "academy." The course of study was carefully graded, the whole school reorganized, and it entered upon a new era of prosperity and usefulness. During 1888-'89 much money was expended in permanent improvements on the school property. Thus has it continued, year after year ever since its foundation, steadily to improve and grow in importance and in the esteem and confidence of the people of the Northwest. It has received the liberal patronage of many of the best people of the country, and many of its pupils are prominent in business and the professions throughout the Northwest. The buildings occupy high ground on the west side of the city, a beautiful and desirable locality. The campus comprises thirty-eight city lots, affording an abundance of room for all practical purposes,—drill and exercises. The aim of the school is to give a thorough education in the full meaning of the term, surrounding the pupils meanwhile with the refining influences of a quiet Christian home and everything that will conduce to their comfort and health. The course of study is such as to fit the pupil to enter any college or university, and those who do not fit for college are given a thorough English education, such as will eminently fit them for active business. A superior commercial department is included, also shorthand and type-writing. The military department is under the auspices of the United

States Government. In all departments an excellent system of discipline is maintained.

Dr. Hill has been signally successful in the conduct and management of the academy, deserving great credit for the high order of the school at the head of which he stands. More than 1,000 of the children of the best people of the country have been under his care, and the very best results have been attained.

In 1878 Dr. Hill was married to Miss Jessie K. Adams, a native of his own town and a daughter of George S. Adams. They have had three children, all born in Portland: Joseph Adams, Benjamin Wood and George W. The last mentioned died in his sixth year.

In his political principles Dr. Hill is an independent, and in his social relations he is a Knight Templar Mason. He is a pleasant, genial man, possessing firm executive ability, and manages his large school in a most capable and successful manner.



PROFESSOR EUGENE STEBINGER, a talented organist, pianist and vocalist, and a well-known teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Portland, Oregon, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1852. His ancestry forms one continuous line of musicians and teachers, with the exception of his father, who was proprietor and keeper of one of the largest and most completely appointed hotels in Messkirch, Baden, of which city he was also the efficient Postmaster.

The subject of our sketch was educated in his native country, when, upon the completion of his studies, he emigrated to the United States, in 1871. Soon after his arrival he went to Cincinnati, where he taught a German school for a year. He then removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he taught a German school, and instrumental and vocal music.

In 1876 he came to Portland, Oregon, and for the first three years taught a German school, when he became Professor of Music in Bishop Scott Academy, which position he held for ten years. He was organist in the Jewish Synagogue and also in the Unitarian Church, besides being the efficient leader of the Arion Society of Portland and of the Swiss Männerchor. But he has recently discontinued teaching and purchased the Merchant Hotel, one of the finest houses of its kind in the city, where

his brother, Joseph, also a talented musician and violinist, carries on his large practice in instrumental music.

He was married in 1881, to Miss Mary Hoffman, a highly esteemed society lady of Portland, and a daughter of Mr. F. A. Hoffman, who is a prominent pioneer of the metropolis and a large owner of city and rural property. They have four sons, Hilar, Frank, Eugene and Charles, all born in Portland, and who bid fair, under the able management of their cultured parents, to become a credit to their native city.

In politics, the Professor is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State and country.

Professor Stebinger owns a large tract of suburban property; also a block in a desirable location in the city, on which he has erected twelve large and substantial residences, including his own beautiful home. The property is on a slight elevation and commands a sweeping view of Portland, and also of the surrounding country, which in summer is a continuous carpet of green, the whole view bounded by snow-capped mountains in the distance and forming an entrancing and sublime spectacle, one strongly impressed on the mind, and often reverted to with pleasure.



OTTO SCHUMANN is a successful and capable marble and monument dealer of Portland. He is a native of Germany, born November 22, 1855. His parents were Germans and had been engaged for several generations in the same business, and he learned the trade of stone-cutter with his father in Germany. He served two years in the German army, but at the end of that time he was exempt on account of good conduct and attention to duty. He then came to the United States to make a fortune, as so many of his fellow countrymen had done and will do to the end of time. He went through the customary formalities to make himself a citizen of the United States, and none of her sons are more devoted to her interests and advancement than this gentleman, who has so thoroughly identified himself with her interests in every way that one would never imagine that he was of foreign birth. He is an ardent Republican, and he is a good representative of the many good, capable and industrious citizens that Germany has furnished the United States.

After arriving in this country, in 1882, he worked at his trade in Chicago until October 17, 1883, when he came to Portland, Oregon, and worked for nearly a year at the marble house of Mr. William Young, the prominent marble dealer of the city. In September, 1884, he opened his own shop in the same block in which he is still located, 331 First street, near Market, where he began. He had many battles with circumstances, as he had but little money, but he had the more valuable qualities for success, he was a thorough and skilled workman, and he was industrious and strictly honorable in his business. Such qualities as these are bound to succeed and his business has been successful from the start. He stands deservedly high in his line of work. He has put up many of the fine monuments and done some of the best work on buildings in the city. He is also a designer, and some of his designs are very fine. He had an exhibition of his work at the Portland Mechanics' Fair and received first medal for the best bas relief in marble.

He was married in 1884, to Miss Agnes Giboni, of Germany. They have one son, named Otto. Mr. Schumann is a member and Secretary of the German society Verein Eintracht. He is also a presiding officer of the Willamette German Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, and a Knight of Pythias, a member of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Engineer Corps of the Oregon National Guards. He has deserved the success that has crowned his efforts.

ARTHUR PHILBRICK, one of the leading citizens of La Grande, Union county, Oregon, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 26, 1864, and is the oldest of a family of nine children, born to William D. and Mary S. (Staigg) Philbrick. William D. Philbrick was also born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1836, where he engaged in the business of dealing in oil for several years, but now is the editor of a paper of that State. He is the brother of Edward S. Philbrick, deceased, civil engineer of Boston, who is the author of the noted book, "American Sanitary Engineering," and who was one of the leading sanitary engineers of the United States. The mother of our subject was born in Newport, Rhode Island, and was a sis-

ter of the celebrated portrait oil painter, the late Richard M. Staigg, of Boston.

Arthur Philbrick attended the common schools of his town, until he was fitted for higher mathematical studies and then entered the Massachusetts' Institute of Technology in Boston, and graduated there, in 1881, at the age of seventeen. He then went to California and engaged with the California Southern Railroad Company, in the engineering department, and continued with that company for four years. At the time of the great boom at Los Angeles, he went there and worked for the leading real-estate men in the laying out of towns, irrigation works, etc. After stopping a short time at San Francisco, he went to Portland, Oregon, reaching there in 1887 and engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad Company as assistant engineer in locating their road in Washington. He continued with this company for a year and a half, going then to Astoria, where he followed railroad and land surveying for one year and then returned to Portland.

He was married, in 1889, at Portland, to Miss May H. Hudson, a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Hudson. She was born in Oregon, in 1863. Her parents were natives of New York, who came to Oregon in 1849. The mother is dead, but the father is yet living at the age of seventy-three. After marriage our subject went to Walla Walla, where he lived two years, but in 1891 he removed to Union county, and located in La Grande, where he received the appointment of United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and in February, 1892, he was elected city engineer of La Grande.

During the summer of 1892 he was engaged by the city of La Grande as superintending engineer of construction on the city water-works, a pumping plant, with reservoir combined, costing \$50,000 and is one of the best systems of its size on the Pacific coast.

During the fall of 1892 he has been making surveys, examinations and reports upon some of the mining properties in eastern Oregon, which with a little more development work will rank among the richest mines in the United States.

He intends to devote a great deal of time to the development of eastern Oregon mines in the immediate future to the end that people living in other States may obtain reliable information in regard to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick have one daughter, Julia Rose Philbrick, born in 1890. Politically

our subject is a Republican and is destined to become one of the prominent men of the State.

ABEL E. EATON, one of the early pioneers of Union county, Oregon, was born in Conway, New Hampshire, May 20, 1834. His father, Simeon Eaton, was a native of Maine, born in Buxton in that State, was a farmer and lawyer by profession and removed to New Hampshire while yet a young man. He was married to Betsy, the daughter of William Paine, also a native of the State of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton reared a family of eleven children, of which our subject was the seventh son and ninth child. The father died in 1862, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife departed this life in 1877, at the age of eighty-two.

Abel lived with his parents until he was twenty years old, having received but very few educational advantages, only attending school for seven weeks during the winter for a few years. This was the extent of his schooling, with the exception of eleven weeks, which he spent in the Conway University. Just before leaving home, procuring a dictionary when about nine years of age, he made that his main study and thus qualified himself for teaching. At the age of twenty he took his dictionary and with it went to Cincinnati, Ohio, near that city he rented a farm and engaged in the occupation of farming for one year, chopping wood in his spare time. The latter he sold in the city. Later, our subject went to Huntsville, Indiana, where he engaged in teaching his first school and here he gave such satisfaction that he felt much encouraged.

Then Mr. Eaton returned to his old home and worked on the farm there for three years, making up the time to his parents which he had lost by leaving home before he was of age. Again returning to Cincinnati he was engaged to finish teaching a term of school that had been commenced by a man who could not manage the pupils and had been ignominiously turned out by the unruly ones. The directors asked young Eaton if he thought he could manage this crowd, and he, having faith in his own methods, said that he could. He was engaged for a time and finished the term to the surprise of the neighborhood: beginning with eight pupils, he in two weeks had seventy-eight. At this place he con-

tinued to teach for the three following years and would have remained longer but the war came on and the schoolhouse fell into the hands of General Rosecrans, using it for a telegraph station and headquarters, which was named Camp Dennison and the children's playground was soon turned into a drill ground for the soldiers.

Mr. Eaton then bought some cows and commenced to furnish milk to the officers and soldiers, at which he made money. Later our subject went to visit a sister living in Quincy, Illinois, who at that time was lying very sick, but when he reached that city he found that his sister had been taken on a train to her native home in New Hampshire. Having a little money, Mr. Eaton went into corn buying which he cribbed near Quincy. He bought 5,000 bushels which he paid for at a rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel, and in less than one year it was sold for $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel, not however, until after he had come West. While living there, Mr. Eaton was visited by the School Board of Quincy, with the proposition that he should take charge of the school of East Quincy for \$40 a month. This too was a very difficult school to manage and had not been successfully taught for many years prior to this term. He accepted the proposition and taught a term, and on the last day of school there was a large gathering of the citizens of his school to whom he made an address, and that was the last of his school-teaching.

That was in the spring of 1862, when he, with two other men, started to cross the plains to Oregon. The party had a weary trip of five months, enlivened with hairbreadth escapes from the Indians. On the first day out from Quincy they came across two gentlemen whom they joined. They proved to be two physicians, Drs. Rudd and Griswold, and they all journeyed together until they reached eastern Oregon, where Baker City now stands.

Upon their arrival at that place they were informed by some emigrants whom they found camped there, that they had come in time to witness one of the interesting little occurrences which were frequent in that locality in those days, it being the hanging of a Frenchman. His crime had been that of poisoning his three partners. He was tried by the miners at a little mining town called Auburn, about twelve miles distant, presided over by Colonel Packwood, now of Baker City, and on the next day the law was carried out in the presence of a number of interested spectators, the penalty

being death by hanging, it being a new sight to the newly arrived Oregonians.

This was the 9th of October, 1862, and our subject was anxious to do something to increase his exchequer; so buying a second-hand scythe for \$6.50 from some emigrants, he had \$1 left and paid that out for one meal. Immediately securing work in mowing grass he put up forty tons of hay that fall and in the winter he hauled this to Auburn and sold it to pack trains for a big price, the last ton selling for \$100 in gold as hay was very scarce and almost any price would be paid for it. This money enabled Mr. Eaton to fit out a freighting team and he bought six yoke of oxen and two wagons and began the business of freighting from Umatilla landing to Boise basin in Idaho and to the mining places along the road.

Mr. Eaton traded principally in groceries and continued this business for a term of eight years, which proved very successful. He had many hard times, many ups and downs, during these eight years. Making a trip back to his native home he went to Portland, Oregon, and there took a steamer for San Francisco and made Boston, Massachusetts, by way of Isthmus of Panama route. From his home in Conway he returned to Quincy, Illinois, through all the large cities on the route and after settling his business there returned to Conway, New Hampshire, then back to New York, where he took steamer via the Isthmus and San Francisco to his home at Union, Oregon, the trip costing him \$1,650. Before his visit to the East our subject had bought 500 bushels of wheat, paying \$1,250 for it, for seed; some men sowed this on shares. They all put 400 acres in wheat and raised from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

The marriage of Mr. Eaton took place in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Baird, born in Putnam county, Missouri, in 1841, who came to Oregon with her parents when she was a child. After marriage, our subject bought 320 acres of land in Grande Ronde valley, in Union county, and there began farming and the raising of stock, buying and selling. At times he owned large tracts of land and handled thousands of cattle and horses and he now retains about 4,000 acres. He has a nice residence in Union and has always taken an active interest in all the measures promising any good to his county or State. He served as the first Mayor of Union and has been the main promoter of the building of the school-houses and churches of the place. For twenty-

four years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of its staunchest supporters in this city. Mr. Eaton is also a member of the social order of Odd Fellows, both in the subordinate encampment and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. He is one of most prominent men in this part of the country, always taking an active and leading part in all educational enterprises, having for a long time acted as School Director and Judge of Elections. Also having filled with credit and honor all of the offices peculiar to the various secret organizations to which he belongs. The unprecedented perseverance with which he pursues every undertaking marks the secret of his almost certain success in whatever he attempts to do. Always ready to lend a helping hand for the relief of suffering humanity, ever willing to endure hardships and privations for others comfort, he will be much missed by any community from which he is called to part.



 THEODORE WY GANT, who came to Oregon in 1850, was born in Ulster county, New York, November 22, 1831. His father, William Du Bois Wygant, was born in the same county. The family originated in Holland, and emigrated to the colonies in the early settlement of America. Mr. Wygant's father married Miss Amelia S. Fowler, a native of New York and of Dutch ancestry, who were early settlers of New York.

When the subject of this sketch was six years of age the family moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where young Theodore resided until he came to Oregon. Starting on the 22d of May, 1850, he came by stage to St. Louis, and by steambot to St. Joseph, where he joined a party. The journey was made with a pack train of horses and mules, at that time there not being a white settler between St. Joseph and the Columbia river, but the trip was accomplished without serious accident. On arriving at Oregon City, he spent the first two years there employed at miscellaneous jobs; a part of the time, however, he was Deputy Sheriff. In March, 1852, he engaged in steambotting on the Upper Willamette, on the pioneer Oregon steambot Canemah, on which he served as clerk. Next he was agent for the joint steambot companies at Oregon City, from 1859 to 1863. He then came to Portland, continuing

with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company as their secretary, from 1865 to 1879, when the company's name was changed, by reorganization, to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, by Henry Villard, and he continued with them until 1887, since which time he has given his attention to real estate in the city of Portland.

In 1859 married Miss Margaret Glen Rae, who was born on the ship *Beaver*, on the Pacific ocean, the daughter of William G. Rae, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, a native of Scotland, and brother of Dr. John Rae, the arctic explorer. She is a granddaughter of Dr. John McLoughlin, the most noted pioneer of the Northwest, who came to the coast as early as 1824, and for years was virtually Governor of the Northwest country. He was called by the Indians the White-headed Eagle, and by others the Father of Oregon. His name goes into the history of the country as that of a man of wonderful executive ability, a friend of the Oregon pioneer, and a noble, kind-hearted man. (See page 102.) Mr. and Mrs. Wygant have four children, all born at Oregon City. Their eldest daughter, Nellie Amelia, married Martin Winch; the second daughter, Alice McLoughlin, is the wife of William M. Whidden; the son, William Rae, is engaged in the hardware business; the youngest daughter is Maria Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Wygant are very highly esteemed pioneers of Oregon, and Mr. Wygant is a man of the very highest integrity of character. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and served several terms as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

DANIEL ALEXANDER GROUT, a distinguished educator and principal of the North Central school of Portland, was born in Ontario, Canada, January 5, 1862.

His father, William C. Grout, was born in Canada, and was of English ancestry. Grandfather John Grout was a Colonel in King George's Army, and came with his regiment to fight the colonists, and after the Revolution received lands in the vicinity of Hamilton, for his services in the war, where his family have resided up to the present time. The father of the subject of our sketch married Miss Isabella Gray, a native of Canada, whose ancestors came

from Argyle, Scotland, in 1818, and settled on the north shore of Lake Erie, in the Niagara district. Grandfather Gray was educated for a Presbyterian minister, and grandfather Grout was a Methodist local minister. Mr. Grout's father died January 23, 1892, aged fifty-three, greatly lamented by all who knew him, because of his sterling qualities of mind and heart. The faithful wife and devoted mother still survives, in the enjoyment of the affection of her family and a host of personal friends.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Ontario public schools and at St. Thomas' Ontario model school, afterward graduating at the Ottawa Canada Normal School, in 1884. He taught district school for three terms before graduating, and after completing his course, was for three years principal of the Sparta public schools, and was afterward principal, for a couple of years, of the Aldboro public schools.

In 1890 he came to Oregon, where he was elected by the School Board principal of the North Central school, which position he has continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His school numbers 485 pupils, and comprises ten departments, with nine teachers besides himself, and the double duty of teacher and superintendent of the several departments keeps him busy, and is a good test of his ability and energy. He has, however, responded most satisfactorily to all demands on his time and talents, and has imparted his enthusiasm to his teachers and pupils, so that he is greatly aided in the performance of the great work in which he takes such a deep interest. He came to the coast with the highest recommendations, which have been more than fulfilled.

He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has belonged for a number of years.

The Portland School Board are so careful in their selections, demanding the best talent in their teachers, that an engagement by them is sufficient indorsement of merit, while the fact of Mr. Grout's continuous services is evidence of the justice of their belief in him, which is now fully established.

J. R. E. SHELBY, a business man of Portland, is a native of Maryland, born August, 17, 1834. His father, Mayne Shelby, was a native of the same State, born in 1780,

and of Scotch ancestry, who were early settlers of the colonies. His father served as a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Major Shelby married Harriet Messick, a native of his own State, her family originated in England. They had nine children of whom five are living. Mr. Shelby, our subject, was the youngest but one, and was raised in Hamilton county, Indiana, on a farm, attending school in the winter. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Regiment. They were sent to St. Louis and he participated in the battle of Pine Grove, was at the siege of Vicksburg, the capture of Frazier City, fought at Fort Donelson and in the fighting at Mississippi Pass and lastly at Spanish Fort. He was discharged on July, 17, 1865. While in service he was seriously disabled, for which he now receives a pension. He was a faithful and brave soldier. He participated in several hard-fought battles and richly deserves the consideration of the nation. The government can hardly do too much for the men who risked their lives to preserve the unity of the United States. When Mr. Shelby had recovered somewhat from the effects of the dreadful scenes through which he had passed he tried farming, but came to California in 1874 and settled in Yolo county, where he remained four years and then came to Portland, Oregon. In 1887 he received a paralytic stroke which incapacitated him for active business and in 1888 he opened his notion store at 323 First street, where he is now in business.

He was married in Indiana on the 6th of May, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Shryrock, of Indiana, and the daughter of John Shryrock, of that State. They have had three children: Cora, now the wife of Richard Stewart; Ella, now Mrs. William L. Brooke; and Geneva, who died when six years of age. Mrs. Shelby is still living and she has proved herself a loving wife. Mr. Shelby is a member of I. O. O. F. in both branches and is Treasurer of Harmony Encampment of Portland. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and in politics is a reliable Republican.

 **S**AMUEL BULLOCK, Justice of the Peace of East Portland, was born in Worcester, England, March 1, 1827, of purely English ancestry. He was reared, educated and taught the baker's trade in his native land, where

he continued to live until he attained his majority, when he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Utica, New York, on November 7, 1848, where he learned the house and sign painter's trade with his uncle, George Bullock. Afterward he removed to New York and engaged in the bakery business, and subsequently returned to Utica, where he resided until 1862. From there he removed to Buffalo, in the same State, where he continued his painting business for about seven years, then going to Omaha, Nebraska. After spending some years there, he removed to Fremont, in the same State, whence he came to San Jose, California, where he remained in business until he came to East Portland, now Portland, in 1879, in which city he worked at painting for three years, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving for two years, since which time he has been thrice elected to the same office. This fact is a sufficient testimonial to his good judgment and impartiality.

In 1851, in the city of New York, he was married to Miss Louisa Waddle, a highly esteemed lady, and they had five children, three now living, two having died in infancy. Their happy married life, however, was destined to be of short duration, for after ten years the faithful wife and devoted mother died at Buffalo, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her untimely taking away.

In 1866, at New York city, Mr. Bullock married Miss Eliza T. Dudley, an intelligent lady, and a native of Utica, New York. They have six children. One of his daughters, by his first wife, Mary Louisa, married Mr. A. T. Smith; and his daughter Fanny, by his present wife, married Mr. J. W. Beveridge. Two of his sons, by his first wife, are both married and are in Chicago, while the others are at home with himself and wife.

In the Masonic fraternity, Judge Bullock has made a very creditable record. He was made a Master Mason in 1857, and a Royal Arch Mason in 1858. He received the Red Cross degree, May 7, 1858, and was created a Knight Templar, June 3, 1858. He took the Council degrees of Royal and Select Master on this coast in 1882, and has filled all the offices in the Council up to that of Grand Master of the State.

Politically he is a Republican, and as a man is upright and honorable to the highest degree. As a Justice, he is capable and conscientious, and, to the best of his ability, renders his decisions according to the law and the evidence.

SON, JOHN POWELL, of East Portland, came to Oregon as early as 1847, a son of one of the most respected pioneers. He was born in Piketown, Kentucky, May 28, 1823. His father, Allen Powell, was a native of Virginia. It is believed that the family originated in Wales, but came from England to the colony of Virginia many years previous to the Revolution. The grandfather of our subject, Cader Powell, served as a soldier in the Revolution. Allen Powell married Miss Polly Johnson and had eight children, of whom only two are now living.

Mr. John Powell, the youngest son and next to the youngest of the family, spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in Kentucky; the next nine years he was in western Missouri and Kansas,—the latter State being then a part of "Indian Territory." Being an orphan from the age of seven years, it can be justly said of him that he is a self-made man.

In 1847 he came overland to Oregon. On May 10th he crossed the boundary line of Missouri about twelve miles south of where Kansas City now stands. He and his party started with six wagons, but soon there were forty-two wagons in the train. Two of Mr. Powell's brother's were with him; the eldest had an outfit, but John, our subject, had none, and he worked for his passage by driving teams and loose stock. On their journey they escaped the cholera and the Indians, but had measles and mountain fever. When near the Dalles they went into camp for two weeks, cut down trees and with a whipsaw made lumber and built a scow, on which they came to the Cascades. There they unloaded the boat, shoved it out into the river and let it go over the falls, after which it was fished out and reloaded; and thus they came on to their destination.

Their first work in Oregon was cutting saw-logs. Soon Mr. John Powell bought a squatter's right to 328 acres of land, on which was a log cabin, and of which two acres were cleared and one sown to wheat. After remaining here a year and a half, the California gold fever reached his community, in 1848, and he immediately repaired to the origin of the excitement, and mined for gold on the Feather and American rivers. Becoming sick, he returned to Oregon, by water; but the next spring he went again to the gold fields; and on arriving there, however, he met his brothers returning to Oregon, and he came back with them. In the

fall of 1849 they went again to California, with a company, and Mr. Powell spent a year in the placer mines, meeting with moderate success.

Returning finally to Oregon, he "took up" a grant claim on the Columbia river, about seven miles from Portland, on which he built and made other improvements, and where he made a permanent home. The property is now very valuable. He followed farming from 1851 to 1883, and then retired from active life to a pleasant home, which he purchased in East Portland, where he resides.

Prior to the war Mr. Powell was a Douglas Democrat, but the firing upon Fort Sumter drove him to the ranks of the Union party, and ever since then he has found himself most at home in the Republican party. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, and while there he had the pleasure of casting his vote ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution which declares that slavery shall never exist in the United States. He was brought up in a slave State and was always opposed to slavery, and he took special pleasure in being present at its death. During the war he was active on the side of the Union, and all his life he has in his modest way done what he believed would result in good to the world, especially in his own State.

December 20, 1852, is the date of his marriage to Miss Martha Milliorn, a native of Virginia and a daughter of John Milliorn, a Pennsylvanian, who came to Oregon that year. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have had eight children, six of whom are living, namely: William Franklin; Sarah Jane, who is the wife of James Stott; Thomas Cader; Stephen Douglas; Fanny, who married William Gilson and died May 1, 1887; John Allen, who died when an infant; Rose, who is the wife of Carl Brandis; and Irene, who is at home with her parents and is a teacher in the public school.

WILLIAM O. ALLEN, of Portland, was born and bred near Troy, New York. After a busy and mostly successful life in the Western States, he, in 1855, came to Oregon, but did not settle in Portland until 1879.

After a careful sounding of the harbors of the coast from the straits of Fuca to Southern California, he found that there were but four harbors fit for seaport towns, and Portland had

the best, all things considered, being situated on the Willamette at the head of ship navigation, some ninety miles inland. The harbor here is one of the best in the world, being surrounded by hills and well protected against storms. The Columbia and Willamette rivers afford the best channels for navigation for either our merchant or war vessels, and this point is one of the best for a naval station. The bars can be protected by sunken torpedoes, and so these beautiful cities can be thoroughly protected against any war vessel of the enemy in the world. The depth of the water at the sound is such that sunken torpedoes would be useless to the cities there, while at San Francisco the corresponding advantages are not favorable. In spite of all such protection that city could be bombarded from the sea. Besides, here in Oregon the long trip through fresh water cleanses the bottom of the vessels.

On the whole, the prospect of Portland's future is brighter than that of any other city on the great Pacific coast.



HARLOW B. DRAKE, M. D., a respected and worthy member of the medical profession in the city of Portland, was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 27, 1848. His father, Dr. Elijah H. Drake, was a native of New York and a pioneer homeopathist of that city, practicing there for over twenty-five years and being one of the leading members of his school of medicine who fought the battle and overcame the opposition in securing a chair of homeopathy in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. He had been educated and began his practice as an allopathist, following his profession for thirteen years by that system. While practicing in Indiana a certain summer epidemic baffled the medicines in use in his practice, and by way of experiment he tried the homeopathic remedy, with results so satisfactory in all the cases that he turned his attention to the new school and finally adopted it *in toto*. In 1874 his life was terminated by a railroad accident near Ypsilanti, Michigan. For his wife he married Miss Cornelia Blakeslee, a native of New Berlin, New York, and a descendant of the family of Toby, who were among the first settlers of New Bedford, Massachusetts. One of the ancestors of the family at one time

was Lord Mayor of the city of London, England. Dr. Elijah H. Drake had seven children, of whom only two are now living.

The subject of the present sketch, the second born in the above family, was educated at the Institute of Technology in Boston, and graduated in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1873. He began practice with his father in the city of Detroit, and after his father's death he continued in practice there for a number of years, until his health failed. To regain it he came to Oregon, stopping in the eastern part of the State, where he became interested in a mill. In 1885 he built a flouring mill at Union where he did a successful business for two years. In 1888 he disposed of the property, and, having recovered his health, he came to Portland and resumed his practice as a physician, in which capacity he is meeting with deserved success. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic State Medical Society, and of a similar society in Detroit.

He and his family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, and in politics he is a Republican. He is a gentleman of the highest probity of character, and a talented and a thoroughgoing physician.

In 1874 he married Miss Eleanor C. Swain, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and they have two children: Cornelia and Eleanor.



WILLIAM T. B. NICHOLSON came to Oregon in 1858, and is a native of New York city, born December 6, 1836. He is the son of Sobrias Watson Bryham, who died when William was a child. His mother married Mr. Nicholson whose name was given to William. The family originated in England and his mother's maiden name was Margaret McClenahan of Irish ancestry. Mr. Nicholson went with the family to Philadelphia and resided there until he was eleven years of age. Here he was sent to school, he then went to the old Hopkins' farm, fifteen miles out of the city and remained there until he was fourteen years of age, and then came to California with his mother and sister, Mr. Nicholson having proceeded to the coast in 1849 and sent for them to follow. They made the journey by the way of Panama on the steamer Brother Jonathan on

her first trip, and on the first trip of the steamer Pacific on this side. In San Francisco he was sent to the San Francisco Academy, afterward helped in his father's store, and later Mr. Nicholson assisted in establishing a night school at the corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets. From that sprang the first night schools in the city. In 1858 William went to the Fraser river mines. A large company of men fitted a ship for that purpose. Having no success at the mines he returned to the sound and was engaged in surveying lumber, and in November came to Portland and was a clerk for the pioneer merchant, John R. Foster for some time.

In 1859 he was married to Miranda L. Cason, daughter of Hillery Cason, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have had six children born in Portland, namely: Minnie L., the eldest daughter, married George H. Hill, who is now chief clerk in the First National bank; Maggie married E. R. Root, who is chief clerk and acting cashier of the Terminal Company; and the other children are, William Edward, Rodney Adelbert; the children at home are Earl Vivian, and Grace Edith.

Mr. Nicholson has been for years engaged in the collecting and brokerage business and has had the business of the oldest and best houses for many years. He has also invested in real estate and has both bought and sold on his own account and for others. In 1866 he purchased in East Portland fifteen acres of land, which cost him \$751.50. He subdivided the property, making eighty lots of it, and has recently sold one of the lots for \$2,500, which is an illustration of the growth of the city and the increase of the value of property. Mr. Nicholson has built a nice home of his own in East Portland, where he resides with his family. He is a Republican in politics, but has declined office. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been a member of the official board. Early in his history in Portland he took the contract to cut the brush on 130 acres in East Portland. This contract he completed, doing the whole of the work with his own hands. His mother resides in San Francisco. She has attained the age of eighty-four years. Time has dealt very lightly with him, and he is still a young looking man. He is a kind-hearted and agreeable man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

ELIAS W. SWAFFORD, a widely and favorably known pioneer of Oregon City, Oregon, on the scene of which he made his first appearance on October 18, 1852, since when he has been an honored resident of the place, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 17, 1819.

His father, Rev. Jeremiah Swafford, was a native of North Carolina, and of Welsh origin, his ancestors having emigrated to the North American colonies previous to the Revolution. The father was a life-long worthy minister of the Baptist denomination. He married Miss Martha Goodwin, a native of Georgia, and they removed to Middletown, Henry county, Indiana. Later they removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where he died in 1847, in his sixty-second year. He was twice married; by his first marriage he had thirteen children, and by his second marriage he had ten children. Only five children are now living, three of whom reside in Iowa City, and one near Iowa City, and the subject of this sketch.

Our subject was the tenth child of the first family, and was reared and educated in his native State, where he was married to an estimable lady, Ellen McMannus, of Ohio. He and his wife and two children crossed the plains in 1852 to Oregon, making the trip in a covered wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen. They came with a train of seventeen wagons, and had a successful and pleasant journey. Arrived in Oregon City, they took a claim located four miles east of Oregon City. After a year's occupation, Mr. Swafford's title to this land was disputed, and he finally gave it up, and purchased 120 acres of his brother's donation claim. Here he built a cabin, and has since continued to live on this property, which he has assiduously cultivated and carefully improved with substantial buildings, until he now owns one of the average farms in the county. His wife and children resided on the farm, while he worked at his trade of carpentry in Oregon City. Many times in the early days he has carried home a sack of flour on his back, a distance of five miles. There are few things that can withstand patient industry and careful economy. It proved so in this case. In time, a substantial and comfortable home took the place of the little, inconvenient, cabin; good barns for his grain and stock were built, and his farm compared favorably with any in the country.

The two children, who crossed the plains with their parents in 1852, are Elliott J., now one of the leading business men of Salem; and Martha Ann, who died in her eighteenth year. Two children were born in Oregon, James L., now in business in Oregon City; and William H., who died in his nineteenth year. Mrs. Swafford, the faithful wife and devoted mother, died August 14, 1885, in the midst of her family and friends. She was widely known and greatly esteemed for her many amiable qualities, and was lamented by all who knew her. Mr. Swafford has retired from his farm, and is spending his declining years with his sons, in Oregon City and in Salem, going and returning as he desires.

When he came from the East, he brought a letter from his church, with which he joined the Methodist Church of Oregon City, which is now the oldest house of worship in the State. From the time he came until the present day, he has been one of its most devoted members, attending its services regularly; first, coming on foot, with his oxen, and later attending with his horses and carriages. He has been for fifteen years an efficient and acceptable Class Leader; has also held the office of Steward; and has been for forty years one of its most worthy and reliable members.

He has witnessed many and wonderful changes since his advent into the Territory. What was then a wide expanse of uncultivated prairie now blossoms as the rose. He has become widely acquainted and enjoys the universal good will of his fellow-men.



GOV. ADDISON C. GIBBS, who was the war Governor of the State of Oregon, and one of her most worthy citizens, was a native of New York, born in East Otto, Cattaraugus county, July 9, 1825. His ancestors came to this country from England, and settled in New England. His father, Abraham Gibbs, came to western New York. He married Rachel Scobey, of Troy, New York. They settled on a farm in the new county, and it was here that Addison was born. His opportunities for an education were few and limited. When he was thirteen years old, the Rev. G. Hines, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was stationed at East Otto, and under his labors a revival took

place, in which Addison was converted and entered the Methodist Church, and was a faithful member the remainder of his life, aiding it in every way possible. After this for two years he attended the Springville Academy, now Griffith Institute. He then taught school at Hinsdale, Alleghany county, New York, spending his evenings studying law. The following year he taught school in the district adjoining his old home. Here he had 130 pupils, and received \$15 a month, with his board, for teaching them. He was so good a teacher that he was very popular with his pupils, as well as with their parents. Soon after the close of his school, in 1848, he accepted a scholarship in the State Normal School in Albany, New York. After finishing his course of study, he went to Jefferson county, New York, where he taught school and studied law as opportunity offered and his finances permitted. It was here that he first took an active part in politics, his blood being stirred by the cry, "Free soil, free speech, free men;" and in that Presidential campaign, in which he favored Van Buren and Adams, he gained the experience of public speaker, which in after years made him such a power on the side of the Union in the State of Oregon.

After the discovery of gold he came to the coast in 1850, and located a donation land claim at the mouth of the Umpqua river, where the town of Gardiner is situated. In 1853 he volunteered in the Rogue river Indian war, and was by the side of Captain Stewart when the latter was shot. That same year he was elected a member of the Oregon Legislature. In 1854 he was associated with Hon. T. F. Grover (since Governor and Senator) on a commission to audit and report to the National Government the spoliation claims of the settlers, arising out of the Rogue river war. In 1853 he was appointed Code Commissioner, and a little later Collector of Customs for Port Perpetua, afterward known as Port Umpqua. He resigned this position in 1857, and removed the next year to Portland, where he formed a law partnership with Hon. George H. Williams, late United States Senator and Attorney General under the administration of President Grant.

Governor Gibbs was a member of the Legislature which elected Baker and Nesmith, but he unfortunately supported his friend and partner, Mr. Williams. This he did not do for personal reasons alone, but because Mr. Williams' view of the situation of National and State questions

was more in accordance with his own views than any other candidate. In the Presidential election of 1860 he supported Douglas, but when the Union Republican party was formed, by a call made by the State Central Committee, he was the first to sign the call. He was nominated by this party for Governor, and was elected. The vote of that election placed Oregon on the side of the Union. Mr. Gibbs was elected Governor at the most precarious time in the history of the nation. Governor Gibbs was very firm in his executive measures to protect the Union, and his life was constantly in danger, but aided by General Alvord, of the regular army, he prevented a war within the State. At the close of his term, in 1866, he received the caucus nomination of his party for United States Senator, and came within one vote of election; later in the contest he withdrew, and Hon. Henry W. Corbett was elected. Governor Gibbs was then elected Prosecuting Attorney of the First Judicial District, and afterward received the appointment of United States District Attorney, which position he filled with great credit to himself and usefulness to the country. He took great pleasure, while Governor, to locate public lands for schools, and his work is a fitting monument for him. He served on the Board of Trustees of the Willamette University, and that institution conferred the title of LL. D. on him in recognition of his services. He also served as Trustee and Secretary of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary at a time when this was the leading educational institution in the city of Portland. Later he was active in having the property of the Portland Academy transferred to the Willamette University, when the former institution was not regarded as needful. He was President, for a number of years, of the Board of Trustees of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and greatly aided it in many ways.

He met with some reverses in his business matters, owing to fire and other circumstances. In 1886 he was in London, England, on business that would have greatly retrieved his fortunes if he had had time to fully consummate the business, but he was unexpectedly taken sick and died, December 29, 1886. He was buried in Brompton Cemetery, London. Later the Oregon Legislature had his remains removed and interred in the River View Cemetery, by the side of the beautiful Willamette, in the

soil of the State he so dearly loved and so honorably served. It is a noble tribute to his work in the State.

He was married in 1854, to Miss Margaret M. Watkins, the daughter of William Watkins, of Cardiff, Wales. She was raised in Erie county, New York, and is a graduate of Griffith Institute, where she became acquainted with her husband while attending the same school. They were married in Springville, Governor Gibbs coming from Oregon for the purpose. The next spring they returned to Oregon. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: William was born in Douglas county, became a lawyer, and died in his thirty-first year; Lizzie is the wife of P. I. Packard, of Victoria, British Columbia; Charles W. is a watchmaker in Portland, and Katie resides with her mother in Portland, in the home which they had built in 1861, corner of Taylor and East Park.

Governor Gibbs was a lawyer of fine ability, a pleasant and effective speaker, and during the whole of his political life was a very capable campaign speaker, doing valuable work for his party in his State. He was a kind neighbor, a worthy citizen and a good man. During the four years that he guided the ship of State its fundamental laws were prepared and enacted, and its institutes founded and organized, and they bear the impress of his thought. Fortunate indeed was it for the State of Oregon that her foundations were laid by such a good and capable man as Governor Gibbs.

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 **HENICOLAI BROTHERS COMPANY,**
extensive manufacturers of lumber, doors and sash, located in Portland, Oregon, founded their business in their present locality, on Second street, in 1868. They at first rented temporary quarters, but the following year they purchased the land, comprising a quarter of a block, on which they erected their present large building, where they have since done a successful and steadily increasing business. The ground cost them \$2,000, and has increased in value until it is now valued at \$30,000, showing the great growth in population and the valuable improvements which have been made in the city, both of which have conduced to bring about this change. The same company have

also another mill and lumber yard in North Portland, where they do an extensive business. They have also a mill in the mountains, where they own two sections of pine land, and have altogether in their employ seventy-five men. Their mills are taxed to the utmost to supply the constantly increasing demand, their trade extending throughout the Northwest, where the firm is favorably known, owing to their early establishment in this vicinity, and their liberal methods and thorough integrity in all business transactions.

Mr. A. Neppach has been a member of the firm since 1889, and is a man of extended business experience and probity of character.

William Nicolai, the efficient secretary of the company, and also a substantial stockholder in the business, is the eldest son of Mr. Louis Nicolai, the senior member of the firm.

The Nicolai Brothers are natives of Germany, and accompanied their parents from the fatherland to America in 1853, coming direct to Detroit, Michigan. Theodore, at that time, was but three years of age, while Louis was thirteen. They were reared and educated in Wayne county, near Detroit, where they continued to reside until they came to the Pacific coast in 1868.

Their venerated father, John H. Nicolai, still survives, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him, because of his sterling qualities and kindness of heart. Their beloved mother died in 1867, greatly lamented by her family and friends. She was a faithful wife and devoted mother, and much endeared to her friends on account of her intelligence and amiability, her every day life being a constant exemplification of all Christian virtues.

Mr. Louis Nicolai, the senior member of the firm, is a stockholder in various business enterprises besides the ones which bear his name. He is president of the Portland Cracker Company, in which he is a substantial stockholder. This enterprise employs thirty-five men and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. He is also a large stockholder in a similar business at Spokane, Washington. He is also president and a large stockholder of the Castle Rock Mining and Coal Company. All of which items go to prove his great business and executive ability, combined with unusual energy and a progressive disposition.

He was married in Michigan to Miss Marga-

ret Kurtz, an estimable lady, and a native of New York. They have four children, William H., George H., Amelia, and Lena.

Mr. Nicolai has erected a handsome residence in East Portland, in one of the most desirable localities, and on a pleasing site. The grounds are tastefully laid out with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, and the whole place is suggestive of comfort and refinement.

He and his brother are Democrats, although not actively participating in politics, their numerous private interests absorbing their entire time and attention. They are both Lutheran, in which religion they were both reared and educated. Mr. Louis Nicolai is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Theodore Nicolai, the younger brother, married Miss Hannah Kissel, and they have four children: Lucy, Harry, Roy, and Arthur. He also has erected a large and comfortable residence in East Portland, which is surrounded with pleasing grounds, and where all that money can procure is abundantly provided for the well-being of his family.

These two brothers have had a long and successful business career in the metropolis, and may be said to have grown up with the city. Both are yet quite young, and have, apparently, a brilliant prospect before. Their prosperity is the result of intelligent effort, persistently applied, combined with integrity of purpose and economical methods, and they are richly deserving of their success.



CHARLES M. FOSTER, a prominent resident of Baker City, who came to the Pacific coast in 1859, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Walden, Caledonia county, Vermont, October 3, 1837, and is the ninth child in a family of ten children, born to Merrill and Sally Foster. Merrill Foster was born in the same county and State as his son, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1821 he married Miss Sally Gould, a native of Vermont, born in 1802. Mr. Foster was one of the leading men of his county and took great interest in political affairs. When the Republican party was organized he identified himself with it at the first election, when there were but six Republican votes cast in his town, but at the next election he was sent to the Legis-

lature on that ticket. He served one term and was followed by his son, Harry A., who filled several other positions of honor and trust in the county. Mr. Foster only lived to be fifty-six years old, dying in 1856, but his wife lived until 1874, when she was seventy-two years old.

Our subject was the next to the youngest, and only three of the family of ten children now survive, the two sisters being Mrs. P. N. Clifford and Mrs. Susan F. Davis, both widows. He received his education at the academies of Morristown, Johnson and Berry, finishing his last course at Berry, at the age of twenty-one years. For his life profession he chose civil engineering, or surveying, and in 1859 he went to California. Until 1860 he worked at mining in that State, then went to Portland, Oregon, where he found employment in the Superintendent's office of Indian Affairs, under Edward R. Grey, Superintendent. Mr. Foster remained there one year, and in the fall of 1861 he went to the Florence mines in Idaho and remained there, engaged in mining, until 1862. Having made considerable money he then went to Auburn, Baker county, and worked in the mines until 1863. About this time the Indians gave him a great deal of trouble and stole a whole herd of horses that he had purchased. In 1864 he was elected County Clerk of Baker county and also acted as County Superintendent of common schools, and after serving two years was appointed Deputy United States Surveyor and also Deputy United States Marshal. He has also held the office of County Surveyor for twenty years, and served as Councilman of Baker City for six years, but for the last twenty-two years he has given his entire attention to his business of surveying and engineering. Mr. Foster is now interested in the placer mine, which is yielding a very good return. During his long residence on the coast he has made and lost money, as all miners have, but now is in comfortable circumstances and owns a nice little home in the beautiful little city of Baker. He was one of the first men to enter Baker county, there being but six men ahead of him who discovered the mines. In politics he is a straight Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, since which time he has voted on that same line.

Mr. Foster was married in 1860, to Alice E. Erland, born in 1849, in Pennsylvania, but she died in 1877, at the age of twenty-six years,

leaving two children, Harry and Linn. In 1884 Mr. Foster married Miss Fanny M. Moore, born in Kentucky in 1857, and they had one daughter, Colleen.



A B. HUELAT, one of the prominent citizens of La Grande, Oregon, was born in Ruby City, Idaho, September 19, 1865, the eldest son of J. and Sarah (Belt) Huelat. The mother was a daughter of Dr. Belt of Salem, a native of Kentucky, who came to Oregon at an early day. Our subject's parents went to California when he was very small and then his mother came to Salem, Oregon. At this time he was placed in the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland, where he worked and received a good common-school education, remaining until he was fifteen years old, when he was bound out to a German in Linn county, where he lived and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age.

At this time Mr. Huelat entered the Portland Business College, from which he graduated in 1887, soon after securing a position as bookkeeper with a firm in Pendleton, where he remained three months, when he went into an express office for a short time, after which he secured a position at Adams, Unatilla county, as bookkeeper in a general merchandise store. He proved himself so reliable that soon he was given sole charge of the business, and when the business was sold out to a Mr. Marston and the store was removed to Pendleton, our subject was continued in the employ of the new firm. Here it was called the Chicago Store, and later our subject was taken in as a partner, when a part of the stock was taken to La Grande. On March 30, 1891, this store was burned, but was insured for more than enough to pay all claims after the fire. He succeeded in buying out the interest of Mr. Marston and took in as partner D. H. Starbird, Mr. Huelat still acting as manager. They continued in business this way until February, 1892, when they incorporated a joint company, with G. W. Webb as president; W. T. Slater as treasurer; A. B. Huelat as secretary and manager, and D. H. Starbird as one director. The company now consists of Webb, Slater, Huelat and Starbird, under Mr. Huelat's management and control the business has grown to be one of the largest dry-goods inter-

ests in eastern Oregon, carrying a stock of \$60,000 and doing a business of \$100,000. They carry a full line of dry goods, clothing, gents' furnishings, boots and shoes.

Mr. Huelat was married in 1888, December 25, to Miss Rose B. Huston, daughter of Walter Huston, of Linn county, born in 1865.

Although Mr. Huelat was thrown on the world when a small boy and left to the mercy of the charitable, he has worked his way unaided, until he is now regarded as one of the best business men of this part of the State and is a true type of a self-made man. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the K. of P. Mr. and Mrs. Huelat have two sons, of whom they are justly proud.

 **MOS N. KING**, a widely and favorably known Oregon pioneer of 1845, and a prosperous citizen of Portland, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, April 30, 1822. His father, Nathan King, married Sarah Norton, of New York, and they had ten children, six daughters and four sons, five children still surviving.

The subject of our sketch was the sixth child and was reared on his father's farm. He attended the public schools and learned the tanner's trade. In 1840 he moved to Missouri, where he was engaged in running a ferry across the Missouri river, when a great flood destroyed his property. In 1845 he accompanied his parents, three brothers and five sisters, who joined a company of 100 wagons, and started across the plains for Oregon. They started early in May and met with many trials and misfortunes on the way. A brother and his wife died of mountain fever and they were sorrowfully buried by the wayside. The distressing experiences of that long journey have never been effaced from their memory, and probably no amount of money could induce them to repeat it. However, their experience was that of thousands and it was thus the West was settled and developed, only three-quarters reaching their destination of all those who started on the long journey.

On arriving at the Dalles Mr. King and his brothers constructed a raft of pine logs, which were hauled from the hills by the, now nearly worn out, oxen. This raft was made large

enough to sustain ten wagons and about ten persons. It was the month of December before they reached their destination, and they suffered from the winter storms.

The first winter was spent at Forest Grove, and the following summer the family went up to a beautiful valley, where the father and brothers took up claims and made comfortable homes for themselves and families, the valley having since gone by the name of King's valley. There the father lived and prospered until his death, in 1881. He was a man of intelligence and great activity, thoroughly upright in all his dealings, and extremely kind-hearted. These qualities made him very popular with his neighbors and his death was universally lamented.

Mr. King, the subject of this notice, took up his donation claim a few miles below Corvallis, on the Willamette river. Afterward, perceiving that there were prospects of a city being built at Portland, he sold his right, and in the spring of 1849, came to Portland, where he purchased a squatter's right to the fine property then on the west side of the town site. This valuable property was obtained for a nominal sum, and contained 500 acres, and the city of Portland had just started. Here Mr. King engaged in the tanning business, which he followed successfully for eleven years, the city in the meantime gradually growing, and his property steadily advancing in value. In 1856 he built his present fine residence, which was at that time the best house in the city, the shingles still doing good service, which were put on thirty-five years ago.

When the city had extended to his property, he platted it and sold forty acres of it to the city for a park, receiving the handsome price of \$800 an acre, and since then has been worth very much more.

Of late years he has turned his attention to building, and has erected a large number of houses. Besides this he was one of the builders and stockholders of the Multnomah Street railway, which was at first a horse-car line, and is now an electric line, the cars of which glide swiftly through his property, carrying hundreds of people to and from their elegant homes in that beautiful part of the city. Besides his city property, Mr. King owns several thousand acres of choice agricultural lands in this State, some of which he is utilizing in the breeding of horses and cattle.

The transformation has, indeed, been great in

the city and its surroundings since the time when it first greeted the view of the now aged pioneer. It was then scarcely reclaimed from the rule of the aborigines. Indeed, the lonely forests and beautiful and wild streams were only disturbed by the note of some forest bird, or the streams ruffled by the ripple of some Indian's canoe and the dip of his paddle. Now magnificent steamers plow those waters, bearing on their decks hundreds of people, while noisy manufactories destroy the silence of the otherwise peaceful surroundings. A proud city, the metropolis of a magnificent State, has grown up in the midst, great in commerce, education, science and arts, second in size, perhaps, to a few older municipalities, but in substantial growth and civilization proudly challenging the competition of the world.

In 1846 Mr. King was married to Miss Ma-linda Fuller, an estimable lady, and a native of Ohio. They have had six children, four now living. In 1887 the family were called upon to part from the devoted wife and mother, who for forty-one years had thought of nothing but their welfare. She was a woman of rare sensibility, and her life was the practical expression of the noblest Christian virtues, to which she gave the added charm of a naturally loving heart.

The eldest son, N. A. King, is a wealthy rancher in Lake county, where he owns 5,000 acres of choice land, on which he is raising horses. One of the daughters, now Mrs. Nautilla A. Jeffrey, resides in a handsome residence near her father. The other daughter is now Mrs. A. Lumsden, also a wealthy resident of Portland.

The younger son, Edward A. King, who lives with his father and assumes full charge of their extensive real estate and financial affairs, was born in Portland, March 30, 1861, and was reared and educated in his native city. He married Miss Anna Brewer, in 1880, a highly esteemed lady and a native of Michigan. They have two children, both born in the metropolis, William A. and Lulu L. Mr. Edward King has for several years been the efficient treasurer of the Multnomah Street railway. He is now clerk of the Board of Bridge Commissioners, to which office he was appointed by the Circuit Court Judge. He is a good specimen of the young business men produced by this great State, which grows nothing small nor insignificant.

He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and also to the

Knights of Pythias. He and his father are Democratic in politics.

Thus is given the most important facts of the life of one of Oregon's most eminent pioneers, who unaided has acquired wealth and prominence, all of which has been accomplished by the most honorable methods and with the full approval of his fellow-men.

JOHAN A. THAYER, a prosperous and highly esteemed business man of Oregon City, and an honored veteran of the great civil war, was born in Williams county, Ohio, October 22, 1843. His father, Hiram Thayer, was born in New York State, in 1812. He was a farmer, and moved in later years to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, and still later to Michigan, locating on a farm in Grand Traverse county, of the latter State, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1865. He was a man of unswerving integrity and great industry and was uniformly kind, thus gaining the esteem of all who knew him, who sincerely lamented his death. The faithful wife and devoted mother still survive and resides in Michigan, being now in her eighty-first year. She is a woman of sterling qualities of mind and heart, and greatly beloved by those who know her. This worthy couple had seven children, all living but one.

Their son, the subject of our sketch, was raised on his father's farm, attending school in winter, and working hard in the summer. This continued until the call for volunteers in 1862, to put down the slaveholders' rebellion, when he enlisted, in September, 1862, with the boys in blue, in Company A, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers Infantry. This regiment acquired a good record in the service, losing in battles and by sickness one-quarter of their number. Mr. Thayer participated with them in twenty-nine hard-fought battles, in most of which they were victorious, the following being a list of the engagements: Suffolk, Virginia; Windsor, Virginia; Corbin's Bridge; York River; Po River, Virginia; Spottsylvania, Virginia; North Anna; Tolopotomy, Virginia; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Weldon Railroad; Deep Bottom; Strawberry Plains; White Oak Swamp; River Station; Peebles Farm; Hatcher's Run; Boydton Road; White Oak Road; Sutherland's Station;

Amelia Springs; Deatonville; Sailor's Creek; High Bridge; Farmerville; Appomattox Court House; Siege of Petersburg. The war then ended, and his regiment participated in the grand review of the victorious Union Army. Before they left Michigan they were presented with a beautiful flag, which they carried triumphantly through all the war. It became very much tattered by shot and shell, but it waved over the men at the review, and they brought it home with them, and it now rests in the archives of the Government at the State capital.

In front of this regiment, at the battle of Spottsylvania, stood a tree, the trunk of which was twenty-one inches in diameter. So terrific was the fire at this point, that the tree was stripped of its foliage, and was actually cut down by minie balls, a portion of it falling on the men, and injuring several of them. This seems like an exaggeration, but it is fully authenticated by men who saw it, and the circumstance has passed into the "History of Michigan in the War."

After receiving an honorable discharge, Mr. Thayer returned to his home in Michigan, where he engaged in farming, which he continued until 1873. He then came to Oregon City, locating on a half section of land four miles east of the city, which he industriously cultivated, and on which he made valuable improvements, in erecting substantial farm buildings, a comfortable residence and good barns for his grain and stock, besides other improvements, all tending to facilitate the producing and handling of farm products. This is now one of the choicest farms in the country.

Of late years he has been engaged in buying and selling real estate, now being a member of the firm of Thayer & Alden, who are doing a large real-estate and insurance business, representing several of the best companies in all the branches of insurance. Their specialty in real estate is farm property, but they also handle town property. They are very successful in their business, and are probably as well informed on land values as any person in the Northwest.

In 1877 Mr. Thayer was married to Miss Lucinda E. McFarland, a highly esteemed lady, and a native of Illinois. They have two children, both born in Oregon, namely: Mabel and Buel, who are intelligent and active, and bid fair to reflect great credit on the noble State of their nativity.

Mr. Thayer is a Republican in politics, and a worthy member of Meade Post, No. 2, G. A. R.

He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, to which they render much valued assistance.

Thus is briefly given the few most important facts of a complete and busy life, many days of which was most worthily spent in the cause of suffering humanity and freedom, and whose influence has always been thrown in the scale of right and the uplifting of his fellow-men.



JOSEPH BUCHEL, one of the very worthy pioneers of Oregon, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in Uniontown, November 22, 1830. His father, Michael Buchtel, was a native of the same county and of German ancestry who settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the early day of that section. His father married Miss Mary Harvey, the daughter of Job Harvey, a native of Pennsylvania and of English ancestry. Of their four children only two are now living, Mr. Buchtel and a brother. The father died in 1841, leaving a wife and three children. Upon Mr. Buchtel, the subject of this sketch, devolved the care of his mother and the other children, and most faithfully did he endeavor to perform the sacred trust. Previous to his father's death the family had removed to Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois, and for two years, up to the time of his death, the father was engaged in the manufacture of shingles.

As he grew up young Buchtel first worked for four years at the tailor's trade, but it was not congenial to him, and he was employed some in farming, clerking in a store, and later held the office of Deputy Sheriff of Champaign county; and while acting in that capacity he had frequent occasion to meet both Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, at Urbana, his town, was at different times in their circuit.

On April 23, 1852, Mr. Buchtel started upon the long and perilous journey across the plains and mountains to Oregon, in the company of Mr. I. R. Moores, who was afterward a most worthy pioneer of this State. Mr. Buchtel's part in the journey was to drive one of those large ox teams employed in hauling a heavily loaded emigrant wagon. The journey lasted six months and was full of incident. They

were harassed by the Indians, and near the end of the trip were short of provisions. When they reached Fort Boise, Colonel Moores called for volunteers to go ahead and save eatables, and Mr. Buchtel, with six others, took a small amount of food and came on in advance of the company. Two days before they reached the Dalles they were entirely without food, were worn out and almost starved to death. Three of the men, including Mr. Buchtel, reached the Dalles September 3. Four of the number had given out, becoming unable to keep up. Mr. Buchtel had given every cent of his money and the greater portion of his food to his comrade, Nate Therman, who was sick and unable to proceed; later he recovered and came on through. Mr. Buchtel completed the journey in a destitute condition, reaching Portland in September, 1852, weak from hunger and fatigue and destitute of funds with which to buy bread. One of the party had saved \$2, and with that they subsisted until Mr. Buchtel succeeded in getting work.

He met a man on horseback, to whom he appealed for work. It proved to be Colonel Backenstos. After some persuasion of an urgent nature the Colonel permitted him to cut a patch of oats with a scythe. The oats were heavy and lodged, but Mr. Buchtel, weak and unable to labor as he was, succeeded in getting the oats down and raked up in five days; and, notwithstanding the work was not worth it, the Colonel made him take \$25, which relieved his need and for which he was ever afterward sincerely grateful. Later he had the pleasure of substantially aiding the family of his benefactor.

Next he cut wood and loaded vessels with lumber, and still later obtained a position on a boat, the Shoalwater, he worked five winters on the Willamette river, but followed the daguerreotype business during the intervening summer seasons. For this he had purchased an outfit in 1853, started the business in the Canton house, and he afterward followed it in Portland for thirty-five years. In all the great improvements made in the photographic art since that time Mr. Buchtel was the pioneer artist in Portland. He is a man of great physical ability and of equally great presence of mind, and was thus capable, in many cases of emergency, of rescuing persons from imminent danger and death, and his services in this direction have been very valuable to his fellow-men. For many years,

also, he has been an expert base-ball player, as pitcher, and was captain of the pioneer club for twenty years. He was also the champion foot-racer, taking many prizes, and was barred for years on account of his championship. In 1865 he was elected chief engineer of the fire department, and was re-elected in 1866.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., of the latter he was representative to the Grand Lodge, held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1874; and the same year he represented the fire department at St. Louis, Missouri, as chief engineer.

His early education in political matters was in favor of the Democratic party, but when the great civil war broke out he was one of the first ones to break ranks and join the party for the Union, and he has since been a faithful adherent of the Republican party, taking an active part in the public affairs of the city and State. During the movement made for the consolidation of the city he took a leading part, being instrumental with others in accomplishing the union. For his part he is entitled to much credit. After the consolidation he helped to nominate and elect an independent ticket of city officers, in order to break up rings and secure a pure administration, and the result has been good. He was also a prominent leader in the movement for free bridges across the Willamette.

In 1888 he sold his art gallery and engaged in the real-estate business, in partnership with Mr. Ball, the firm being Buchtel & Ball, and they have invested in several tracts of land which they are improving on their own account. They have platted and placed on the market several valuable tracts for others, making considerable money for their customers, as well as satisfying themselves. In this business Mr. Buchtel is still engaged. In every particular he is a reliable dealer.

Mr. Buchtel was elected Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon, June, 1882, and served in that capacity for two years.

Time has dealt gently with him, and while he is in his sixty-second year he looks young for fifty, having a splendid constitution and preserving temperate habits; and he has therefore a promise of long life ahead of him.

He was married in 1855, to Miss Josephine Latourette, a native of Michigan and a descendant of one of the French families who early settled in America. They have had seven children, namely: Albert, who died at the age of twenty-

three; Joe, who died at the age of seven years; Frank, Archie, Fred; Lillie, who is the wife of Norwood L. Curry, son of the late Governor George L. Curry; and addie who married W. G. Kerns of the Dalles. The two sons are reliable young business men, and the youngest is attending school.



THOMAS W. SULLIVAN does not, like Ajax, defy the lightning, but rather controls it, in his position as chief engineer and draughtsman of the Portland General Electric Company, designing and constructing the plants as he does for developing the great power of the Willamette falls at Oregon City, Oregon, by means of which the electric current generates after being transmitted on aerial wires a distance of thirteen miles to Portland, makes resplendent with electric light the beautiful metropolis of Oregon, as well as supplying her varied industries with economical power.

He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Tralee, Kerry county, January 1, 1862. His parents were Florance and Elizabeth (Talbot) Sullivan, who came to the United States, in 1863, when the subject of this sketch was one year and four months of age. They resided in New York city a year, when they removed to Rome, Oneida county, where their son was reared and educated. He then went to Oswego, Oswego county, where he began to learn the trade of a machinist. It was while in this city that his attention was turned to mechanical draughting, for which he discovered he had a special talent. While engaged in this work and just previous to attaining his majority, he was placed in charge of the draughting department of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway System, which important position he retained for two years, when he was transferred to the civil engineering department of the same company, serving as assistant engineer for three years.

He then took charge of public work on his own account, which resulted in his coming to Oregon, where he arrived March 27, 1889, in the interest of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, for the purpose of planning and superintending the construction of their large

works at Oregon City. After completing their mills, he accepted the position of constructing engineer for the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company, and when this company was merged into the Willamette Falls Electric Company, and afterward into the Portland General Electric Company, he continued in the same position. This new company has \$5,000,000 capital, and is destined to become one of the greatest enterprises in the country.

Immediately on locating in Oregon City, Mr. Sullivan began to take an active interest in all the affairs of the city, and was one of the organizers of the Catholic Knights of America, Branch No. 647. At the time of its incorporation, he was elected its President, which position he has efficiently filled. He also became a member of the Board of Trade, and by this means is lending his aid to the improvement and development of the city.

He was married in Oswego, New York, in 1885, to Miss M. Jennie Walter, an estimable lady, and a native of that State. They have three children: Florance F., George E. and Sadie M.

Mr. Sullivan is a Republican in politics, and in the spring of 1891 was elected Mayor of Oregon City, in which capacity he is now serving. Intelligent, progressive, independent and liberal he works for the best interests of the municipality which has honored him with its leadership.

He is a worthy member of St. John's Catholic Church, which was the first house of worship ever erected in Oregon, and was formerly the Cathedral of this denomination. It is of peculiar interest to pioneers because a greatly beloved and revered member of that society, Dr. John McLaughlin is buried near it. He was one of the earliest settlers of the Northwest, and is widely known throughout the country as a truly philanthropic and kind-hearted man, his deeds of kindness being deeply impressed on many loving hearts.

Mr. Sullivan is a young man, much younger than his reputation and ability would lead one to suspect, which is due to natural precociousness and the necessity in early life of exercising his ability and energy. He has many years of usefulness before him, which, judging from the past, will leave nothing to be desired in the power of Dame Fortune to bestow.



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W. S. Ladd.

WILLIAM SARGENT LADD, the pioneer, the prominent banker, the liberal and enterprising citizen, and the Christian philanthropist, whose life financially was commensurate with the growth of the great commonwealth, of which he was an honored and illustrious citizen, was born in the town of Holland, Vermont, October 10, 1826. His father, Nathaniel Gould Ladd, a physician, was a descendant of a family who came to America in 1633. He married Miss Abigail Kelley Mead, a native of New Hampshire. They moved to the village of Meredith, in New Hampshire, in 1830, and in 1833 to Sanborn-ton Bridge, now known as Tilton. Religiously they were Methodists.

Up to his fifteenth year young Ladd was sent to school, and then began in earnest to apply himself to manual labor as a farm hand on a neighbor's land. Later his father bought for him fifteen acres of land, rough, rocky and wooded, which our subject cleared and brought under cultivation. When nineteen years of age he taught a district school, which had had the reputation of being the roughest in the region, battles between teacher and pupils having been frequent. However, Mr. Ladd was successful in subduing the refractory pupils at the first encounter, and establishing order, and kept his pupils interested by introducing quick methods and practical suggestions, and so succeeded in securing the respect of all.

About the time of the closing of the school, the Boston, Concord & Montreal railway was running its line past Sanborn-ton Bridge, where he was then residing, and he obtained a position in the freight house there. He continued in this and other work connected with railroading until February 27, 1851, when he started in the steamer Prometheus from New York for Chagres, on the Isthmus of Panama. He finally landed at San Francisco, whence he immediately came to Oregon, settling in Portland. Here he at first carried on a small business, selling out a few articles which he had brought with him. At one time his affairs had reached so low an ebb that he was glad to save payment of a \$6 road tax by digging out and burning two great stumps which stood in the street in front of where the Esmond Hotel now stands.

About this time W. D. Gookin, a friend of Mr. Ladd's father, in New Hampshire, arrived in Portland with a cargo of goods. This stock

Mr. Ladd sold out, and cleared by the transaction \$1,000, which sum he invested in articles of ready sale, and from that time was enabled to prosecute his mercantile operations with more capital. By 1852 he was conducting and independent business, and was to some extent interested with Mr. Gookin, in a successful business venture, which the latter had made in San Francisco. At this time his business habits were most exemplary. He was promptly at his place, often being on hand as early as four o'clock in the morning, in summer, to help off his customers with their wagon loads in the cool of the day. He avoided saloons, spent his nights in sleep, and made it a point to observe the Sabbath by attendance on public worship; and in his business transactions he was cool, prompt and capable.

In 1852 Messrs. Ladd and Tilton entered into partnership and continued in the mercantile business until the spring of 1855, when the former purchased the interest of the latter in the firm, and Mr. Tilton returned to New Hampshire. Three years later Mr. Tilton came again to Portland and became associated with Mr. Ladd, forming the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, which was opened for business in April, 1859. Ever since then the bank has steadily grown, and has transacted a large amount of the money business of the State. The capital was small at the start, but in 1861 it was increased to \$150,000, and not many years elapsed before it was brought up to a round million. When the partnership was dissolved in 1880, bills receivable amounted to upward of \$2,500,000; and so select and sound had been the conduct of this business that when the bank made its statement, in 1888, there were less than \$1,300 of this large sum outstanding.

At first the store and the bank occupied his close attention, and were the means of making his fortune. At length he engaged in a number of other business enterprises of importance. He was active in developing the agricultural resources of the State, having had three farms of his own and five in partnership with S. G. Reed. He was lavish of his means in this particular, and did much toward the advancement of the State by introducing improved methods and breeding fine stock. He also became largely interested in milling, and at the time of his death he controlled about three-fourths of the entire flouring-mill interests of the Northwest.

He was also identified with what is now the Oregon Iron and Steel Company at Oswego, and was a leading stockholder of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Besides these interests he was one of the largest property holders in Portland and vicinity, his possessions comprising many acres in valuable city land, and a large number of business and residence buildings. He had the honor of erecting the first brick building in the city. His interest in school matters and public education extended over a long time and was continuous, he having been among the first to serve as School Director. He was a friend of churches and public charities, to which his gifts were munificent. He endowed the chairs of Practical Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at San Francisco in 1886, with \$50,000, and gave several scholarships to the Willamette University. Throughout a wide extent of country few churches were built without aid from him. The Library Association of Portland always felt his fostering care. For twenty years it has occupied the second floor of his bank building, on the corner of First and Stark streets, free of charge. It was Mr. Ladd's custom from the first to set aside one-tenth of his net income for charitable and philanthropic purposes, placing it as a gift apart from other funds. It is said that an appeal for sufferers, if worthy, was never refused by him, nor by any member of his family; and in fact he was the munificent leader of subscription lists for all worthy objects and public enterprises.

During the last war Mr. Ladd was a "War Democrat," since which time he exercised the right of voting his own ticket, although in national matters he voted of late years with the Redubicans. He, at one time, held the office of Mayor of his city, but persistently refused nominations tendered him, and declined to enter the arena of political strife, so distasteful to him. While he was easily the master of his place, he was nevertheless a friend and favorite with his workmen and employes. He believed in liberality toward all who worked, and also that their rights and liberties should be respected and denounced the iniquity of combinations of capital which sought to deprive trade or labor of its freedom. These qualities placed him nearer to the hearts of the people than most men of wealth, and he suffered as little from envy as any rich man in the nation.

Such is but a brief outline of the history of

a man whose active and enterprising spirit, sound business sagacity, open-handed liberality and pronounced Christian character contributed largely to mold the character of a growing city, and to lay deep and broad the commercial honor, political virtue and sound principles of our young commonwealth.

In 1854 Mr. Ladd was married to Miss Caroline A. Elliott, a native of New Hampshire, a lady with whom he had been acquainted since their school days. To her he ascribed a great portion of his success, saying, "I owe everything to her, as she has been to me most emphatically a helpmate in the best and highest sense, a noble wife, a saintly mother to our children, always patient, thoughtful and courageous, she cheerfully assumed her part of whatever load I have had to carry. We both started together at bedrock, and from then until now we have taken every step in harmony."

Their eldest son, William M. Ladd, for several years efficiently aided his father in the management of his largely increased business. He is an alumnus of Amherst College, and, since the retirement of Mr. Tilton, had been a partner in the bank. The second son, Charles Elliott, is at the head of the large flouring business, which his father in a large part created, and controlled. The eldest daughter is the wife of Henry J. Corbett, a son of Senator Henry W. Corbett. The second daughter is the wife of Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, New York, who has large interests in the Standard Oil Company.

Subjoined is a copy of the resolutions passed by the Pioneer Association on the death of Mr. Ladd, which evidence the affectionate regard in which he was held by his contemporaries:

"At a special meeting of the Oregon Pioneer Association yesterday morning the following, which was presented by a committee, consisting of Frank Dekum, H. K. Hines, T. A. Wood, J. C. Carson and James H. McMillen, was adopted:

"WILLIAM SARGENT LADD.

"*In Memoriam.*

"The Oregon Pioneer Society is met to-day in special session for the discharge of a duty so tender and touching to the hearts of its members that words are inadequate to the suitable expression of their emotions. So rapidly and ruthlessly, for the last few months, has death been claiming the most venerable and the most

illustrious of those who bore with us the burdens and struggles of the real pioneer epoch of Oregon, that our rapidly diminishing numbers admonish us that the last of the noble companionship that reclaimed the Territory of our now great and splendid State from the unhistoried barbarism of its shadowed ages will soon lie beneath the soil of that State, whose very existence is the monument of their manly prowess and their intelligent statesmanship. While it is always nobly fitting that the builder should rest at the base of the temple he built, and the statesman should find his monument in the institutions and prosperity of the State, his genius formed and his patriotism endowed, still to those who remain among the wearied toilers there is an inexpressible pathos in bearing their companions in a foretime toil to their last resting-place and bidding them adieu. We linger over their memory with brotherly affection and dread to say the word that recognizes their final departure from us.

"This society of pioneers of Oregon never was called, and never can be called hereafter, to a sorer bereavement than that which has fallen upon our hearts at this time. William Sargent Ladd, a beloved member of our society, and its honored and revered president, passed away from earth at his home in this city, on the 6th day of January, 1893, at the age of sixty-six years.

He was a pioneer of 1851, coming to this place when but twenty-five years of age. No more active and powerful and resourceful personality ever entered Oregon than was this pioneer. No individual character ever more fully apprehended and embodied the genius and possibilities of the Oregon that was to be than did he. None ever did more than he to enshrine that genius and mold those possibilities into actual, social, intellectual, material and even personal creations. He was great in the greatest forms of organizing and controlling force, and in this he was, perhaps, the best representative of the true pioneer spirit that has appeared among us. As such the society speaks of him and of his work with us and for us, and with and for the State whose prosperity and greatness we all have lived, with gratitude and reverence. Because this spirit was in him, and in such abounding measure, he rose in Oregon from empty-handed toil to abounding wealth, maintaining unto the close of his life among us the simple, unostentatious, kindly, yet brave and

enduring spirit of the pioneer, through his great far reaching and historic life.

"This society of the pioneers of Oregon expresses to-day, by the adoption of this brief tribute to the memory of our beloved and revered president, our tender appreciation of him personally, and our large and grateful estimate of his services as one of our member, and especially in his office as our president at the time of his death. The tenderness and consideration with which he always greeted the pioneers, which grew more and more noticeable as their number diminished, and the generosity with which he was always ready to respond to the needs and purposes of this society, can never be forgotten by us.

"On this day of his burial we join our fellow-citizens of Portland and of all the State in their expressions of appreciation of him as a man and a citizen of high character and abounding patriotism. We also unite with the great church of which he had been so long an honored member in its lofty estimate of the place he filled and the work he did as such. Most of all, we extend to his family a sympathy too deep and too tender to be phrased in words on this occasion of their unspeakable bereavement. With the exception of that from the hearts of his own home, there will be, there can be, no greener or more fragrant wreath woven round the memory of William Sargent Ladd on this day of his burial than that which is offered by the trembling hands of those who, with him, were the pioneers of Oregon. We therefore resolve,

"*First*, That a copy of this paper, suitably engrossed and attested, be presented by the secretary of this society to the family of Mr. Ladd.

"*Second*, That the same be spread upon the records of the society and published in our annual report."

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**J**OHAN M. BRECK, one of the pioneer merchants of Portland, who has been identified with the city since 1851, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 9, 1828. His father, George Breck, was a native of Boston, although the family came from England in 1634 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. They became men of prominence in the county and several of them participated in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject,

Samuel, was a Boston merchant, and when his son was born he was still in the business, but later moved to a farm and country seat on the Delaware. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement. His son married Catherine Israel, of Jamaica, where her father was an English planter. They had a family of fourteen children, of whom twelve were raised to maturity. Both the parents died in the East. They were Episcopalians and good, worthy people.

John was educated in his native State until his sixteenth year, when he went to Wisconsin, where he took a course in a school presided over by Rev. Lloyd Breck, LL. D., of the Episcopal Church. He continued to reside in Wisconsin after he finished his course, part of the time as farmer, and then came to Oregon and engaged in the merchandise business in Portland, in 1851. Allen & Lewis, H. W. Corbett, J. Failing & Co., and G. W. Vaughn were prominent merchants there at that time, and there were several others, but the mercantile business was still in its infancy. The same season that Mr. Breck arrived in Oregon brought Henry W. Corbett and they traveled part of the way together. Mr. Breck established his store and sold general merchandise, both at retail and wholesale, and he continued the business until 1860, then sold out and accepted the position of purser on the Pacific mail steamship *Northerner*. On her second voyage she struck a sharp rock and tore off some of her planking. They were fifteen miles from Humboldt landing. They started the pumps and thought to make it, but a little later they found that she was filling rapidly. They turned toward shore at the fastest speed she was capable of making, but she struck about 600 feet from shore. It was calm, just a little before dark. The boats were lowered and the women and children were sent to the shore, but a sharp gale springing up it was impossible to return for any of the others, so the engineer managed to run a rope from the ship to the shore, and orders were given for the passengers to swim along to shore holding to this rope. It was about twelve o'clock when Mr. Breck received permission to go, and when he reached shore he found that he and a Chinaman were the only ones who had made the passage by the rope. Thirty-four of the passengers and crew were lost. Mr. Breck was cured of a desire to go to sea after this. Mr. Aspinwall, president of the steamship line, was his brother-in-law, and he

appointed him agent of the company at Portland. He continued until they sold to Holiday and Flint, and Mr. Breck continued with the new company for a time. Afterward he engaged in the mercantile business again, and retailed general merchandise, in which he continued until 1873. He then went to California and was engaged for four years at Petaluma. After this he returned to Portland and was a salesman for twelve years in the store of Meier & Frank. Since then he has been in the money broker business.

He was married in 1854, to Miss Annie Ashmead, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They have had five children: Annie A., John M., William A., Catherine H. and George. The eldest and the youngest are the only survivors of the children.

Mr. Breck has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and in 1861 had the honor of being elected Mayor of Portland. He has several times been a Councilman, and also County Clerk and both City and County Assessor. He has filled all the positions that he has been elected to, with honor to himself and the good of his city and county. In 1855 Mr. Breck purchased a lot opposite the post office, where they had a small house and lived for many years, until 1890, when Mrs. Breck sold it for \$80,000. They then purchased a lot on the corner of Corbett and Thomas streets, where they have built a commodious house. It is in a beautiful locality, commanding a view of the country. The two somewhat aged pioneers of Oregon are here spending the evening of their well spent life, respected and admired by all who know them.



**R**OBERT D. WILSON, a reputable business man of Oregon City, and the senior member of the hardware firm of Wilson & Cooke, is a native of Canada, where he was born February 2, 1849. His father, George B. Wilson, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1806. He was married there and in 1832 emigrated with his young wife to Canada. He purchased a farm in what was then the wilds of Canada, which he industriously cultivated and improved, and on which he still resides. His children were raised there, of whom there were eight, seven now surviving.



The subject of our sketch was the fifth child and was raised on his father's farm and attended the county school. Upon attaining manhood he learned the millers' trade, which he has followed for twenty-five years in various places in Canada, Washington and Oregon.

He saved his means, and built a mill at Dallas, in Polk county, which had not been in operation more than six months, when it was totally consumed by fire, and he thus lost in an hour the accumulations of a lifetime.

Mr. Wilson, however, is thoroughly American, in that he does not waste time in useless regrets. He at once resumed work for wages in the Salem Flouring Mills, where he continued for five years, after which he went to Pendleton, where he worked for three years, then coming to Oregon City, where he opened his present hardware store. This enterprise has so far been very successful, exceeding Mr. Wilson's fondest expectations, and on February 28, 1891, his hardware store was burned, which did not daunt him, and in one month from the time of his loss he was in business on the same ground in a new and better building than before, being built of corrugated iron. Owing to his liberal methods in business and thorough reliability he has secured a large trade of the best class of citizens, not alone of the city, but from the surrounding country for miles away.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Hattie Hughes, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of

Samuel Hughes, a highly esteemed Oregon pioneer. They have one child, Charles U. W., now in his fifteenth year, an intelligent youth, who reflects credit on his native State.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and socially belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

What is more essential than all, however, is the excellent reputation which he bears throughout the State where he is known, or has ever worked. Scrupulously honorable, of thorough integrity, correct morals, industrious, progressive and courteous, he is calculated to achieve success anywhere, or in any calling. He has the universal good-will of his fellow-men, who sincerely rejoice in his deserved prosperity.



ILLIAM M. PATTERSON is among the many good men who, during the civil war fought in defense of the old

flag. He is now a respected and successful horticulturist, living on his own fruit farm near Mount Tabor. He was born in Illinois, in 1825. His father, Myron Patterson, was a native of Albany, New York. The family originated in Scotland, and came to this country before the Revolution, and several of Mr. Patterson's ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. His father married Miss Catherine Dorsen, of Long Island, and the daughter of a sea captain. They had five children, and William was the second child and only son. Four of the family are still living, two in Chicago, one in Tacoma, and Mr. Patterson himself.

The family removed to Wisconsin when he was yet a child, and when he became old enough he worked in the lead mines, where he was engaged when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Company H, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to the Mississippi river, and was a participant in the fighting done by the Sixteenth Army corps, at the battle of Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg, and was in a charge made upon one of the rebel forts. It was first exploded and then they rushed in and took possession of the fort. He was with General Sherman in his march to the sea and with him in all the battles of that famous campaign, including the battle of Atlanta. From Georgia he came to Washington and participated in the grand review in the streets of that capitol that their valor had preserved. Mr. Patterson had been twice wounded, once by a ball in the breast and later by a piece of shell which struck his neck, but he soon recovered from both of his wounds. The physician said that he owed his swift recovery to the pure condition of his blood. He has never recovered from the effects of the noise, and is still somewhat deaf, but he has never been heard to complain. He was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to his home in Wisconsin and the peaceful vocation of a miner. Here he remained until 1874, when he came to Yolo county, California, and was engaged in farming for several years. In 1885 he came to Oregon and purchased his present property, ten acres of land, for \$3,500. He built a pleasant home upon it and has planted it to a variety of fruit which he has cultivated with success. A short distance back from the house there is a very large spring of excellent water, with a flow of six inches

constantly. Mr. Patterson has declined an offer of \$25,000 for his property.

In 1854 Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Jane Bandy, of Illinois. She was the daughter of George Bandy, formerly from Tennessee. They have had four children. The eldest son died in California, in his twenty-first year. The son William is a steambot captain and pilot; Louise and James are at home with their parents. Mr. Patterson is a member of the G. A. R., now a member of Sumner Post. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have shared one another's joys and sorrows for thirty-eight years, and enjoy the esteem of a legion of friends.

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JAMES B. STEPHENS came to Oregon in 1844, and was the pioneer settler of East Portland, having taken for his donation claim from the Government the section of land on which East Portland now stands. Mr. Stephens was born on the line of Brook county, Vermont, and Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1806. His ancestry originated in England, emigrating to Virginia early in the history of the colony. When he was eight years old his parents moved with their little family to Indiana and were pioneers there. He resided with his parents on the new farm, learning the trade of cooper and followed that business some time in Indiana.

He was married in 1830, to Elizabeth Walker of Kentucky, and two years later they went to Hancock, county Illinois, where he continued his business and established a grocery store on his farm. They had seven children, and with them, he and his wife started for Oregon across the plains in 1844, and arrived there at Oregon City, December 24, 1844. He remained there a year engaged in his trade and made 1,000 flour barrels for the Hudson's Bay Company and 400 Salmon barrels. Later he made 400 beef barrels, in which beef was shipped to the Sandwich Islands. In 1845 he settled on the banks of the Willamette and continued his trade and with his skiff he ferried the emigrants across the river. When Portland was started he continued that business and as settlers came to Portland it began to be a place of some importance, and he established the first ferry which he continued for seventeen years. It is be-

lieved that he purchased the land claim on which East Portland is built for \$150 of a Mr. A. Davids. In 1850 Mr. Stephens made some improvements on his place and then platted East Portland, offering it for sale to the settlers on their own terms. He was thus instrumental in starting the town on the east side, and it is said that one time he owned the three sections of land lying on the east side of the river. He never dreamed that the great city would stretch out for miles along the east side of the river and embrace all of his property and for miles beyond. He was one of the founders of the East Portland Bank, the first on that side of the river. He gave a number of blocks of his land for school purposes, one of which bears his name. He was elected one of the first committee men of East Portland and held the office several terms.

Only one of his children is now living: Mrs. Elizabeth McCalla. She became the wife of Dr. A. M. Loryea and later married George McCalla. Her home is in Portland. His eldest daughter married Mr. Edward Sexton. Then settled on a donation claim in Washington county, where they resided seventeen years. Mr. Sexton died and his wife returned to her father and died in 1878. They left a son, J. W. Sexton, and daughter, Rosetta Sexton. The daughter was educated in Portland, where she has resided for twenty-two years. She married Mr. Henry Jones, and has one son, James Harry.

In 1867 Mr. Stephens built a large and commodious residence in East Portland, overlooking the Willamette river and fronting the city of Portland. In 1887 Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens died. She had been a faithful wife and mother, devoted to her home and family. Mr. Stephens only survived her about two years, his death occurring of old age, in his eighty-second year, March 22, 1889. He left a large portion of his property to the Raftery brothers of East Portland, who had been lifelong friends of his. He left the old homestead to his granddaughter, Mrs. Rosetta Jones, with two acres of land now very valuable. Mrs. Jones is a lady of refinement and intelligence, and to her we are principally indebted for this brief sketch of her grandfather, whose memory she honors very highly. This is but a brief account of one of Oregon's pioneers, who, with his little family, braved the terrors of a journey across the plains to the wilds of

Oregon, inhabited almost exclusively by wild beasts and the still wilder Indians. All honor is due such men as he, who have made Oregon what it now is, a great commonwealth. It has been through the industry and self-denial of these noble pioneers that these grand results have been attained and the wilderness transformed into a busy, enterprising State, where countless numbers of people are carrying on the various occupation of a civilized and advanced civilization.



JAMES W. ROOTS, one of the most prominent farmers and horticulturists of Clackamas county, was born in Chatham, England, February 18, 1849.

His parents were James and Sarah (Holeday) Roots, both of English descent. In 1853, they emigrated to New York, thence removing to Illinois, where they resided for a couple of years. In 1857, they went to Kansas, where they pre-empted land, passing through all the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, besides experiencing the added trouble of conflicts with border ruffians, and Indians, and the ruffians mobbed him off his lands, because of his free-soil principles and his efforts to make Kansas a free State. By his courage and ability, however, he finally secured his land, to which they again returned. On the breaking out of the war, his sympathies were thoroughly aroused, and he offered his services to the Government, enlisting in the Thirteenth Kansas Regiment, in which he served bravely and efficiently for two years, or until he became disabled, and in consequence was honorably discharged. In 1865, he sold out his possessions in Kansas and removed to Missouri, where he aided in running the Bushwhackers out of the country.

In 1869 he and his family crossed the plains to Oregon. They had three wagons and several mule teams, and were well armed with guns, revolvers and knives, being prepared to fight their way through, if necessary. His wife and four children comprised the family. On the way they fell in with other emigrants, making eighteen wagons in all. A part of them were attacked by Indians, with whom they had a sharp fight, and who got away with one of their men, from whom they never heard afterward. On arriving at Fort Kearny, they were retained

there until other emigrants came up, as it was not considered safe for them to proceed. Their number was increased to forty-five wagons, and all who were not well armed, were supplied by the fort with Spencer rifles. They then pursued their journey, crossing swollen streams without bridges, sometimes using from five to ten spans of mules and horses to one wagon and floating the bed of the wagon up as high as the standards, getting the clothing and provisions wet. It took two days to cross South Platte and the same to cross North Platte, and they had to exercise every precaution against a sudden attack by the Indians. At night when they went into camp, they would form a corral with their wagons, and their animals were pastured until dark and then driven within the inclosure. A guard was diligently kept until day light, when the stock were again driven out to pasture. They were obliged to feed their animals the best they could, as their own safety and final journey depended on their teams' strength.

On the east edge of the Black Hills a fearful storm overtook them. The wind was something terrific, while the thunder re-echoed among the hills, until the earth fairly seemed to tremble; over all this the lightning came in blinding sheets, the intense light of which was succeeded by appalling darkness. Tents were blown down and covers torn from wagons by the wind, while the drenching rain completed the general devastation. The women were in the tent, while the men outside were trying to hold it down, to keep it from blowing away. On that fearful night a tiny emigrant entered on its worldly pilgrimage, adding its distress to that engendered by the destructive storm. The storm however passed away with the night, and the morning found all uninjured. Three children were born on this memorable journey to Oregon. Provision became very scarce in the latter part of the journey, and money, too.

On arriving in the State, Mr. Roots and his family settled on land in Clackamas county, taking possession in the fall of 1869, and on which the father still resides in peace and plenty, in a good home, supplied with all the conveniences that money can provide. He has been thrice married, the present companion of his old age being a nice little lady, who was his first boy love in England, many years ago. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, and enjoys the good-will of all who know him, because of his true worth and genial character.

His son, the subject of our sketch, spent the most of his time from twelve till twenty driving team, freighting west of the Mississippi river and experiencing a great many hardships in that capacity. He was in his twentieth year when he crossed the plains. He drove a team from Kansas, and on the journey, after providing for his team for the night, he has on some occasions taken a blanket, and lain down in the tall grass at a distance, being fearful of being attacked and killed by the Indians.

When on the plains, he and a companion left the train at Sinkey creek, to go to the Silver City mines, to see what they could do there. When they arrived there, there was no work and no water to work the mines, and they pursued their way to Canyon City. Two days of this part of the journey was spent without food, the last of which was also devoid of water, there being nothing but sand and sage brush. His feet became a complete blister from walking in the hot sand, and their suffering was intense, and at other times, in the Blue mountains, they had to pick berries to eat to keep from starving. His companion died from the effects of this journey. This is only one of the many instances of hardship which the early pioneers endured, and which have made them richly deserving of all future prosperity.

On arriving in Clackamas, he homesteaded 160 acres of land, located half a mile west of the present site of Clackamas Station. This land was then covered with a dense forest of huge fir trees, some of which were eight feet in diameter and 300 feet high. It was an herculean task to clean up the property and prepare it for farming purposes, and only those similarly situated can realize the toil and perseverance necessary to accomplish it. After the trees were felled, they made a dense pile on the ground, which was burned, thus leaving the work but barely commenced; for great stumps remained, the roots of which extended like sinewy ropes, twenty feet and more in every direction, all of which had to be carefully removed before the ground could be utilized. All of this was industriously accomplished, and Mr. Roots has to-day, one of the finest farms in the county.

A short time after he settled on the place, a terrific wind storm blew down much of the timber, strewn the roads and surrounding country with fallen trees. The following year a fire got into this fallen timber, which threatened to de-

stroy everything they had. His family fled for refuge, and he and his neighbors fought the fire, finally succeeding in saving the house, but the fences and all other buildings were destroyed.

Mr. Roots worked for fourteen years in the paper mill of the Clackamas Paper Company, part of the time occupying the position of foreman and millwright. This mill was two miles and a half from his home, which distance he walked, going at noon and returning at midnight, for five years, when he rode back and forth.

He, at first raised only vegetables and hay on his farm, but as soon as possible, began the production of different kinds of fruit, in the cultivation of which he has been very successful, now having one of the finest fruit farms in the State. On commencing life on this place, he was \$100 worse off than nothing, and now owns about a thousand acres of choice farming lands, about a hundred town lots, a large and comfortable residence, good barns for his grain and stock, and other buildings, all surrounded by trimly kept grounds, to which is added an orchard, second to none in the country. These are a wonderful tribute to the great thrift of the man, as well as to the productiveness of the soil.

He was married May 20, 1871, to Miss Eliza Ann Hickey, who crossed the plains in the same train as himself, which goes to show that no journey is too long or laborious for Cupid to undertake. Miss Hickey's father, Hugh A. Hickey, was a highly esteemed pioneer, who died in 1888, leaving a faithful wife and family to mourn his loss. The mother still survives. To this marriage have been born four children, three daughters and one son: Hattie S., Thomas A., Myrtle T., and Amy L., all born in Oregon, and reflecting credit on their native county and State.

Mr. Roots is a prominent Republican in politics, taking a commendable interest in the affairs of his State and country. He is a respected member of the A. O. U. W.

Thus has intelligent and persistent effort been rewarded with prosperity, and what is more desirable, the good-will of all right-minded citizens.

DEAN S. GIBSON, County Superintendent of Instruction of Clackamas county, is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Monmouth, Jackson county, February 2, 1862.

His ancestry were Irish and Scotch, who came to Virginia in the early history of that State, and since which time there has been some mixture of English and Dutch blood. His grandfather, Harmon Gibson, removed to the Western Reserve in an early day, engaging there in farming, but later removed to Iowa, where he continued in the same occupation. He was a Wesleyan Methodist, and lived to be eighty-six years old. The father of our subject, James Gibson, Jr., was the third in a family of nine children. He was married in Iowa Mrs. Emily Garrison in 1861. In 1867 they started across the plains with ox teams, and settled in Clackamas county, three miles east of Eagle Creek. Here Mr. Gibson took a homestead of 160 acres and here he has since resided.

Our subject was five years of age when he arrived in Oregon. He attended the public schools for three months in the year, and the rest of the time, until he was nineteen, he worked on his father's farm. At this time he went to Pierce Christian College, California, at which he graduated in 1884, accomplishing a five year's course in three years, standing high in his examinations. After leaving school he taught in Colusa county, California, eight months, then returned to Clackamas county, where he has taught thirteen terms, and for two years held the principalship of the Clackamas school.

In March, 1892, Mr. Gibson was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Superintendent of Schools. He made a successful canvass, and is now filling the office creditably. Mr. Gibson was married August 4, 1886, to Miss Bertha Martin, a native of Iowa, born April 8, 1865. She was the stepdaughter of Mr. John Glover, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and she was educated in Clackamas county, where she became a successful teacher. She is now her husband's deputy in the office of Superintendent. Mr. Gibson is a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has been Recorder. Both he and his accomplished wife are people of refinement and education, very unassuming in manners, but enthusiastic in school work and highly esteemed throughout the entire county.



HONORABLE THOMAS H. TONGUE, one of the most prominent and able of the younger men of the State of Oregon, was born in England on June 23, 1844. His parents

were Anthony and Rebecca (Lawson) Tongue, he being their only child. He was educated in England until his fifteenth year, when his parents emigrated directly to Washington county, Oregon, where they located on a farm. He was sent to the Pacific University, at which institution he was graduated with honor in 1868, after which he read law with Hon. W. D. Hare, being admitted to the bar in 1870. He began his practice in Washington county, where, by close application to business, aided by his natural ability and acquired endowments, he soon achieved a prominent position. He has long had intrusted to him many of the most important cases of the county, which he has conducted successfully and well, receiving satisfactory and deserved verdicts. He early espoused the principles of the Republican party, by which party he has been several times honored by nominations to prominent official positions, serving, locally, as a member of the Council of his city, and also as its Mayor, besides belonging to the School Board for six consecutive years. It was while a member of the latter board, that he assisted in erecting the fine school building, now possessed by this city. He was in 1888 elected to the State Senate, and served on the judiciary and other committees. It was during this session that the all-absorbing question came up as to whether a bill should be passed exempting Portland municipal bonds from taxation. In opposition to this measure, Mr. Tongue distinguished himself, evidencing that, if not gifted with a "silver tongue," he had an active member of flesh and blood which answered all practical purposes. His constituents were so well satisfied with his service, that they re-elected him, and he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the second session of the term, rendering the State efficient service in that capacity. He was Chairman of the Republican State Convention, held at Portland in 1890, and was a delegate to the National Convention of the party at Minneapolis, in 1892, in which he served as Vice-President from Oregon. He has served several years as member of the Republican State Central Committee; is Chairman of the Central Committee of the First Congressional District, and is State President of the Young Men's Republican Club. His profession, has, however, claimed most of his time and attention. He helped to organize the First National Bank of Hillsboro, since when he has served as one of its directors. In com-

pany with others, he has platted several additions to the city of Hillsboro, in which ventures he has been very successful. He owns personally about 1,000 acres of land adjoining and near the city, besides having interests in other parcels. He also interests himself in the raising of trotting and road horses. Besides these, he owns a fine herd of Ayshire cattle, and is raising Berkshire hogs. In these various pursuits he benefits his county, and more remotely the community at large, by stimulating the people toward the cultivation of that which is best.

Mr. Tongue was married in 1868, to Miss E. M. Eagleton, a native of Indiana. They have seven children, all of whom were born in Washington county. They are: Edith L., Edmund Burke, Mary G., Bertha R., Thomas H., Jr., Emily Elizabeth and Florence.

The Senator is a Past Master Mason, and delivered in 1888 the oration before the Grand Lodge, which was eloquent and highly finished, and which was published in several Masonic journals. He has also taken an active part in the I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch. He is a member of the Grange at Hillsboro, in which he takes a deep interest, advocating its advancement and the best interests of the farm.

During his political career, he has made many eloquent and powerful speeches, and has proved himself to be an orator of no mean ability. His life is a counterpart of his words, and his precepts are always reflected in his actions.



GEORGE HERREN, a native son of Marion county, Oregon, and one of the most capable and enterprising young business men, was born January 29, 1855. He is of English ancestry, who came to Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Indiana later, and removed then to Missouri. From the latter State the family removed to Oregon.

William J. Herren, the father of our subject, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 17, 1824, but while yet in his teens he removed to Indiana, settling at Greensburg in that State. At this place he remained until about 1843, when he changed his home to Missouri, where he lived until 1845. Then all the family, consisting of his father's family and twelve chil-

dren, joined an overland party for Oregon. They started from St. Joseph, and after a journey of nine months' duration, filled with hardships and misfortunes, reached the beautiful Willamette valley. The father settled on a claim five miles east of Salem, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife survived him eighteen years, and died in her eighty-fourth year. They were honest, industrious and most worthy pioneers.

The father of our subject purchased a settler's right to a donation claim of 640 acres, four miles northeast of Salem, where he engaged in farming, and October 14, 1847, he was married to Miss Evaline Hall, a native of Missouri and a daughter of James Hall, also a pioneer of 1845. After marriage they resided on the farm until 1868, when Mr. Herren, Sr., engaged in the hack and draying business in Salem, which he continued for five years, and then returned to his farm, where he remained for two years. At this time he became one of the organizers of a joint stock company, which built the Farmers' Warehouse in Salem, and given the management of it, in which he continued for a period of six years. They then sold to the Salem Flouring Mill Company, and he became the manager of the mills for three years. After this he engaged in the grain, wool and hop trade, and continued in this until the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1891, when he became a victim of la grippe. He was a man of intelligence and of the very highest business integrity; was a valued member of the Patrons of Husbandry and a member of the lodge of I. O. O. F. The Christian Church was the religious denomination in which he found a home. At the time of his death he was president of the Willamette Valley Hop-Growers' Association. In politics he was a Democrat, and while never seeking public office, preferring private life, he was nevertheless selected by his fellow-citizens to occupy posts of honor and trust, and in 1850 was elected Sheriff of Marion county. After serving his first term, he was re-elected, and later was made County Commissioner. He served several terms in the City Council of Salem, and was urged to accept many prominent offices, at one time becoming a candidate for State Treasurer. He was a man of fine business ability, and always possessed the confidence of those with whom he was connected. Through his influence the hop-

growing in this State was greatly extended, and it has become one of the important industries of Oregon. He left a family of five surviving sons: D. A., of Hepner; A. W., of Salem; Willard H., of Butteville, and Ed. C., who is his father's successor at Salem. They are a highly reputable family, noble sons of Oregon's most worthy pioneers.

George, our subject, was educated at the Willamette University at Salem, and later attended Heald's Business College at San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1878. He first began business on his own account as a clerk and bookkeeper in a general merchandise business in Salem, later entering a wholesale commission house in Portland, which handled large quantities of grain wool and hops. He also traveled for a Portland wholesale house. Later our subject became bookkeeper for the State Insurance Company of Salem, in which he was also a stockholder, but he resigned his position to engage in the mercantile business at Butteville, in which he engaged a number of years. When he sold out he retired from mercantile business, and since that time has attended to the purchasing and forwarding of hops.

The marriage of our subject took place February 17, 1886, to Miss Lucella Gilbert, a native daughter of Oregon, born in Salem in 1864. She was the daughter of L. N. and Margaretta (Stanton) Gilbert. Her father was an honored Oregon pioneer of 1844, and her mother in 1847. Mr. Gilbert was a surveyor, and laid out the town plat of the city of Salem, and was also the first County Clerk of Marion county. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Cayuse war, and was one of the rescuers of the survivors of the Whitman massacre.

Mr. Gilbert and family were Congregationalists, and all are people of the highest respectability. He was born in 1818, and lived to be sixty-one years of age. His wife survived him, and died June 28, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Herren have two children: Newton Gilbert and William Melville. Mrs. Herren is a most estimable lady, and one of the pillars of the Congregational Church, and of the Sunday-school at Butteville.

In politics, Mr. Herren is a Democrat, but has never been an office-holder nor an office-seeker. He takes great pleasure in athletic sports, in hunting and fishing, and is a champion oarsman of Oregon. He has built a beauti-

ful cottage at Butteville, from which he has a fine view of the Willamette valley and the surrounding country. The home is one of refinement, and reflects the character of its inmates.

B. HOLBROOK.—Prominent among the business interests of Portland, and in the real-estate business, and high up among the successful, active men engaged in the purchase and sale of land, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Holbrook has faith in Portland and Oregon realty, and shows his faith by investing in it himself and his helping others to do the same to the best advantage. This makes him a powerful factor in the development of the county. His firm is F. B. Holbrook & Co. They succeeded the firm of Riggen & Holbrook, in 1891, taking possession of a business that had been organized in 1881. The present firm handles only valuable property.

Mr. Holbrook was born in Wisconsin, December 6, 1868. His father, A. H. Holbrook, formerly of Rutland, Vermont, moved to Hillsboro, Wisconsin, and was a successful pioneer merchant of that city. He married Miss Lavinia D. Huff, of Wilmington, Delaware, and the daughter of Solomon Huff, a contractor and builder of Philadelphia. They had seven children, of whom four are now living. Mr. Holbrook was the third child, and he was raised and educated in Wauwec, Wisconsin, and learned the trade of wagonmaker. He was engaged in the manufacture of wagons in several cities, and for a time with the Rushford Wagon Company of Winona, Minnesota, and the Weber Wagon Company of Chicago. He engaged in the latter city to come to Portland and sell agricultural implements. While he was engaged in this business he visited frequently every city in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, a great part of the way on horseback, and so acquired a good knowledge of the country, besides making the acquaintance of the leading business men of the section. As soon as he engaged in the real-estate business it was found that he was the right man in the right place, and he and his partner soon acquired the reputation of being the leading real-estate firm of Oregon. They have a long list of customers, among whom may be found the representative

men of every city, county and State in the Union. They have thus accomplished a great work in the building and development of the city. They have thousands of dollars invested in suburban property, and finely improved farms. They purchase vast tracts and then cut them up into lots and acre tracts and sell them. All the suburbs that they have organized are provided with every improvement, and some of the property is as fine as any in the world. None but the best and most desirable people are allowed to buy.

Mr. Holbrook was married June 25, 1887, to Miss Etta Corey, of Macey Creek, Minnesota. They have one daughter, named Helen, born in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Holbrook is a free-trader, a man of character and common sense, and is very active in his business.

P. NEWTON, a widely known and highly respected Oregon pioneer, who has resided in Benton county more than forty-five years, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 18, 1830.

His parents were Abiathar and Rachel (Garlinghouse) Newton, the former of whom was born August 8, 1806, and the latter on January 16, 1805. They were married October 5, 1826, and lived for a number of years in Licking county, Ohio, but in 1841, removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they remained seven years. In 1848, they crossed the plains with ox teams, to Oregon, where, on August 18, 1869, the faithful wife and devoted mother died, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss. The father still survives, and was married in Benton county, April 2, 1871, to Mrs. Lydia P. Dodge, *nee* Nash.

The subject of our sketch received his education in his native county and in Van Buren county, Iowa. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which occupation he has followed all of his life until five years ago, when he engaged in the livery business in the flourishing town of Philomath, which business he still owns and successfully conducts. In 1889, he also engaged in the saddle and harness business, in which line he now enjoys a large and lucrative trade.

He still retains his valuable farm property, which is located adjacent to Philomath, and which consists of 500 acres, 250 of which are under a high state of cultivation. He owns a

very fine orchard, largely consisting of apple and prune trees. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising and the breeding of horses, principally the Clydesdale breed, his specialty, being draft horses, although his large stables contain a great number of good carriage animals. He owns two thoroughbred stallions, and a number of crosses.

He was married in 1853, to Miss Justina Knolls, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of William Knolls, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845. The family descended the Columbia river from the Dalles, Wasco county, to Portland, in flat-boats, driving their cattle along the trail, making a portage at the lower Cascades.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton have six children living: Abiathar B.; Cynthia, wife of R. L. Henkle; Walter; Laura; Harvey; Ernest; William E.; Etta; and Rachel, deceased.

Mr. Newton's eminently successful life exemplifies what intelligent effort, persistently applied, can accomplish, especially when supplemented by the fertile soil of the glorious State of Oregon, than which no grander State exists on the face of the earth.

JOSEPH D. JOHNSON, a prominent farmer of Benton county, and pioneer of 1850, is a native of Missouri, born in Jackson county, near Kansas City, August 9, 1843. His parents were Charles and Kizia (Trapp) Johnson. The former was born in Tennessee, and emigrated in the early pioneer days to Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and married. Here he resided until 1850, when the family started across the plains to Oregon. During that long and tedious journey the wife and mother was taken sick with cholera and died, at a point known as Ash Hollow. The family continued their trip until they reached Benton county, where they located and were among the early settlers of the Willamette valley. Charles Johnson was always prominently connected with the history of the county until his death, which occurred, November 10, 1876.

The subject of this sketch was the ninth in a family of twelve children. He has resided in Benton county, almost continuously since 1850, and has been a prosperous and thrifty

farmer of this section. Mr. Johnson spent some three years in Idaho, between 1862 and 1865, and during that period was actively engaged in mining, but not being successful in that enterprise, returned to Benton county, and again engaged in farming. His present farm consists of seventy-five acres adjoining the city of Corvallis, all of which is devoted to general farming. In 1888 Mr. Johnson sold 120 acres of his farm land, which is now the property of the State Agricultural Association, upon which some of their most important buildings have recently been erected.

In the city of Corvallis, in the year 1871, November 21, our subject was married to Mary Graham, a native of Tennessee, daughter of Dr. William Graham, whose sketch also appears in this work. Mrs. Johnson departed this life, June 25, 1892, leaving three children, namely: Charles L., William T., and James E.

In political matters Mr. Johnson is a consistent Democrat, and in 1886 was elected County Commissioner, in which capacity he served his county for two years. Socially he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., has passed the official chairs of the Blue Lodge, and is, at this time the presiding officer in the A. O. U. W. He is also a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Grange No. 242.



JUDGE WILLIAM LEWIS WHITE, an eminent jurist of Oregon City, and an honored Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in New Kent county, Virginia, August 16, 1819. He comes of good old Virginia, Revolutionary ancestry, who came from England in the early colonial days, and settled in Virginia. His grandfather was also born in the Old Dominion, the date of his birth being 1748, who served as First Lieutenant in General Washington's army. His son, the Judge's father, was also born in Virginia, and served his country in the war of 1812. He married Rebecca Woodward, a native of New Kent county, Virginia, a member of a prominent and influential family of the Old Dominion. They had six children, the youngest of whom is the subject of our sketch.

When but a year old, our subject had the misfortune to lose his father, and at the age of six, was bereft of his mother. He was raised by his uncle, William White, of Spottsylvania

county, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he removed to the western district of Tennessee. After six month's residence in that State, he went to Louisiana, where he remained three years, acting as accountant in a store. He thence went to Texas, where he was induced to join the Texas Rangers, under General Sam Houston.

In 1839 he returned to Tennessee, where he married his cousin, Mary Elizabeth Partlow, a native of Virginia. They removed to Texas, whence, in 1841, they removed to Missouri. They remained in the latter State for nine years, or until 1850, when they crossed the plains to Oregon, bringing with them three small children.

During the first winter in this new country, Judge White kept a hotel at Milwaukee. He then went to California, lured by the gold excitement, and engaged in mining. He was successful for a time, taking out quite a quantity of gold, but spent most of it in attempting to turn the Scott river, which enterprise was a failure, and he had barely enough money left to enable him to reach home, which he did with all possible expedition.

He and his family then located at Canemah, where he conducted a hotel, in which he was very successful, accumulating considerable means. After two years in this business, he accepted the position as chief clerk for John B. Preston, first Sergeant General of Oregon, which position he retained under the successor, General Gardner, until January 1, 1860.

The Judge then, in 1854, removed to Salem, where he was appointed Clerk of the Territorial Legislature, which was then called the Council. He served in that capacity for a couple of terms, when in 1868, he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Oregon, being enrolled as Clerk for the years 1870 and 1872, and acting as Chief Clerk of the same body during the years 1876 and 1878. In 1867, he purchased the Cliff House in Oregon City, which he enlarged and greatly improved, and which he conducted, with the exception of the time spent in Salem.

In 1874 Governor Grover appointed him County Judge of Clackamas county, to fill a vacancy, and in 1882, the people elected him to the same office, to which he was re-elected in 1886, serving for eight years, until 1890. During his long term of office in the capacity of Judge, he discharged his duties with impartiality and justice. He heard many important cases,

all of which he judged so capably and conscientiously that only one was appealed from his decision, and in that, the Circuit Judge sustained Judge White's decision, but the Supreme Court over-ruled it, but if an error were committed, it was of the intellect and not of the heart. It was during his term of office that the courthouse and suspension bridge were erected, both of which were a credit to his judgment. The people of his county have always attributed to him the very highest motives in the conduct of his office, which alone is calculated to rejoice any good man's heart, for we all yearn for appreciation.

The three children who accompanied the Judge and his worthy wife from the East, are Ann Eliza, who now resides with the Judge in Oregon City; Rebecca T., married Mr. Charles E. Bray, and resides in Seattle; Allen G., resides in Seattle, and is a dealer in mining stock. One child, William B., who was born in Oregon, died in his third year. In 1887, the faithful companion, who for forty-seven years had known no interest but that of her husband and children, passed away. She was a truly noble and lovable woman, purely unselfish, finding her greatest happiness in that of others. Such a life could not fail to make a deep impression on all with whom she came in contact, as was witnessed by the universal esteem in which she was held.

Thus has an honorable, industrious life had its reward in the esteem of the public and in a competence for himself and family.



DR. WILSON BOWLBY, one of the representative pioneers of Oregon, arrived at Portland on the first day of September, 1852. He is a native of New Hampton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, born on the 4th of July, 1818. His father, Joseph L. Bowlby, was born May 24, 1787. They are of English ancestry, who emigrated to New Jersey early in the history of that State and received large tracts of land from the English Government. Dr. Bowlby's father married Sarah McPherson of Quakertown, New Jersey, daughter of John McPherson, and of Scotch ancestry. There were born to them eleven children, all of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood and seven are still living.

Dr. Bowlby was the fourth child and he was raised and educated in New Hampton, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine in Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, where he continued seven years, until his health gave out, and he then went to Oregon. He settled in Washington county and has since been identified with the wonderful growth of that county. In South Tualatin he purchased a claim of 320 acres of land. On this property he resided and practiced his profession until 1860, when he removed to Forest Grove for the school advantages for his children. In 1875 he purchased the drug business of Dr. Saylor and continued the business with success. In 1880 he built a new store on the corner of First and She streets, and has greatly improved the place, making it one of the finest business corners in the city. The Doctor has been enterprising and energetic, and by close attention to business and thorough business methods has built up a very attractive and remunerative business.

In 1883 he built a beautiful residence, a credit alike to the city and to the taste of the family for whom it was built. This property on which the Doctor resides, was purchased by him when he first came to Forest Grove, and as he has made all the improvements on it, planting the trees and shrubs himself, the place has a double attraction for him.

Dr. Bowlby has had the honor of being elected a member of the last Territorial Legislature of Oregon, as well as one of the first State Legislature, and in those transition days aided materially in legislation, which has made Oregon the great commonwealth she has become. He served with like credit in the State Senate and has the honor of having been President of that body. He has also served in the councils of his city. He has never missed an opportunity to aid in the upbuilding of Forest Grove.

During the civil war he was a member of the board of enrollment for the army and later received an appointment from President Grant, of Collector of Internal Revenues.

He was married on the 4th of July, 1841, to Lydia B. Jones of Newark, New Jersey. To this union have been added six children. Three died in infancy and the others are: John Q. A., now a prominent lawyer of Astoria; Theodore F., who is now on his father's farm; and the third, Sarah W., who is now the wife of George W. Copeland, a resident of Spokane.

Mrs. Bowlby died on the 27th of April, 1883, and Dr. Bowlby was married again on the 24th of March, 1884, to Mrs. Ellen Louisa Burlingame, the widow of Mr. Randall Burlingame, of Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Mr. Lewis Gunnison and is a native of Norway, but came to the United States, when but two years old. She is a graduate of Mahoma college in Bergen. Mrs. Bowlby has had three children by her first marriage, of whom but one is now living, Lonisa Orcilla, now Mrs. M. J. McMan. Her husband is a lawyer and resides in Portland.

The Doctor has belonged to the I. O. O. F. since 1840, and been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1850. He and his wife are both Methodists.

Such is the brief history of one of Oregon's representative pioneers. The Doctor has made a record alike creditable to himself and the State in which he has resided forty years.

 THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Southern Oregon is one of the most substantial banking institutions in the State. It was incorporated December 2, 1889, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. There has been no increase of the capital stock since, but a surplus has been accumulated and the undivided profits represent a comfortable dividend. Collections are made at all points in southern Oregon, Portland, San Francisco and New York. The officers are, J. C. Campbell, president; H. C. Kinney, vice-president; and R. A. Booth, cashier. The following named gentlemen are the present board of directors: J. C. Campbell, H. C. Kinney, T. L. Jones, J. D. Fry, E. A. Boalich, H. B. Miller, and R. A. Booth.

R. A. Booth, cashier of the above bank, is one of Grant's Pass's most progressive and enterprising citizens. During his residence here he has been prominently identified with several of its most important enterprises. He came here in 1888, in the interest of the Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Company and remained in their employ a year and a half when the company was burned out. It reorganized, increased the capital stock, and Mr. Booth has since filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer. He organized the First National Bank and has since been its manager. Although a young man in years his natural ability, aided by cultivation,

has rendered him very popular. His qualities have been recognized in the community.

Mr. Booth is a native of Oregon, born in Yam Hill county, May 18, 1858. His father, Robert is a native of England, who came to New York in 1824, became an Oregon pioneer in 1852 and joined the Methodist Conference the following year. His mother was named Mary Minor and was a native of Indiana. Our subject was reared in Douglas county, whither his parents had removed in 1857. He graduated at Heald's business College in 1879, and for a time engaged in merchandising and lumber business. He taught school in Douglas county for several years and for two years was principal at the Drain Academy.

He was married in Douglas county, May 15, 1881, to Clintona La Raut, a native of Oregon. They have three children living: Robert R., Floyd W., and Barbara W. Echo V., the eldest, died August 13, 1885. In political matters Mr. Booth is a staunch Republican and has been of considerable service to his party. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He sprang from a long-lived and prolific family. His parents are both living and the family consists of twelve children and forty grandchildren, all living except the little child mentioned above.

 B. F. MILLER, one of the most prominent pioneers of the Rogue River valley, has been prominently identified with horticultural pursuits, since 1857. He established what is known as the Sardine Creek Nursery, near Gold Hill, over seventeen years ago. Many of the largest and best orchards of the valley, were started with trees from this nursery. Mr. Miller has since started another similar business, in company with his son, he having sold out his other nursery in 1890. He and his son have a very fine nursery at Central Point, where he will soon take up his residence.

Of late Mr. Miller has been buying and selling real estate. He is also interested in placer mining in the county. In 1882 he organized the Fruit Growers' Association of Southern Oregon, and has served as its president for four successive years, and each year since has been elected to accompany and take charge of the exhibit sent by the association to the North Pacific Industrial Exhibition, held at Portland.

Mr. Miller was born near the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1832, where he was reared and educated. His parents are Tobias and Lydia A. (Edwards) Miller; the former being a native of Ohio, the latter of New Jersey. They are both living and reside in Jackson county. The fathers of both Tobias and Lydia Miller were patriot soldiers and participated in the Revolutionary struggles, and the war of 1812. Mr. Miller springs from an exceedingly long-lived family. His father is now passed eighty-four years of age, while his mother is seventy-seven years of age, and they are both enjoying the best of health. Our subject is the second of eleven children.

He crossed the plains by ox-team to Jackson county, Oregon, in 1854, and for a few years actively engaged in mining pursuits, but later turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, in which he has since been engaged. His present nursery being located at Central Point, as above mentioned, consists of eight acres, cultivated to growing all kinds and qualities of fruit trees and berry bushes.

He was married in Polk county, May 14, 1857, to Margaret J. Sutton, native of Illinois, daughter of Captain John Sutton, of Morgan county, Illinois, who first came to Oregon in 1851, and returned in 1852 for his family. They have three living children and three deceased, those living are: Mary E., now the wife of D. W. Dean, ex-Sheriff of Jackson county. Mrs. Dean was the first white child born north of the Rogue river, in Jackson county. John T., and Maggie A. are still residing at home. The deceased members of the family were: James T. who died in 1864; Frank E. in 1868 and Curtis B. died November 17, 1889.

Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican and is the candidate for County Assessor at this time of his party. He is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman and is well worthy to fill any office that may be conferred upon him. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and also the Encampment degree of this order. He had been a member of the society for nearly forty years.



MAX MULLER, County Clerk of Jackson county, is a widely and favorably known old settler of this county, having located here in 1855. Since that period he has

been the county servant in several capacities for some years. He is regarded as a fixture in one of the most important county offices, to judge by his re-election, not only by his own party, but by all who know him.

He is a native of Reckendorf, Bavaria, January 20, 1836. He is the youngest in a family of five children, born to Isaac and Betta Miller. He was reared and educated in the kingdom of his birth. In 1851 he emigrated to America and engaged in clerking in a mercantile house for a period of four years. At the end of that time he had become familiar with the English language and took passage in the old steamer, "Uncle Sam," via Nicaragua for the new Eldorado. The same year saw him in Jacksonville, where he engaged in clerking until 1858 when he engaged in the merchandise business for himself. He was Postmaster from 1870 to 1888. He was elected County Treasurer in 1868, at which time he broke the ranks and was elected on the Republican ticket. In 1888 he was elected to his present office, was re-elected in 1890 and again succeeds himself in the year 1892.

He was married to Miss Louisa Hesse, a native of Prussia, June 11, 1868. They have five children living, namely: Isaac M., Amelia, Bettie, William and Sophia. They have lost two children, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Council and is a staunch member of the Republican party. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., blue lodge; Chapter No. 5, Eastern Star degree, and A. O. U. W., and is occupying official chairs in both orders. He and his wife are influential members of society.



WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, president of the Bank of Ashland, and prominent in the financial circles of southern Oregon, was born near Bradford, England, November 30, 1844, the eldest and only son in a family of nine children. His parents came to America in 1846, locating first in Onondaga county, New York, and a few years later removing to Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. There our subject attended the common schools, and later entered an academy of Madison, and then, in 1861 took a thorough course in the Eastman Commercial College of Chi-

cago. After returning to Walworth county, Wisconsin, he engaged in milling, and was connected with that branch of industry until 1874, when he came to Ashland. Since that time he has been closely identified with many of its important enterprises, both public and private. Soon after his arrival Mr. Atkinson became a stockholder in the Ashland Flour Mills, representing a one-third interest, which he held until 1881. In 1878 he became identified as a stockholder in the famous Ashland Woolen Mills, and is now its secretary and manager. The mills have formerly employed upward of twenty men, and has been very profitable to the stockholders, but of late its output has diminished, being at the present time temporarily idle. In 1884 the Bank of Ashland was incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, since increased to \$100,000. Mr. Atkinson was one of its chief promoters, and has been its president since the doors were first thrown open to the public. He is one of the stockholders in the Electric Light System, which was incorporated and is said to be the finest in any town in the State. He owns valuable business property in the city, located in the business center, and also has a beautiful residence on Main street. The house is a two story frame, of modern architecture and design, containing all the conveniences that go to make a comfortable home. The lawn is beautifully set to plants and ornamental trees, making it one of the most desirable homes in Southern Oregon.

Mr. Atkinson was married in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1868, to Miss Eugenia L. Curtis, a native of Monroe county, New York. They have one daughter, Ruth. Politically, our subject is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in political matters. Socially, he is prominently identified with the F. & A. M., Ashland Lodge, No. 23, also of the Chapter and Commandery, and has held the position of Worshipful Master for seven years. He was one of the organizers of the Blue Lodge in 1875, of the Chapter in 1882, and its first High Priest and the Commandery in 1890. The lodge has a membership of seventy, and is in a flourishing condition. The Commandery, Malta, No. 4, has a membership of thirty and Mr. Atkinson is the present Eminent Commander. Mr. Atkinson is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the

First Presbyterian Church of Ashland since 1875.

GEORGE W. CROWSON, a grocer and commission merchant of Ashland, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, April 23, 1856, a son of George Crowson, a native of Leicestershire, England, as was also the mother, now deceased. The family moved from Ohio to Minnesota in 1858, where our subject was reared and educated. In 1878 he took up a homestead in Dakota, removing to that State with ox-teams. In 1883 they returned to St. Charles, Minnesota, where Mr. Crowson was engaged in the grocery business until 1886, and in that year established the same trade in Minneapolis, under the firm name of Crowson & Jones. This partnership continued until January 1, 1888, when the former sold his interest and removed to Ashland. He began business in this city the following year, having little capital, but plenty of push and energy, and by his own efforts advanced to the front ranks of Ashland's business representatives. The grocery department, although only recently added to his fruit and commission trade, has already assumed large and increasing proportions, which extends well into the interior of the county. Small profits, large sales, and with all fair and honest dealings has ever been his motto, and no doubt has been the secret of his success in business life. He owns seven acres of orchard adjoining the city, known as the Ashland Butte Orchard.

Mr. Crowson was married April 23, 1878, at St. Charles, Minnesota, to Miss Wealthy W. Gallup, who was born at Franklin, Vermont, October 23, 1852. Her mother died May 18, 1854, and in 1857 she accompanied her father to Illinois, and in 1863 to St. Charles, Minnesota. In 1888 the father removed with his son to Hammond, Louisiana, where he died September 10, 1890, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Crowson's two children, Winfred Y., born March 25, 1879, and Edith Nellie, born September 10, 1881, are natives of Dakota.

SAMUEL T. SONGER, a resident and practicing physician of Ashland, was born at Xenia, Illinois, January 21, 1837, a son of Frederick Songer, a Virginian by birth,

and of German descent. His parents were early settlers of Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject, *nee* Jane Healm, was also a native of Virginia, of German and Scotch descent. The parents are both now deceased, the father dying December 30, 1877, and the mother January 9, 1892. Of their eleven children, the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth.

He enlisted as a soldier in May, 1861, and during his term of service passed through many of the noted engagements, among them may be mentioned Perryville, Stone river, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton and Kenesaw mountains. His regiment was the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, under Colonel U. S. Grant, and was first in the department of Missouri, and later was transferred to the army of the Cumberland. The Doctor was among the fortunate soldiers, receiving but two slight wounds. He was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 5, 1864, after which he spent a year at his home in Illinois, in Missouri and Kansas. In 1867 he began the study of medicine, graduating at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871, and then began practice at Xenia, Illinois. The Doctor's next location was at Fairfield, Illinois, where he followed his profession until removing to Ashland in 1884. In addition to his profession, Mr. Songer is engaged in the breeding of blood-stock in a small way, and is also interested in mining, having quartz claims at the Humbug district, Siskiyou county, California.

He was married in Ashland, to Miss Belle Slade, a native of California, and a daughter of William Slade, a pioneer of 1849, who in early days was prominently engaged in mining and journalism. As a citizen the Doctor takes an active interest in politics, his national views being decidedly Republican. He has never held office in the county, but has been a member of the City Board of Health several years.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. POPE came to Oregon when he was eleven years old, in 1851, and was raised and educated in this State. He was born in New York city, December 5, 1840. His father, Charles Pope, was born in England, August 23, 1807. He came

to New York with his parents, in December, 1819. His father, also named Charles, was born in England, December 18, 1781. He married Miss Mary Chowm and came with the family to New York city. They became highly respected citizens of New York city and were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Charles Pope, Jr., was the second son of the family, and he married, November 21, 1832, Miss Sarah E. Archer, of New York city. They had six children in New York city. Here Mr. Charles Pope, Sr., died in 1864, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

In 1851 the family came to Oregon and here the seventh child was added to the family. Only four of the seven are now living, one in Washington and the others in Oregon City. They settled at Oregon City when it was still very small, and Mr. Pope engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully for many years. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and was a leading member of the Methodist Church. He was a man of strict integrity, who paid close attention to business. He was made City Treasurer, and was still serving in that capacity when he died, June 11, 1871. His wife is still living at Oregon City in the eightieth year of her age, enjoying the high esteem of a wide circle of friends.

When Captain Pope became a man he engaged in mercantile business in Oregon City and continued in it for a short time, when he engaged in steamboating and purchased the Cal-lope, and ran her a short time, and then in partnership with three others, built the Multnomah. After running her a while they leased her to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for two years, and then sold her to parties on the sound. Captain Pope has been a master of steamboats ever since for the Union Pacific Company, running from Portland to Astoria, and part of the time from Portland to the Cascades. He has been exceedingly fortunate as a captain, his boats having never met with any serious accident.

Captain Pope is now running the Harvest Queen, a tug-boat; and is towing and piloting vessels from the mouth of the Columbia to Portland.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a very intelligent and pleasant man. He has a very wide acquaintance and is highly esteemed by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

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James Derwillge

His grand-
 father, a Revolutionary war
 soldier, died in the war of 1812.
 His father, John Cadecker, a na-
 tive of Germany, and nine children,
 of whom he was the sixth, each a son and
 daughter, are still living.
 He was born, and
 his native place is Blacksmith's
 station, in the town of Hartford,
 Conn. He was educated in the
 common schools of his native place.
 When he was 18 years
 old, he sold out and returned to New York,
 commencing business at Utica, where he re-
 mained for a year, when he removed as an in-
 dian into the country, residing there a year. In
 1839 he moved to Ohio, where he farmed for a
 while. Later he moved to Illinois, remaining
 there four years. He had a shop in each of
 these places, and relates his experience in Ohio
 as being one of great difficulty to get money,
 there being none there at that time. There was,
 however, plenty of men in which product he
 took pay for his work. Then, as there was no

In 1849 he married William H. Harrison, for Pennington, Missouri, on, he went to Illinois until 1845. In the a short time at Illinois he had a his neighbors. the very well, so they started overland for of oxen, two wagons One hundred wagons in all Missouri, with Sam John Stewart was ly, thirteen wag- st, proceeding by d good health until Boise, where they there on suffering called camp fever, which several of the com- When they arrived at the upper Mrs. Terwilliger died. Her maiden name was Sophronia Ann Hurd; they were married in 1833, in Tompkins county, New York. Mr. Terwilliger had five children by his first wife: Lorenzo, the oldest, was killed by the Indians, in 1851, on Rogue river, Oregon, aged twenty-two years; John, the second in order of birth, who, from a severe attack of quinsy, died in California, in 1848, aged about seventeen years; Asa, who died in Ohio when three years old; Hiram, now living in Portland, Oregon, with which city's interests he is largely identified; Charlotte A., who married Walter Moffit, of Portland, now deceased; she is now the wife of Hon. Charles Cartwright, whose interests are largely in eastern Oregon, but who has also a residence in Portland.

(On arriving on the present site of the populous city of Portland, they saw nothing but a barren waste. He and Mr. James Knox took up donation claims on the east side, Mr. Terwilliger and his children being accorded the privilege of remaining at Mr. Knox's home. Mr. Terwilliger had succeeded in bringing his stock through alive, and he at once began farming on his claim. On Christmas day he went to Oregon City, buying from Frank Pettygrove



James McNeill Whistler

He was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Sarah Keighley, of Indiana, and the daughter of John Keighley, of England, and long a worthy citizen of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have had two daughters, both born in Oregon City, Anna and Maude. The Captain's Aunt Ann was the wife of the first governor of Oregon, and his father's brother, Deacon Thomas Pope, resides in Illinois, of which he is a pioneer.



JAMES TERWILLIGER, one of the most public-spirited and energetic citizens of Portland, arrived here in the early pioneer days of 1845, and resides on his original farm, which has now been taken into the limits of the widespread city, and for which, forty-six years ago, he exchanged a horse.

He is a native of Ulster county, New York, where he was born on October 3, 1809. His father, Cornelius Terwilliger, was a native of the same county. Mr. Terwilliger's ancestors came from Holland and were the first settlers of Amsterdam. They were a hardy, long-lived race, some of them living to be 100 years of age. His grandmother Terwilliger attained to the patriarchal age of 102 years. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his father served in the war of 1812. The latter married Miss Ann Cadecker, a native of New York. They had nine children, including three pairs of twins, each a son and daughter. Three of the family are still living.

Mr. James Terwilliger, the second-born, and subject of this sketch, was raised in his native State, New York, and learned the blacksmiths' trade. He worked for a time as a journeyman, having his first shop in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. A few years later, he sold out and returned to New York, resuming business at Ithaca, where he remained for a year, when he removed six miles into the country, residing there a year. In 1839 he moved to Ohio, where he farmed for a while. Later he moved to Illinois, remaining there four years. He had a shop in each of these places, and relates his experience in Ohio as being one of great difficulty to get money, there being none there at that time. There was, however, plenty of corn, in which product he took pay for his work. Then, as there was no

sale for the corn, he bargained with Daniel S. Morton to furnish the barrels, and he and Mr. Strockman distilled it on shares, keeping three gallons and giving Mr. Terwilliger two. The whisky sold for only fourteen cents a gallon, yet even at that, he relates, that he did a good year's work.

In 1840 he voted for William H. Harrison for President. After election, he went to Illinois, where he remained until 1845. In the meanwhile he worked for a short time at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In Illinois he had a farm and shop, but he and his neighbors, the Mormons, did not agree very well, so they bought him out, and he started overland for Oregon, with five yoke of oxen, two wagons and thirteen cows. One hundred wagons in all started for St. Joseph, Missouri, with Sam Parker for captain. Later, John Stewart was in command. Subsequently, thirteen wagons separated from the rest, proceeding by themselves. They all enjoyed good health until reaching this side of Fort Boise, where they took the Meek route, from there on suffering considerable with a sickness called camp fever, from the effects of which several of the company died. When they arrived at the upper cascades, Mrs. Terwilliger died. Her maiden name was Sophronia Ann Hurd; they were married in 1833, in Tompkins county, New York. Mr. Terwilliger had five children by his first wife: Lorenzo, the oldest, was killed by the Indians, in 1851, on Rogue river, Oregon, aged twenty-two years; John, the second in order of birth, who, from a severe attack of quinsy, died in California, in 1849, aged about seventeen years; Asa, who died in Ohio when three years old; Hiram, now living in Portland, Oregon, with which city's interests he is largely identified; Charlotte A., who married Walter Moffit, of Portland, now deceased; she is now the wife of Hon. Charles Cartwright, whose interests are largely in eastern Oregon, but who has also a residence in Portland.

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a lot in Portland, on First and Morrison streets, which he still retains, it being now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city. On this lot, in February, 1846, he built a log house and blacksmith shop, of hewed logs, outside and in. He says it was the first building ever erected in Portland. He sold his Government land claim for a horse, a little later exchanging the same horse for a mile square of the beautiful farm on which he now resides, in Portland, this land being worth to-day \$5,000 to \$6,000 an acre. He worked at his trade in his shop in Portland until 1848.

In the meantime he had married a widow, Mrs. Philenda Green, who died in 1873. They had two children: Mary, who died when only twelve years of age; and Julia V., wife of T. M. Richardson, of Portland; she died suddenly of heart failure, July 14, 1892.

When gold was discovered in California, he decided to go there, taking his wife and oldest son. Accordingly, he fitted up a wagon and team, the latter to carry the provisions and outfit overland to the gold diggings, and engaged a man to go with his son and the team, while he and his wife took passage on the brig Henry, to California. They met with severe weather on the water and had numerous delays, not arriving in California until several weeks after the team had arrived in safety at their destination. The man had stored the goods, sold the team and appropriated the funds, while his son, Lorenzo, was in the mines, he did not know where. He landed at Sacramento, where he spread a tent, and then went in search of his son. One night, being away until late, the coyotes cut the lasso with which his horse was tied, and it got away, leaving Mr. Terwilliger to go the rest of the way on foot. Next day, after walking for eight miles, he came to a trading station, called Green Springs. He bought out the trader, and leaving a man to take care of it, he went in search of his son.

He went on to Hangtown, where he found his son, and learned where his goods were stored. While he was at Hangtown, they were trying three men for stealing goods from a trading station. They gave them fifty lashes each, and ordered them to leave the town in twenty minutes. One of them left, the others continued to hang around. Soon a man came to Hangtown, who had been fearfully bruised. This same gang had killed two men and left this one for dead. He told his story, and they

captured these two men, tried them, found them guilty, and sentenced them to be hung. Placing them on two mules, they fastened the ropes over their heads and gave the mules a crack, the mules sprang from under them, leaving the two men swinging in mid air.

Mr. Terwilliger immediately returned to Sacramento, where he hired a man to take him and his wife to Green Springs; there they kept the supply store for about a year. He also hired a couple of Indians and with his son dug for gold. They were successful with their store and also in mining, but after a year the Indians became so troublesome that Mr. Terwilliger sold out. They had made about \$8,000 in gold dust, with his son and the Indians. He, himself, has dug as much as six and eight ounces a day.

He then went to Sacramento, where he started one of the first blacksmith shops in the town. He hired a journeyman for an ounce of gold a day, besides which he had two helpers. This he continued to run for seven months, making some days \$200 a day.

During that time, a couple of thieves stole the blankets belonging to his man. They were caught, and the blankets recovered. They were tried, found guilty, and Mr. Terwilliger was asked to state the number of lashes they should have; they received twenty-five lashes each.

Mr. Terwilliger's wife was taken sick, and went to San Francisco for treatment, where he went to see her, then deciding to return to Oregon. Knowing that lumber was very high in San Francisco, he purchased a cargo of it, chartered a vessel, which he loaded, and took this to that city, where, upon arriving, he found that five large ships had come loaded with Eastern pine, and the market was ruined. He took his lumber to Sacramento, where he sold it to Lee, Cornwall & Co., on ninety days' time, and they failed before pay-day, Mr. Terwilliger and his partner losing, thereby, \$27,000. Then he sold his blacksmith shop, and bidding good-bye to California, returned to Oregon, engaging in the tannery business in company with his brother John. Here he continued for five years, working his farm in the meantime, and still retains a large portion of this valuable ranch. In 1869, he built a handsome residence on his farm, with commodious barns for his grain and stock, and all conveniences and improvements attainable.

September 1, 1892, Mr. Terwilliger, after a brief illness, passed to the great beyond, at the good old age of more than four-score years.

In all his life he had been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Ever leading an honorable and upright life, he enjoyed the deserved esteem of all who knew him, and warmly dwelt in the affectionate regards of his family and friends, who sincerely lament his demise.



CAPTAIN GEORGE A. PEASE, one of the widely and favorably known steamboat captains on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, came to Oregon in 1850, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, on board the "Annie E. Maine," on July 21. He is a pioneer of Oregon and also of California, having landed at San Francisco on the last day of September, 1849. He was born in the State of New York, Columbia county, on the Hudson river, twenty miles below Albany, September 20, 1830. His father, Norman Pease, was born in Ohio, in 1805, his father having married a short time previously and settled in the woods among the Indians. The ancestors of the family had emigrated from Wales early in the history of the country. One branch of the family settled in Connecticut and the other in New York. Norman P. married, in 1829, in Columbia county, New York, Harriet McAllister, who was born in 1807, and whose family had been early settlers on the Hudson river. Her ancestors were captains of the first boats that plied up the Hudson river. The father died July 2, 1847, and the mother lived with Captain Pease until 1891, when her death occurred.

He began the life of a sailor in 1849 and has since made it his life business. He has been all over the Willamette river as far as Eugene City, and on the Columbia from the sea to its headwaters in Idaho. He began in a keel-boat in 1850, taking freight from Portland to Oregon City, receiving for it \$20 a ton. His boat was propelled by Indians with poles, oars and sails. His next boat was called the "Canepah," which ran between Oregon City and Corvallis. He ran her until 1858. In 1855 he made an excursion through the State with twenty-five men, prospecting for gold. While they were out the

Indian war broke out. In 1860 Captain Pease help build and owned five-ninths of the "Enterprise." He ran her two years and put her in the People's Transportation Company. It was organized in 1862, and the Captain has been connected with it since 1865. After this he was captain of the following boats: "The Active," "Success," "Alert," "Senator," "E. N. Cook," and the "Welcome." In 1871 the company sold out to Ben Haliday, and Captain Pease accepted the position of superintendent of the river lines, and also of the building of the large hotel at Clatsop Beach, in 1872. In 1875 he ran the "Bonita" for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, from Portland to Astoria. She was the fastest vessel on the line at that time and is still running. After this he ran the "Dixie Thompson" and the "Emma Haywood," until 1878, when he engaged in piloting under a State branch. During this time, in 1882, he ran the tug boat "Pioneer." In 1888 a new law was passed which provided that a ship need not take a pilot if she took a tow. It resulted in giving the towing on the river to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and he was the only State pilot taken in their employ. Since then he has been running a tug and towing. He has been very successful in his business and is of course thoroughly acquainted with everything connected with river or sea life. He owns some mines in Idaho.

He was married, December 26, 1857, to Mildred A. Moore, of Illinois, daughter of a pioneer of 1847, in Oregon. They have two living children: Archie L., captain of the steamer "T. Q. Potter," now the finest boat in Oregon; Hattie, married T. J. Colbert and resides in San Francisco.

The Captain has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge of I. O. O. F., is a thirty-second degree Scottish rite Mason, is Past Master of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast, and a member of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Captains and Pilots.

He is a Republican and was at one time a member of the Oregon City Council. He is a true man and has made a host of friends in his long life as a steamboat captain.

Mrs. Pease died October 22, 1879, leaving a record of an excellent wife and mother.

Wm. W. W.

JAMES M. APPLEWHITE, M. D., is a prominent physician of the city of Corvallis, having resided here since 1884. He is a native of Mississippi and dates his birth at Natchez, July 17, 1841. His parents were J. R. and Margaret (Bouney) Applewhite, the former of whom was also a physician, born in Mississippi. The ancestors were of English origin. The grandfather of our subject, Rev. James Applewhite, settled in Mississippi as early as 1817.

The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of eleven children. He was reared in the State of his birth, although his preliminary education was received in the State of Virginia, and there completed in 1859. The following year he engaged in the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Joe Davis, an eminent physician of the old school, now deceased. Dr. Applewhite received his medical lectures in Memphis, Tennessee, and practiced his profession for twenty years in Mississippi before coming to Oregon. After being in Oregon for several years, he returned to St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He came to Oregon, in 1884, and located at Corvallis, where he has since continued in practice. His professional calls are frequently from the remote portions of Benton and adjoining counties. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has served as County Doctor. He is not only popular as a medical student, but has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the county since his advent in it. Dr. Applewhite was elected City Mayor two years ago, and has been County Coroner for a period of four years. In politics the Doctor is a consistent Democrat, and has taken a strong interest in party affiliations. Socially he is allied with the A. F. & A. M., F. of P., I. O. O. F., encampment degree of that order, and is also a member of A. O. U. W., and is Medical Examiner for the last named order.

The Doctor was married in Virginia August 18, 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Campbell, a native of that State, and they have eleven children, four of whom are deceased, namely: Willie, who died in infancy; Edna, who died in 1882; Katie, in September, 1883; and Cornelia, in 1875. The living children are as follows: John C.; Laura, now the wife of B. L. Eddy, of Oakland, California; James M., George S., Virginia, Avery L. and Ernest E.

Dr. and Mrs. Applewhite are consistent members of the Christian and Episcopal churches, respectively.



JON. JOHN BURNETT. — Among the leading members of the Oregon bar, none, perhaps, are more worthy of honorable mention upon the pages of this work, than he with whose name we introduce this brief sketch. Judge Burnett is a California pioneer of 1849, and has resided in Benton county, Oregon, for over thirty-four years, and during that period there are few, if any, who have done more for the country than he. From a village of 500 to a prosperous city of 4,000, he has witnessed the growth of Corvallis, and has been prominently identified with many of its public enterprises, both public and private, and he is always among the first to encourage and aid all enterprises, which have for their purpose the advancement of the city and county.

Judge Burnett is a self-educated man, and, while Nature made a bountiful provision, cultivation did little until he had arrived to manhood's estate. His education was gained in the school of experience, and is due to his own efforts, as he was thrown upon his own resources early in life, and has made his life, step by step, to prosperity. He is the second in a family of seven children born to Benjamin F. and Jane (Johnson) Burnett, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, but his ancestors were early settlers of Virginia, and the mother was also a Kentuckian by birth. Benjamin F. Burnett was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, locating in Pike county, about 1820, where the subject of this sketch was born, July 4, 1831, and resided there until 1849, at which time he crossed the plains to California. He first located on the American river and engaged in mining and followed that calling, in connection with stock dealing, until the spring of 1858, having made a trip east and recrossed the plains a second time. He came to Corvallis in 1858, and that year began the study of law in the office of Colonel Kelsey, and was admitted to practice, in 1860, since which time his life has been an active one, and he has filled some of the most important positions that could have been conferred upon him by the people of his district. In 1865 he was elected a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1870 he was elected

County Judge of Benton county and administered the affairs of the county for four years, and in 1874 he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. His term as Judge, having expired in 1876, he again resumed practice, and two years later was elected State Senator from Benton county and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Thayer, Judge of the Second Judicial District to serve a portion of the unexpired term of Judge Watson. Since the expiration of this term of office he has been devoted to his law practice. His services on the bench and in the Legislature and his efforts at the bar have gained for him a reputation throughout the State, as one of the most able, as well as successful, of the legal fraternity. Judge Burnett is the present Mayor of Corvallis, having been elected in May, 1891, for two years as a side issue. He is interested in fruit growing and owns a farm of a hundred acres, with twenty-five acres of prune orchard, located near town and also makes a speciality of raising fine road stock.

The Judge was married in Benton county, in June, 1859, to Miss Martha Hinton, a native of Missouri, daughter of honorable R. B. Hinton. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Ida, wife of T. Callahan; Martha, now Mrs. R. H. Huston, of Corvallis; Brady and Bruce. Politically, Judge Burnett is allied with the Democratic party, has always taken an active interest in politics, is a liberal contributor to campaign funds, and never turns a deaf ear to the appeals of charity. Socially he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., blue lodge and chapter, and has passed all the official chairs of the order.



B. RENICK, a "forty-niner" of the coast country, was born April 10, 1827, in La Fayette county, Missouri, the second of a family of three children. His father was L. H. Renick, born in Kentucky, in 1803, and who came with his father to Missouri when sixteen years of age. Colonel Henry Renick, the father of L. H., was a frontier settler of the country, not a family being west of his for some time. The Colonel won his rank under General William Henry Harrison, in the war of 1812, and emigrated to Missouri when peace was de-

clared. L. H. Renick, after coming to Missouri, worked upon his father's farm until of age, when he married Polly Galbraith, who bore him three children, the subject of this sketch being the second. His wife was born in Kentucky and moved to Missouri with her parents when a child; finally dying in 1829.

Our subject divided his youthful days between the district school and the farm. At the age of twenty-two, tidings from California thrilled him with the dreams of coffers filled with hard and yellow gold; unable to resist the longings, he, with fourteen others, all young men, made a common purse, bought an ox team and supplies and trudged across the plains, reaching the land of promise in five months and thirteen days, reaching there with such depleted purse that he was under the necessity of working in the mines. Finding, literally, that all is not gold that glitters he gave it up, after two years of fair trial and went to farming and stock-raising; at which he continued until 1878, when he emigrated to Oregon and settled in Umatilla county. He took up a half section of land which he improved under such difficulty as the hauling of his timber thirty miles and going three miles for water. This was in the great wheat belt, and he soon made sufficient, from growing this cereal, to buy an additional half section, so that he has a full section, upon which he continues to grow wheat; his annual crops ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels.

Mr. Renick is still, at the age of sixty-five, a hale and hearty man; but he has surrendered the work of the farm to his sons, who are admirably qualified by training and disposition for the duty. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding his connection with Lodge No. 93, at Helix. When the Whig party had an existence Mr. Renick was a member of that organization; but when it passed away, became a Democrat. He voted in California at the election for its admission into the Union.

Mr. Renick was married in California, in 1851, to Miss Verlinder S. Ray, a native of Missouri; crossed the plains with her parents in 1846, and was for a time in company with the ill-fated Donner party, that so lamentably perished, hard by the lake bearing their name. Mr. and Mrs. Renick have eight children, namely: Prudence Esther, wife of James Killian; L. H., a sheep grower of California; W. R., a wheat grower of Oregon; A. B., Jr.; Robert L.; Milton G.; Olive M. and Eda M., all are living in Oregon.

but L. H., and the three last named are at home.

CAPTAIN S. T. ISAAC, a prominent resident of Helix, Umatilla county, Oregon, is the subject of this sketch. He is of English parentage, was born in the State of New York, December 6, 1838. The father of our subject, James Isaac, was a native of England who came to America in 1810 when a small boy and married, at maturity, Miss Mary J. Form, a native of New York. In 1867 they emigrated to Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac had ten children born to them and of these our subject is the oldest, and six of the family are yet living. All of these children are in Oregon with the exception of one, who has located in Idaho. The honored father and mother of Captain Isaac is living in Pendleton, at advanced age.

At the age of nineteen years, our subject left home to commence life for himself. Locating in Minnesota he entered the dairy business and lived there until 1867. At the breaking out of the civil war our subject, having patriotism at his heart, enlisted as private in Company I, Fourth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers and served during the war. His regiment was under the command of General Grant down the Mississippi, and he was engaged in all of the memorable battles of that army. He was at Corinth, Vicksburg, Shiloh and Chantauqua, and was with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war he was discharged at St. Paul, Minnesota, having received but one small wound in all of the terrible battles of that time. For gallantry he was soon taken from the ranks, climbing to be Captain of his company. His was an unusual career, for he was never captured, nor did he spend any time in the hospital, always being in every way ready for duty.

After the close of the war Captain Isaac returned home and began the struggle with Coke and Blackstone, but later gave it up and began clerking in a general merchandise store, at which he continued until 1870, when he came to the coast country and settled in Umatilla county. Here he secured a half section of land and engaged in farming for a number of years, then sold his place and removed to Helix and went into business there. He conducts the only drug store in the town of Helix, and in 1889

he was appointed Postmaster by President Harrison.

Captain Isaac was married in Minnesota, in 1866 to Miss Mary C. Lansdale, a native of Ohio and came with her parents to Wisconsin when she was but eight years of age. The Captain and his worthy wife have been blessed with a family of seven children, six of whom are yet living. Mary F. is the wife of J. W. Sullivan; Anna is the wife of Frank Parham; Agnes E. is the wife of Charles Kinsey; James H., William H., and Edith, are at home with their parents.

Captain Isaac is a member of Gettysburg Post, No. 33, at Helix and also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Secretary of his lodge. In his politics he is a Republican, but liberal in his views, only thinking it right in local matters to give the faithful old soldier the preference.

GEORGE H. PALETHORPE, proprietor of Grant's Pass Soda Works, dates his birth at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, April 7, 1851. He remained there until he was fourteen years of age. His parents were William and Mary (Clark) Palethorpe, descended from old and influential English families. The father came to America in 1849, the mother and two children joining him soon after. The family consisted of seven children, our subject being the third in order of birth. The parents removed to Romeo, Michigan, about 1865.

At an early age George began to learn the baker trade under his father, who had served a long apprenticeship in a country where young men learn their trades thoroughly. He continued in business with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began on his own account and was very successful. Both of his parents died in Michigan, the mother dying in Romeo, August 22, 1882, and the father in Pontiac, June 11, 1890. About 1888 he moved his family to Oregon. He began business with a small capital, but was endowed with great business ability, energy and determination. He took up his residence at Grant's Pass about three years ago and established himself in the bakery business. Six months later he purchased the soda works and since has conducted both lines of business in the same building. He has

established a reputation as professional baker second to none in the state. His business is constantly increasing and he has the trade of those who desire only the best quality of bread and pastries. As regards the soda business he has the entire trade of the city and county, meeting with no opposition. He has one delivery wagon, which supplies the local trade, and he also ships to points in Jackson county. He manufactures all kinds of carbonated drinks, which are also on sale at his place of business, which is conducted as a bakery, confectionery and fruitery.

He was married in Kent county, Michigan, in 1877 to Adella Porter, of Michigan. They have one daughter, Mabel. On their arrival in Oregon he began working in a sawmill, where he continued until taking up his residence in this city. In addition to his city business he is interested in fruit growing and owns property, consisting of ten acres, located one mile west of this city, five acres of which are already set out with winter apples. One acre will be set in cherries and the balance to prunes, the present season.

Mr. Palethorpe is one of those progressive eastern men who avoid the sluggish rut of the moss-back element and is always ready to encourage public enterprise, instead of clogging the wheels of progress.



J W. ALNUTT, manager of the planing-mills of Ashland, was born in Ray county, Missouri, June 10, 1833. His father, William R. Alnutt, was born in the Blue Grass State, and was of Scotch extraction. The mother, *nee* Catherine Holman, was a native of Virginia, and her people were among the early settlers of that State.

J. W. Alnutt, the third in the family of twelve children, is a California pioneer of 1853, having removed to the city of Sacramento in that year. He was engaged in teaming until 1854, the next five years followed mining in Sierra and Plumas counties, in 1858 engaged in farming near Clear Lake, Napa county, in 1871 he began the stock business in the Sierra valley, thirty-five miles west of Truckee, and in 1874 came to the city of Ashland. For the first seven years our subject was employed in the Ashland Flour Mills, then the property of Jacob Wagoner, but since that time he has devoted his time to fruit-raising. His property is located near the town, and

the orchard consists of a general variety of choice and deciduous fruits. The products are sold to the local trade. Mr. Alnutt took charge of the planing mills as manager, September 16, 1891.

He was married in Ashland, in 1882, to Mrs. Hattie Mitchell, *nee* Youmans, a native of New York. Mrs. Alnutt has two children by her former marriage: William C. and Alvina Mitchell. By the last union there is one child, Joseph M. Socially, Mr. Alnutt affiliates with the A. O. U. W., of Ashland, in which he has passed all the chairs. He takes no active part in political matters, but casts his vote with the Republican party.



J OHN A. TALBERT, one of the most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Clackamas, and a well-known Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Missouri, September 17, 1848.

His father, Francis Talbert, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, August 16, 1804, and in 1812 accompanied his parents to Kentucky, and in 1815 removed to Missouri. He married, in Kentucky, Miss Donahue, a native of that State. They had seven children, three now living. His wife died, and he married again, his second wife being Mrs. Amanda Craghead. They had three children, of whom the eldest is the subject of our sketch, who is now the sole survivor. When our subject was in his fourth year, his father, accompanied by his family, crossed the plains to Oregon, settling first on a donation claim near Milwaukee, on which his father erected a house, for which they cut the logs, planed the timber and morticed the frame together, and sided it with weather boarding, which was split and dressed by hand. In this house, they resided for twenty-one years, when they finally moved to Clackamas, where the father purchased village property, erecting thereon a comfortable house, the same in which his wife and son now reside. He was a man of good principles, despised oppression of every kind, was a strong Union man and Republican, and was a most worthy citizen. He was all his life a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and enjoyed the highest esteem of the pioneers of the State. He died at his home August 7, 1881, greatly lamented by all who knew him. His faithful wife still survives him, now in her

eighty-second year, greatly beloved by the community, on account of her practical Christian virtues.

His son, the subject of our sketch, was sent to the common schools, and, since he has become a man, he has been engaged in the stock business and in mining in southern Oregon. He was Deputy Sheriff of Clackamas county from 1879 to 1882, and afterward Deputy Assessor for two years. For some years he has also been doing a lucrative business in salmon fishing. He and his assistants, with two boats, catch about 2,000 salmon annually, which average about twenty-five pounds each. From which they realize about \$1 a piece. Mr. Talbert owns a number of valuable village lots and has a small improved farm. Altogether being considered one of the most prosperous men of this vicinity.

He was married May 15, 1870, to Miss Emma Davis, a highly esteemed lady, and a daughter of a well and favorably known resident of this vicinity. They have three children, Mary Edna, Dora J. and Jessie E., all of whom were born in Clackamas county, and who by their intelligence and activity reflect credit on their county and State.

Mr. Talbert is Past Master of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Grand Lodge.

As a citizen he is prominent and highly regarded and has many years before him of usefulness and prosperity.

DR. WALTER S. JONES is among the prominent physicians of southern Oregon, who have located in the enterprising and prosperous city of Medford. He is a graduate of the Eclectic school, and located here in the fall of 1888. He at once opened his office and began his practice, since which time he has been very successful in medicine and surgery, and now enjoys the confidence of the public, as well as a good and increasing practice.

He is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Marion county, January 28, 1866. He was reared and educated in his native State. He was the son of Gilbert and Mary J. (Sheppard) Jones. The former is a native of North Carolina, of Welsh extraction, and the latter was a native of Illinois. They were the parents of five children.

Dr. Jones was the third child of his parents

and began the study of medicine at Pleasantville, Iowa, with S. V. Duncon, of Duncon & Merritt, prominent physicians. He received his lectures and graduated at the American Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, in the class of 1887. He had much valuable experience and practice in the city hospital for two years prior to graduating, under the advice of the physician in charge, Dr. Pitzer, a noted practitioner of that city.

After graduating Dr. Jones returned to Iowa and engaged in general practice for two years. During this time he was surgeon to the White Breast Mining Company.

He was married in Marion county, February 10, 1888, to Della Fetter, of Iowa. They have one daughter, Maud. He removed to Oregon in the fall of the same year.

Politically, Dr. Jones is a Democrat, and socially a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and is now filling one of the official chairs in the last named order.

PETER BRITT, portrait painter, is a widely and favorably known early settler of Oregon. He came to the State as early as 1852. He is a native of Switzerland, born in the historical town of Obstdalen, Glarus canton, March 11, 1819. His parents were Jacob and Dora Britt. The latter died in Obstdalen, canton Glarus in 1845. Her husband and family came to America, locating in Madison county, Illinois, where the father died in March, 1850. Peter is the youngest in a family of three children. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, where he made portrait painting a study. He came with his father to Illinois, and for a time engaged in farming. In 1847 he established himself as a photographer at Highland, that State, and continued in that business until 1852, when he took his apparatus and crossed the plains, coming the old route, via Fort Hall. He established the business, which he now conducts in Jacksonville, where he located upon coming to Oregon. He is an artist by nature, as well as by cultivation, and his studio is one where any lover of art would gladly spend many hours in study of his oil paintings, both portrait and landscape. These are largely from his own brush. Prominent among the large number of landscape paintings

of his own, there are several views of the historical crater lake of Klamath county, also of many other landmarks of the State.

Mr. Britt has spent a portion of the many years of his residence in this State in traveling about southern Oregon, and probably has a larger collection of photographs of scenes of interest than any other person in the State. On his arrival in Jacksonville he built a log house and occupied it for many years as a gallery. His present residence is located on the most beautiful building site in the city. From its balcony, one has a perfect panoramic view of the Rogue river valley and surrounding mountains. His home is presided over by his only daughter, Miss Amelia. His son Emil is connected with him in business.

He was married in Jacksonville in 1861, to Mrs. Amelia Grob, whose son, Jack C., by a former marriage, is a resident of Jackson county, in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Mr. Britt has been a member of the Town Council in early days. Besides his home property, consisting of eighty acres, he also owns 150 acres of farm land, located at Eagle Point, and 440 acres farther down the valley, besides 200 acres in Jacksonville, twenty acres in fruit trees, five in vines, from which he makes a fine quality of wine, which he sells principally to the local trade.

PATRICK DUNN.—This name is very familiar to the residents of Jackson county. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1851, and during his residence in this State, has figured prominently in the civil history of Jackson county. He came from Wexford county, Ireland, where he was born, March 24, 1824. His parents were Patrick and Johanna (Toole) Dunn, both natives of the same county, emigrating to America, locating at Philadelphia when the subject was yet young. He is the youngest of seven children and received his education in the schools of Philadelphia, and was reared to mercantile pursuits until 1841, when the family removed to Madison county, Illinois. Here he engaged in milling, which pursuit he followed until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California, and engaged in mining at Kelly's bar, on the American river, later at Auburn, Placer county, and thence to Salmon river

and Yreka, and in 1852 mined for a time at Jacksonville, Oregon. During his mining experiences he was fairly successful. Following, this time he took a donation claim near Ashland, which he still owns, and is now occupied by his son. Mr. Dunn retired from active farming some six years ago, and removed into the city of Ashland. The farm consists of some 250 acres, ten of which is in orchard, a general variety of fruits, the products being sold to the local trade. He also owns a tract of 200 acres near by, which he has rented out. This tract also contains about four acres of fruit, the balance devoted to general farming.

He was married February 24, 1854, to Mary M. Hill, of east Tennessee, daughter of Isaac Hill, who first came to California in 1849. He first engaged in mining at Yreka, for a time, and in 1851 he returned home to get his family. When he returned, he settled in the Rogue river valley, and followed farming and stock-raising until the time of his death, July, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have four living children: Elizabeth J. Holburg, of Port Townsend, Washington; Ottila D. Caldwell, of Humboldt county, California; George W. and Mary E. Rice, of Ashland; Amy M. died in 1883. Mr. Dunn is a Republican, and has been of considerable service to his party. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1854, serving two terms, and was Assessor in 1865, and County Clerk in 1872, filling that office for two years. He has been County Commissioner several years and has always taken an active interest in school matters. He belongs to A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Royal Arch, and has had the honor of filling the office of S. W. in the first lodge organized in Jackson county. He also belonged to I. O. O. F. in the East.

CHARLES WILKINS, one of Pendleton's rising young men, was born in South Carolina, March 23, 1855, son of B. F. Wilkins, who was born near Cape Henry, Virginia, where he married Emily J. Bingham, also a native of Virginia. The father was a printer by profession and was at one time connected in newspaper business with John Swinton, a noted journalist of New York city. Mr. Wilkins removed to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1856, and there edited the Washington Sunday Herald, continuing in the same

until his death, in 1873, when he was but forty-three years of age. His wife died the year previous, and they left three children, of which our subject was the oldest.

Our subject attended the private schools at Washington City and finished his education at Brookville College, of Maryland, when he was seventeen years of age. He then commenced working at the printing business in Washington, and continued in the same occupation in different cities until 1884, when he came to Pendleton, Oregon, and engaged with the East Oregonian, on which he worked for five years. In 1890 he commenced a job office of his own, to which was added the publication of the Pendleton Tribune. This paper Mr. Wilkins has conducted as a Republican paper, and so ably has it been managed that our subject has had the pleasure of seeing it grow to be one of the leading papers of his town. He is a very able writer, and much time and space is devoted to the welfare of the town. No public improvements are started but his paper is the first to advocate and advance them. All social and Christian societies have been greatly aided by him, to the full extent of his means.

Mr. Wilkins was married to Miss Mary Ulery, in 1886. Mrs. Wilkins is a native daughter of Oregon, her parents being among the early pioneers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins have three children, namely: Raymond, Clarence and Beatrice. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Woodmen of the World, and has filled different offices in both lodges, being now Overseer of the former and Adviser of the latter. He is also Secretary of the School Board of Pendleton, and in all positions he has been called upon to fill Mr. Wilkins has proved himself a worthy citizen and good man.

HARLES L. PALMER, a prominent and influential resident of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1849. He is the son of Robert H. Palmer, of La Grande, Oregon. The latter was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and by occupation he is a farmer. He married Hannah Palmer in 1835. She is also a native of the Keystone State, born there in 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer removed to Iowa in 1857, and

thence, in 1864, across the plains to Oregon, and settled in Union county. Both of these parents are still living at La Grande, Oregon. They had a family of eight children, namely: subject, Charles L., Benjamin F., Joseph, and John and four daughters. The three oldest children reside in Baker City, while the other son and four daughters reside at La Grande.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of La Grande, and attended the Baptist college in the Willamette valley. He was reared on a farm and engaged in that pursuit after leaving school, varied by school teaching. In 1870 he removed to Baker City, and taught two terms of school in that county. In 1876, he and a brother engaged in the grocery business, and continued it until 1883, when he was appointed Postmaster of Baker City under President Arthur, and held that position for five years, until Cleveland's administration. He then went into the lime business, bought a plant, which he operated until 1890, when he organized the Baker City Lime and Marble Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which he was manager. The latter business has been sold. Mr. Palmer is a large stockholder in and president of the Baker City Street Railroad and Motor Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Rosella Lovell, of Baker City, who was born in Iowa, in 1861, and died September 11, 1887, leaving a little girl, Ethel Irene. Mr. Palmer was married the second time, in January, 1889, to Miss Lonnie Place, of Baker City, who was born in this city, in 1868. (See sketch of Luther Place, in this book.) Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have had one child, Hannah Myrlee, born December 24, 1889.

Mr. Palmer commenced life as a poor boy and has worked his way up until he now is the owner of a nice fortune. He is the owner of considerable town property, both improved and unimproved. In addition to this property and his other business interests already stated, he is interested in some good mines in the city, and is a stockholder and director of the Baker City National Bank. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has not only passed all the chairs of his own lodge, but has also passed those of the Grand Lodge of the State. In politics, he is a Republican.

DR. H. DIETRICH, Ph. D., dean of the pharmaceutical department of Willamette University, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1860, a son of Samuel K. Dietrich. The father, a German by descent, was a minister of the United Brethren Church; the mother's maiden name was Carr, and she was of Welsh extraction; the families of both were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. The education of our subject was begun in the common schools of Harrisburg; later he took a classical course at the Lebanon Valley College, and was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1883, receiving the degree of Ph. G. He stood third in a class of 153 members, and four times received honorable mention by the faculty, an honor well merited and fully appreciated. Dr. Dietrich then followed his profession in Philadelphia and Harrisburg until 1888, when he removed to Omaha, where he was associated with the Richardson Drug Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers. He also started the Omaha Druggist, which he conducted successfully until 1889. He sold out at that time, and came to Portland, to accept a position offered him by Snell, Heitsch & Woodard, wholesale druggists, as superintendent and manager of their extensive laboratory.

In April, 1889, he began publishing the Pacific Drug Review, the first journal devoted to this subject published west of the Rocky mountains; he also embarked in the retail drug business at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, under the firm name of Buchanan & Dietrich; they have begun the manufacture of the famous B. & D. syrups, extracts, essences and toilet preparations.

In June, 1890, Dr. Dietrich was appointed to the chair of pharmacy of the pharmaceutical department of Willamette University, and soon afterward was elected dean. On the 1st of July of that year he sold out to his partner his interest in the drug business on the corner of Fourteenth and G streets. He was one of the organizers of the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association in 1890, and was elected secretary. In December, 1890, he purchased a half interest in the Longshore Printing & Publishing Company and became its president. In January, 1893, he purchased a half interest in the drug store of A. T. Ockerman, at Sixth and Washington streets, who have incorporated under the

firm name of Ockerman-Dietrich Company for \$10,000.

His only fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. E., in which societies he takes a deep interest. He is secretary of the Coos Bay Land & Investment Company, and fills the same position in Keck's Catarth Cure Company.



PRINCE LUCIAN CAMPBELL, president of the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth, and one of the prominent educators of the State, was born in Missouri, October 6, 1861. He is of Scotch ancestry. His father, Rev. Thomas Franklin Campbell, was born in Louisiana, later attended Bethany College, West Virginia, at which he graduated. He married Miss Jane Eliza Campbell, a lady of the same name as his own, although no relative, who was born of Scotch ancestry in Newry, in the north of Ireland, in 1820. Six children were born of this marriage, of which family three are living, namely: Alexander Franklin, Albert Preston, and the subject of this sketch. President Campbell's father has been a prominent minister of the Christian Church in Oregon and California since 1870.

Upon the arrival of Rev. Thomas Campbell in Oregon in 1870, he was elected president of the Christian College, now the State Normal School, and under his management the institution prospered, but in 1879 Mr. Campbell lost his wife, and saddened by this event he resigned his position in the college and returned to Missouri, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Oregon and was the pastor at the church in Eugene and engaged in evangelical work, for which he seemed particularly well adapted. A number of useful years were passed in this way, and then he accepted the position as pastor of the church at Los Angeles, and later at Oakland, California, and now is pastor of the Christian Church in Monmouth.

Our subject was educated at the college in Monmouth, and graduated from this institution when but eighteen years old, following which he taught school for three years. Then he entered Harvard College, and attended through the Sophomore and Junior years, later engaging in newspaper work in Kansas City, and then returning to Harvard, where he took his A. B.

degree in 1886. After this he returned to the normal school in Monmouth and engaged in teaching, continuing for four years. In 1890 he was elected president of the normal school, and that responsible position he still holds.

From this brief sketch it will be seen that our subject has been identified with the college and normal school since his early days, and feels almost the affection of a child for a parent in his regard for an institution of learning of which all Oregonians are proud. President Campbell is an enthusiast in his profession, a very thorough scholar and a man of force and ability. He possesses the ability to impart an enthusiasm to his pupils, and understands the true method of imparting information. As an educator he stands very high in the State and is looked upon as one of the most successful among the higher ranks of teachers.

The marriage of our subject took place September 17, 1887, at Forest Grove, to Miss Eugenia Zeiber, a native of the city of Portland, Oregon, born May 23, 1865. She was the daughter of Albert and Charlotte Zeiber. Two children were born of this marriage: Herbert Morris, died in his first year, and Lucia Eugenia, was born January 28, 1891. The lovely young mother died in March of the same year, having been a lady of rare gifts and her loss was deeply deplored.

President Campbell has interested himself in the affairs of moment to the city of Monmouth, and was one of the organizers of the Polk County Bank, became a director and in 1890 he was elected vice president and manager of the bank, in which capacity he is now serving. He is a member of the Christian Church, a prominent Democrat and a man of enterprise and business ability.



JOHAN A. SLAVIN is one of the worthy pioneers of Oregon, who came to the territory in 1850. He took up a claim and persevered, and now has a farm in the outskirts of Portland that is worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre. He had just ten cents when he located his land, and is now a well-to-do farmer. He owns other property in Oregon and Washington, and raises on his various farms valuable horses. It requires but a moment to tell of Mr. Slavin's success, but it took him forty-two years of hard work to accomplish it, and he

richly deserves the success he has attained. His experience would fill a large book, but only a brief outline can be given of his life. He is a native of Boone county, Missouri, born May 9, 1826. His father, William Slavin, was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, where his father, John Slavin, was a pioneer, also a soldier in the war of 1812. The family is of Irish ancestry, coming to America prior to the Revolution. All the family are noted for their many noble, honest qualities. The grandfather lived to be ninety-six, and all were long-lived. This is the stock from which our subject sprang. His father married Frances Woods, of Kentucky, daughter of William Woods, pioneer of Kentucky. They had nine children, three of whom are living. Mr. Slavin was raised in Boone county on a farm, and had a very limited education. While there he worked some at the wagon-works, partly acquiring the trade. His father gave him a farm of 160 acres, and he worked it until his twenty-fourth birthday, when he decided to go to Oregon, as he could not get a title to his farm from his stepmother, his father being dead. He started in 1850, with some young men for California, but they did not agree, so Mr. Slavin traveled alone. He had some cousins who were running small ferries across the Platte river, and he stayed and helped them for some weeks, for which they paid him \$10 per day. They charged the emigrants \$5 per wagon to ferry them across. Mr. Slavin saved one man's life while there, as he was attempting to cross the river by himself. While he was crossing the plains three of his horses were stolen, but he recovered them the next day, and never knew who had stolen them. All food was very dear and hard to obtain. His horses gave out at Grande Ronde, and he traded them for a pony, paying \$10 in addition. When he reached the Dalles, what remained of his outfit sold for \$62.50. He paid \$10 for his passage in a batteau or small boat (there being no steamboats running in these waters at that time) to Portland, and the bargain was that he should pull one oar. When he reached Portland he boarded with old Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore, at \$12 a week. In a short time he obtained work at house building. They were obliged to prepare all their timber. He proved so expert at this that his wages were advanced from \$2 per day to \$10; later he was hired by Mr. Stephen Coffin, and was to take Portland prop-

erty in payment. He earned a number of such blocks as the post office is on, then valued at \$150, but Mr. Coffin was unable to give him a deed, and the matter dragged along until he supposed he had lost it, but Mr. Coffin, like the honorable man he was, paid him the money. In 1851 he came to his land, which was covered with a thicket of trees. He cut such poles as he could handle and built a small hut, binding the gable ends with split boards. After getting started he returned to Portland and was hired by Captain Rufus Ingles to go with the troops as an extra teamster. The troops were sent to California and were expected to clear out the Indians they met on the way. He went with them as far as the south Umpqua, and saw in the valley a fine country. He carried the express back to Vancouver, and Quartermaster Ingles sent him to gather up the stray animals belonging to the Government. He did much hard riding and had many narrow escapes. When he had accomplished his mission he was paid at the rate of \$10 per day. He took his money home and hid it; later he took \$300 with him to buy a cow, and left the remainder in the house. When he returned he found that some one had entered the house, made coffee and eaten some of his provisions, but the money was safe. He later found out that it was four young men who had been hunting and had stopped to rest. He bought several head of cattle until he had fourteen and seven horses. The following winter was so severe that he lost all his cattle and horses but a little calf. This calf had a heifer calf, and he kept an account of the proceeds from that same calf, and he found that he sold \$900 worth of cattle, and had four cows and several yearlings left.

He was married December, 1852, to Emma R. Ross, of Delaware, Ohio, daughter of Luther and Mary (Arnold) Ross. She crossed the plains with her stepfather and family in 1847. His name was Israel Mitchell, of Kentucky, a grand-nephew of Daniel Boone. They started from near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with Captain White's company and forty wagons, April 15. They arrived at the Dalles in August. The Indians were troublesome, and one night two horses were stolen from the wagon in which Mrs. Slavin and her sister slept. Mr. Mitchell took his claim at the corner of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah, counties so that some of it was in all of them. He planted an orchard, and the land is now a part of West

Portland. Mr. Mitchell died at the home of Mr. Slavin in 1873, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Slavin began housekeeping in the little house in the woods; they enlarged it, until in 1884 they built a good farm house. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Mary, now Mrs. R. C. Prince, of Portland; Lillie, now Mrs. N. L. Gilham, of Hillsdale; John R. resides with his parents.

Mr. Slavin is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife both take an active part in all school questions of their district, both having held school offices. He served two years as Commissioner of his county. He has been an energetic business man and is favorably and well known throughout the State.



PETER TAYLOR, of Portland, came to Oregon in 1852, and is one of her most worthy pioneers. He was born in Perth, Scotland, January 30, 1823. His father, William Taylor, also a native of Scotland, married Miss Christiana Bruce, a native of that country and a descendant of Sir Robert Bruce. They had nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Mr. Taylor's uncle, David Taylor, was a prominent business man in Belfast, Ireland, a member of the firm of Arnott & Co. He was for several years Mayor of the city of Belfast, and was knighted by Queen Victoria for valuable services rendered his country.

Mr. Taylor, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared in his native land, learning the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1847 he emigrated to New York, and was married there, June 14, 1848, to Miss Sarah Sophia Heppell, a native of Sunderland, county of Durham, England, born July 29, 1824. Her father was engaged in the shipping business. He was a descendant from an old and renowned English family. After marriage Mr. Taylor went to Ohio, looking for a location, and from there to Iowa; not being satisfied with either place, he started, in 1852, overland for Oregon. Fifteen wagons left Muscatine, Iowa, May 4, 1852, for this distant point, and the journey was a fairly favorable one. They had some Asiatic cholera, and several of the number died with it. In one night Mr. Taylor buried three of his company, and soon afterward he buried two others. He had only a fourth interest in the team and

wagon that brought his supplies. The team weakened and he abandoned it 100 miles east of Fort Boise, and plodded along on foot; in fact he walked most of the way, with his blankets and pack on his back. When tired, or when night came on, he left the road, took a scanty repast and lay down in his blankets. When he reached the Blue mountains he had mountain fever and gave out and lay down to die. After he lay there some time, five Indians came along on ponies; one of them dismounted and put him on his pony, took him to the camp and cared for him. When he recovered, being without money, he gave a checked shirt to the Indians, and they seemed well satisfied.

Mr. Taylor came down from the Dalles in a boat. When he arrived he had neither money nor anything else. He began at carpenter work and did whatever he could get. One of his jobs was putting together the machinery for the first horse-power that was used in the ferry-boat; he was then working for A. B. Halleck. Soon afterward he obtained a permanent position as pattern-maker for the first foundry in the city, owned by Turnbull, Monnastes & Davis. He remained with them for ten years.

In 1865, with others he organized the Willamette Iron Works, the firm being composed of A. B. Halleck, John Nation, John Thomas and Peter Taylor. Part of the time Mr. Taylor was president of the company, and all of the time one of its directors. They continued the business until 1881, and under their management it became one of the large, successful business enterprises of the country. In 1881 Mr. Taylor retired from active business. He had invested in city real estate, had built several blocks and several residences, and had secured a satisfactory competency for a worthy and ripe old age.

After coming to Oregon, as soon as he had earned money enough, he sent East for Mrs. Taylor, and in 1853 she came by way of Nicaragua, and arrived in Portland January 7, 1854. She brought with her their three children. Four more were born in Portland. Four of the family are still living. One daughter, Sophia C., is now the wife of Prof. I. W. Pratt, Superintendent of the Schools of the city of Portland. The son, Douglas W., is married and resides in Portland; he is Street Superintendent. (See history in this volume.) Stella E. is the wife of Milton K. Shipley, and resides in Clackamas county. Miss Nannie is engaged

in teaching. She has taught ten years in this city.

Mr. Taylor has interested himself in all that pertains to the well-being of the city. He was the second man of the list of citizens who joined the Volunteer Fire Company of the city, and is consequently an honored member of the Volunteer Exempt Firemen's Society, and is President of it. He was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners; is in politics a Democrat, and in religious faith he and his wife are Presbyterians. They are both honored members of the Pioneer Society of Oregon.

 **G**EORGE LAW CURRY, now deceased, a pioneer of 1846, and journalist, poet and one of Oregon's most efficient statesmen, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1820. He was of English ancestry, his grandfather, Christopher Curry, being born in England and emigrating to the United States, locating in the city of Brotherly Love, where he remained until his death, being now buried in Christ Church cemetery of that city. His son, George Curry, was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and commanded, during the illness of the captain, the Washington Blues of Philadelphia, in the engagement with the British preceding the capture of the city of Washington.

In 1824 the subject of our sketch accompanied his parents to South America, from where they later returned, residing at the family homestead near Homesbury, Pennsylvania, until 1829, when the father of our subject died. The son then accompanied his guardian, his uncle, William Curry, to Boston, where he passed nine years of his boyhood. While there he was apprenticed to the jewelry trade, and later became a member of the Mechanic's Apprentice Library Association, of which he was for a couple of terms elected president. This association was at that time a popular literary and educational society of Boston. Many of his addresses and poems were published, and thereby he still lives on the historical pages of that institution, to the prosperity of which he so ably contributed.

In 1843 he became a resident of St. Louis, where he formed the acquaintance of Joseph M. Field, with whom he was connected in the publication of the Reveille. In 1846 he left

that city for the Pacific coast, going by way of the overland emigrant route, arriving in Oregon City, Oregon, August 30 of the same year. Here he immediately assumed editorial charge of the Oregon Speculator, the first newspaper ever published on the coast, thus exercising a marked influence on the affairs of the Territory. In 1848 he commenced the publication of the Oregon Free Press, the first weekly newspaper on the coast. The press on which this paper was printed was manufactured in the Territory, and a portion of the type, the display letters, were made of wood. This gave it a unique appearance, and was really one of its great attractions. This journal was discontinued toward the close of its first year, on account of the general rush of the population to the gold fields of California in the fall of that year.

In March, 1848, he was married to Miss Chloe Donnelly Boone, a daughter of Colonel Alphonzo Boone, a great-grandson of Daniel Boone. He emigrated from Missouri to Oregon with his family in 1846, and they were among the first to brave the dangers of the southern route to Oregon, which led them through unfriendly tribes of Indians, almost impassable cañons, and over steep and perilous mountains. All who came that year by this route lost all their teams, stock and other property, barely reaching the settlements alive. Some were not so fortunate, and their bones now whiten the way.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry had six children, two daughters and four sons, all, except one daughter, still living. All reside in Portland, and are worthy citizens of their native State. They are: Mary Florence, now the wife of Mr. M. C. Webster; Ratliff Boone, Norwood Litton, Willie Lane and George L. Their mother also survives, and is highly esteemed by a large community, to whom she has endeared herself by the unostentatious practice of Christian virtues.

In May, 1853, unsolicited by Mr. Curry, he was appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Secretary of the Territory of Oregon. A few days after his induction into office he became acting Governor, by reason of the resignation of General Joseph Lane, who held that office. Mr. Curry discharged the duties of both offices in a most satisfactory manner, until the arrival of Governor Davis, in December of that year. Nine months afterward, upon the resignation of Governor Davis, he again became acting Governor, continuing in the discharge of

both offices until his appointment as Governor a few months later. This office he ably filled until 1859, when the State government was inaugurated. His friends then made him a candidate for United States Senator, but he withdrew his name, and assisted in the election of the successful candidates. In 1860 his friends again made him a candidate for the same position, and after protracted ballottings he came within one vote of election, but a combination of the Republicans and a portion of the Douglas Democrats ultimately culminated in their success.

His official term as Governor, from 1853 to 1859, was a most eventful period in the history of Oregon. Its institutions were formed and developed with the rapid enlargement of the settlements and the prosperity of the people. Indian troubles were very frequent. The Rogue river Indian war occurred in the fall of 1853, and in the fall of 1855 war was waged along the whole frontier, north and south. Fully 2,500 volunteers were kept in the field for several months, besides the United States troops stationed in the country. This was by far the most formidable conflict occurring on the northwestern coast. In these campaigns Governor Curry distinguished himself by his services in effectually establishing peace, and he received the thanks of the Legislative assemblies of both Oregon and Washington Territory for his efficiency in protecting the people of both territories against the attacks of marauding Indians. In commemoration of his services in this perilous hour of their need, a county of Oregon was afterward called by his name. He was possessed of a singularly amiable disposition, and was most scrupulously honorable. He was eminently gifted with a very great versatility of superior talents, which insured the able performance of everything he undertook. During his public life no one ever insinuated a dishonest act against him.

In 1866 he received the thanks of the directors of the Northern Pacific railroad for a speech which he made before the Board of Trade of Boston, and other efforts in their behalf. In 1845, when an editor in St. Louis, he advocated a railroad to the Pacific coast, and the next year, when on the Northwestern shore, he used his pen in favor of this great enterprise.

After an active public life in the years mentioned, he retired to his farm upon the Willamette river, located a short distance from Oregon

City, where he engaged in land operations. He was afterward appointed State Land Commissioner and a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Governor Curry was eminently a self-made man, as his school facilities were meager and he commenced life without inherited means. Much of his leisure time was devoted to literary pursuits, and the products of his active mind and graceful pen are among the most valuable publications of the State. His death was attributed to the effects of a cold, his illness lasting for several months, during all of which time not a word of complaint passed his lips. It was on July 28, 1878, just as the Sabbath sun was setting in all the glory peculiar to the Northwest, that the spirit of this revered man took its flight, leaving a bereaved family to mourn the loss of a husband and father, whose loving kindness will never be forgotten, and a country to cherish the memory of this truly great and good man.

C S. SILVER, a venerable citizen of Portland, and an Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, November 4, 1814.

His parents, James T. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Silver, were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. They emigrated to Hamilton county in 1804, General William Henry Harrison being among the same emigration. Mr. Silver followed farming and was subsequently elected Associate Judge, which office he filled at Cincinnati for several years, until his death in 1825. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children and at this date (1892) C. S. Silver is the only survivor of the family.

The subject of our sketch received his education at North Bend, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed in Cincinnati to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he accomplished after four years of service. He then located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and followed his trade. He was married in 1838, to Miss Sarah Fairfield, a native of Maine. He remained in Fort Wayne until 1850, when, with his wife and two children, he started for the new country of Oregon, going first to Cincinnati and from there by river to St. Louis. At St. Louis he

purchased two horses, two mules, a "prairie schooner" and the necessary outfit, and shipped all to St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 22d of May, 1850, they started from that point on their long journey across the plains. They joined a small company of about ten wagons and traveled by the guide-book of General Palmer, which so located camping grounds, watercourses and distances that little trouble was experienced. The loss of a child, three years old, by measles was the one great sadness to Mr. and Mrs. Silver on this trip across the plains. Arriving at the Dalles on the 25th of September, they left the wagons and the family came to Portland by water, while Mr. Silver brought the teams down by the old pack trail. He arrived in Portland October 5, 1850. They found few comforts or conveniences for house-keeping, and began boarding at \$14 per week, furnishing their own bedding and sleeping upon the floor. They soon secured one room in a two-room house and began housekeeping, using the sheet-iron stove and tin dishes they brought across the plains, and cooking out-of-doors between showers. The rains were so incessant they thought it would never clear up. Mr. Silver made a table and bedstead and soon gathered up a few necessities, though no luxuries. In the spring of 1851 he brought his wagon from the Dalles, and, with a partner, purchased two loads of miners' supplies and started for the Rogue river mines; but finding the roads heavy and streams full, they traded their supplies for a band of thirty cattle and returned to Portland and engaged in butchering, which they followed about one year. They then began buying livestock and shipping to California, which business they profitably continued one year, hogs selling at thirty-five cents per pound gross weight.

In 1853 Mr. Silver took up a donation claim in Washington county, 640 acres, chiefly grazing land, fenced in 400 acres, and engaged in the stock business, keeping horses, cattle and sheep. He remained there until 1860, when he returned to Portland and, after a trip to the Orefina mines in Idaho, formed a partnership with William Fain in the mercantile business. In 1867 he purchased Mr. Fain's interest in the establishment, and conducted the same successfully until the great fire of 1873, when he was burned out and suffered so heavy a loss that he gave up business. Since then he has been engaged in speculating and newspaper

work, being connected with the Portland Weekly Times, Daily Examiner, and Dispatch. In 1863 Mr. Silver was appointed administrator of the Finice Carruthers' estate (the donation claim adjoining Portland), which he successfully settled and turned over to the court. In 1867 he was elected County Commissioner by the Republican party, and served one term.

Mr. Silver has owned considerable valuable property in East Portland and near Baker City and in Clackamas county, which he has recently sold. He and his wife reside at 635 South Third street, Portland, where he built his cottage home in 1880. They have no children; the child they brought with them across the plains having died in 1865. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1888, and now after more than fifty years of happy married life are still enjoying each other's society in quiet contentment, surrounded by all the comforts of life.



DR. MARTIN GIESY, a prominent physician and druggist of Aurora, Marion county, Oregon, came to Washington Territory in the year 1855. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, January 15, 1834, and is of Swiss ancestry. His parents were farmers of a canton in Switzerland, and on coming to America, settled in Pennsylvania. In 1855 they came to Washington Territory, where the father died in 1860, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife survived him several years. They had a family of fourteen children, and eight are yet living. The Doctor was their third child and was in his twenty-first year when he came to Washington and secured a donation claim.

After his arrival at Aurora our subject read medicine with Dr. Keil, the founder of the town, and practiced with him for seven years. Later he took a medical course at the Willamette University and graduated in 1868, and then returned to his practice in Aurora, where he has remained ever since. In 1870, in connection with his practice, he opened a drug store and has been in successful practice and engaged in a good business ever since.

The drug store building, which the Doctor now owns, was built by the colony in 1869. In 1880, when the colony broke up, the Doctor purchased the store and he now also owns 700

acres of land in Clackamas and Marion counties and also lands in East Portland, and besides this has surplus cash, which he loans for the accommodation of others.

The marriage of our subject took place September 8, 1870, to Miss M. Miller, a native of the State of Ohio, born July 1, 1840, and the daughter of Samuel Miller. Dr. and Mrs. Giesy have had a family of seven children, Julius M., residing at home engaged in hop raising; Alfred A., died in his sixth year; Benjamin F. is at school; James N., died in his third year; Lilly M., died in her fourth month; Ida Sarah and Grover Cleveland are at home.

The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is well and widely known.



HEYWOOD BROTHERS & Co., manufacturers of chairs, chair rattan cane, reed furniture and children's carriages, are the most extensive manufacturers in this line in the United States, having factories at Garden, Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, and at San Francisco, with branch offices in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Philadelphia. The Portland house was opened in 1884 by the present manager, Mr. B. F. Hayden. The business is exclusively wholesale and the goods are sold extensively all over the Northwest. They have a fine store, corner of Oak and Fifth streets, 100 x 100 feet and four stories high and a basement. There is nothing in the line of chairs but what they manufacture. Since coming to Portland Mr. Hayden has proved himself a business man of thorough ability and has made many friends, both in Portland and wherever this business extends. He is a native of Rochester, New York, born April 30, 1838. His father, Allen Hayden, of New York is of English ancestry, who settled early in America. The grandfather of our subject participated in the war for independence. The son, Allen Hayden, married Betsy Gilson, of Vermont.

Mr. B. F. Hayden was the youngest of a family of nine children. He was educated in Oswego, New York, and also at Rochester. He learned the upholsters' trade. In the spring of 1861, when President Lincoln made his first

call for 75,000 men, Mr. Hayden enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry and served with the Army of the Potomac, was in the first battle of Bull Run and was afterward transferred to the Thirty-third New York and served with them until he became disabled and was discharged on account of that disability. He went out as Fourth Sergeant in the Thirteenth and was afterward transferred to the Thirty-third, and was promoted to Second Sergeant. When he recovered his health he engaged in surveying for the Pacific railroad. He then came to San Francisco and was with the firm of F. S. Chadbourne & Co. for seven years, and in 1880 he became connected with the Heywood Brothers in the San Francisco house and after four years with them was sent to Portland to open and manage this establishment. Mr. Hayden is a member of the G. A. R., George Wright Post. He is a member of the athletic club of the city and of the driving association. He is a horse fancier and takes pleasure in that kind of sport. His political views are Republican. In business matters he is full of enterprises and takes an interest in the growth and development of the city.

JAMES M. VANDUYN, the junior member of the pioneer mercantile firm of Shelley & Vanduyn, of Independence, is a native son of Oregon, born in Polk county, April 14, 1856. His ancestors were Hollanders. His father, Isaac Vanduyn, was born in New Jersey, in 1810, and when but a boy removed to Illinois, from there to Indiana and finally to Missouri, and in 1853 crossed the plains, with ox teams to Oregon. He had married in Illinois and the lady of his choice was Miss Sarah Miles, a native of Kentucky. Six children were born to them before they made their adventuresome trip to Oregon, five of whom were sons and one a daughter. These children all came along with the parents to Oregon. The journey was a safe one. When Mr. Vanduyn landed in Oregon he was a poor man, but he located on 640 acres of land, a donation claim, in Lane county. Here he proceeded to erect the historic log cabin and began pioneer life with little else besides honest industry, his wife and six children. Fortunately he began raising stock and shipping it to the mines and was so successful that he has continued in the business for the greater portion of

his life. He has added to his possessions until he is the owner of 1,400 acres of valuable land and is one of the successful capitalists of Oregon. During the early days in Oregon Mr. Vanduyn and his good wife were noted for their kindness and hospitality to all the emigrants and all who were in need. June 12, 1885, Mr. Vanduyn lost this faithful helpmate, but he is still living, in his eighty-second year. Although this honored pioneer has overstepped the confines of three score and ten, he is in the enjoyment of good health, sound eyesight and still takes an active interest in all the public affairs of the day. He has won and retained the respect and esteem of all who know him, by his sterling honesty and thrift.

The son of this good man, James, is the subject of this sketch, and was educated in the State University and began his active business career in his native county. In 1873 he came to Independence and occupied the position of clerk in his brother Isaac's store. After this he engaged in business in eastern Oregon, on his own account for four years, and in the year 1887 retired to Independence and bought out Mr. Shelley's partner, the firm since then being Shelley & Vanduyn. These gentlemen are both possessed of fine business ability and their long experience in their calling renders them efficient and popular merchants. The management of the firm is so perfect that they are the leading mercantile firm of its kind in the entire county.

Mr. Vanduyn was married in 1885, to Miss Zena McCorkle, a native of Linn county, Oregon, born June 3, 1869. Their union has been blessed with one child, that it was their misfortune to lose. Mr. Vanduyn is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican and occupies a very prominent part in the local affairs of Independence, the city of his choice. Mr. Vanduyn has devoted his time and attention to his business and the success he has attained in it has amply repaid him. He is a man who has gained the respect and esteem of the entire community and all unite in declaring that the prosperity he now enjoys is the just reward of a well-spent life.

MICHAEL WREN is one of the few men now living, who came to Oregon in 1841. He was born June 51, 1824, in Winnipeg, Canada, when it was yet a very small village

His father, Michael Wren, was a native of Switzerland, and died when his son, our subject, was only three years of age. The mother of our subject, three years after the death of his father, married Horatio Nelson Caulder. When Mr. Wren was sixteen years old they came to Oregon, with ox teams and cart. A brother and sister of Mr. Wren's also came with them, but both are now deceased. The family spent two years on the Sound, but in 1843 came to the place now occupied by Mr. Wren. The dispute of the ownership of the country was then in full sway and very few people were in the State, except a few trappers, so Mr. Wren and his mother had a wide territory to choose from. On the land they selected they built a log cabin and were among the earliest settlers of Washington county. They engaged in farming and stock-raising and what produce they could get to grow was exchanged for such supplies as they were in need of, from the Hudson's Bay Company. About twice a year they went to Vancouver for supplies. At that time Dr. McLaughlin was at Vancouver as agent for the Hudson's Bay Fur Company and purchased all produce.

The stepfather of our subject took an early interest in the affairs of the county, attended the first meetings of the emigrants and acted with them. He died in 1885, in his seventy-eighth year, but his wife survived him a year and then died, aged seventy-five. Six children were born to them in Oregon, and all of them are now dead but one.

In 1838 Mr. Wren began life for himself. His first step in that direction was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he worked for wages. He was then engaged by them in packing produce to the Sound. When the donation land law was passed he took up a donation claim, in 1846, near his mother's land. He drove stakes around it to mark it off and soon had a chance to sell it for \$75. All this time he was saving his money, so that he was able to purchase the right to land on which he now resides, paying \$750 for it, cash down. On this land he began to raise stock, was very successful and now has 600 acres. Mr. Wren has been very successful in raising Clydesdale and Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle.

In 1846 he married Miss Christiana Monroe, born at Hudson's Bay in 1829, daughter of David Monroe, a Scotchman and prominent pioneer of Oregon, who settled near Mr. Wren's property in Washington county.

In September, 1848, he started for the gold mines of California, but never expected to return, as he was quite sick when he left home. Consequently he could not do any good for himself, as he could not work, and had to leave for home as soon as spring came. So in March, 1849, he returned to Oregon. In September, the same year (1849), having recovered his health, he again went to the mines, overland with pack horses and returned by water in the spring of 1850; and again, in 1852, he once more tried his luck in the mines of California, but with no better success than his previous ventures, this being his last experience in the mining business.

Mr. and Mrs. Wren have had ten children, one of whom died in infancy and another, Tilda, died in her eleventh year. The remainder are as follows: C. D., a resident of Washington State; Nellie, now wife of George Reynolds and resides in Troutdale, Oregon; Catherine is single and at home; Mary, married Charles Newell and resides in Washington; Lillie is the wife of Samuel Moon and resides near her father; Emma is the wife of James E. Wilson; Lula, is now Mrs. Charles Williamson and resides in Portland; and Annie is at home with her parents.

Mr. Wren is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics is a Republican. On account of his industry and strict attendance to duty, Mr. Wren has now a very valuable farm. He is thoroughly informed as to the progress of the country. When both Oregon and Washington were still Territories, Mr. Wren traversed them from one end to the other and can now appreciate the wonderful development of the country. He fully believes that Washington county and the entire Willamette valley has a glorious future before them and in time they will be thickly populated with the most prosperous people in the entire world.



BARTON PICKEL, M. D., a prominent physician of Medford, Oregon, was born in Monroe county, east Tennessee, September 17, 1861. He was the son of French and Mary H. (Matheny) Pickel. The former was a native of Virginia, of German descent and came to Oregon and located in Medford, May, 1888. He died November 26, 1890. His mother was a native of Tennessee, of English extraction. Her people were early pioneers of

Tennessee. The family consisted of ten children, E. Barton Pickel being the ninth child.

At the close of the war the family removed to the State of Georgia, locating at Athens, but after one year returned to east Tennessee in Roane county. E. Barton attended the Grant Memorial University at Athens, Tennessee, and completed his course in 1880. He began the study of medicine at Rockwood, Tennessee, in 1883, with Dr. J. E. George, an eminent physician of the old school. He took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1885. He practiced medicine two years in Roane county, Tennessee, after which he again returned to Louisville, and there graduated in medicine and surgery, in the class of 1887 and 1888.

He came to Medford in the same year, and has since enjoyed a good practice. The Doctor is a man who always keeps abreast of the times, as is manifested by the number of medical journals to be found on the tables in his office. Although comparatively a new arrival at Medford, he has already gained for himself a reputation in the community, not only as a skillful physician, but also as a progressive and prominent citizen.

He is a member of the State Medical Society, also Secretary of the Medical Society of South Oregon, organized, May 10, 1892. He is Chairman of the City Board of Health, and was elected to the City Council in 1892. The Doctor takes no active part in political parties, but is prominently identified with the orders F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and Camp degree of the last named order. He has passed all the official chairs in the Subordinate Lodge, I. O. O. F.

He was married in London county, Tennessee, May 14, 1885, to Miss Mattie E. De Lashmuth, also a native of Tennessee. They have no family.



 **S. HULIN**, one of the successful business men of Ashland, was born in Lane county, Oregon, February 21, 1856, a son of Lester Hulin, a pioneer of the pioneers. He is a native of New York State, and descends from one of the old and influential families of the Empire State. His father, Peter Hulin, was a patriot soldier in the war of 1812. Lester Hulin crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, and took up Government land near the city of Eugene,

in 1850, which he still owns. He was married in this State to Miss Abigail J. Craig, a native of Michigan, but who came to Oregon, via Panama, in 1853. They still reside in Eugene City.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest of six children, four now living, was reared to farm life, and was educated in the district schools of his native county until eighteen years of age, when he attended the university at Salem, and completed his course in 1875. He next located at Corvallis, where he engaged in the grocery business five years. In the fall of 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Hulin removed to Los Angeles county, California, making the entire trip by team. Eighteen months later they returned to Oregon, again by team. While a resident of the former city our subject was engaged in teaming, but soon after returning to this State he began farming and raising general garden produce. He is now located within the city limits, has thirteen acres in grain, seven acres in vegetables, and probably furnishes more garden produce to the local trade than any other one gardener. His trade, in fact, is largely local, although he ships late productions, celery, etc., both north and south. In addition to this, Mr. Hulin also raises fruit, having five acres adjoining the town, which he will eventually have set to fruit trees. He now has two acres of this land already planted, consisting of peach, apple, plum and pear trees. The orchard, although young, is bearing fruit.

Our subject was married in Multnomah county, Oregon, March 14, 1878, to Miss Mary Albright, a native of this State, and a daughter of Edward Albright. The latter removed to California in 1850, and two years later located in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Hulin have two bright children: Leonora A. and Nelson C. Our subject is one of Ashland's honest, hard-working citizens. On account of family sickness he has had many reverses, but he started again at the foot of the ladder, determined to reach the average round with his neighbor, and in this he has the aid and encouragement of his thrifty helpmate.



 **B. CARTER**.—For eleven years H. B. Carter & Sons filled the offices of president and cashier of the First National Bank of Elkader, Iowa; each year elected without a dissenting vote. In July, 1889, they sold

their stock and resigned their positions, to seek a more genial clime. In December of the same year H. B. Carter arranged with some of the leading business men of Ashland, Oregon, to establish the Bank of Ashland, each party to furnish one-half of the required capital. The bank was organized in February, 1884, with W. H. Atkinson, president; J. M. McCall, vice-president; and E. V. Carter, cashier. The board of directors were: W. H. Atkinson, E. V. Carter, J. M. McCall, A. L. Hammond and Thomas Smith. They commenced business May 7, 1884, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and occupied their new bank building the following November. In July, 1889, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, paid in full, and with W. H. Atkinson, president; F. H. Carter, vice-president; E. V. Carter, cashier. The directors are: W. H. Atkinson, H. B. Carter, D. R. Mills, H. Ammerman and F. H. Carter. The bank has given all practicable facilities to the business of Ashland and vicinity, while its management has been eminently conservative. No bad debt has been charged to profit and loss, and its expenses and regular dividends have been moderate.

In 1888 Mr. Carter located at Ashland, Oregon, and since that time has been prominently identified with its growth and prosperity. He was the chief promoter in the establishing of the Ashland Electric Power & Light Company, which was organized November 21, 1888, with a paid-up capital of \$15,000. The officers of the company are: H. B. Carter, president; F. Roper, vice-president; E. V. Carter, treasurer; and F. H. Carter, secretary. The directors are: H. B. Carter, F. Roper, J. M. McCall, P. Dunn, D. R. Mills, S. B. Galey and Jacob Thompson. Ashland can boast of the finest electric light system of any town in the State. Mr. Carter is well pleased with his mountain home, and has great faith in its future advancement. A few lines of his parody on Beautiful Venice, may illustrate his views:

THE BRIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Home of my choice cosy retreat,
From torture of winter and tropical heat,
Where blizzards no more can stifle my breath,
Nor cyclones can revel in harvest of death.
The air is all mildness, breezes caressing,
All nature is lovely, life is a blessing.
My home's in the valley, at times it shall be
A tent 'mong the mountains, so wild and so free

Even a bride smiles through her tears;
And sometimes our valley quite dismal appears,
When snows of the mountain intrude on the plain,
Or all seems half drowned in a deluge of rain.
But even the storms are deemed no intrusion,
For they bring flowers and fruit in profusion.
I have known many homes, no desert for me,
My home 'mong the rainbows and sunshine shall be.

All that's lovely in life, or deathless in song,
Our charmed mountain Vale to thy region belong.
I have known many homes, and cherish the past,
But find among the mountains contentment at last.

JAMES DALGITY, president of the Scandinavian Packing Company, is a native of Scotland, and for forty years has been closely connected with canning interests. His experience began in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1852, with Dickson, Hogarth & Co., who were among the first to pack in tin, and who subsequently invented the "retort," which is now of general use in all packing establishments. Our subject remained with the above firm for seventeen years, and during that time passed six years at Deadford, England, in the establishment of Dickson, Hogarth & Co., engaged in packing meats for the English Government. In 1868 he went to Queensland, Australia, for the same firm, and engaged in the packing of beef and mutton for a period of three years, when the firm retired from business. Mr. Dalgity then returned to Aberdeen and engaged with the celebrated packing establishment of Marshall & Co., remaining until 1876, when he came to Westport, Oregon, as superintendent of the canning department of John West, a prominent packer of that town. In 1877 Mr. Dalgity engaged with M. J. Kinney, as manager and preserver of his cannery, and during the season put up 52,000 cases of salmon, at that time the largest one pack made on the river by any one house. In 1878 he was employed by the Eagle Cannery Company; in 1879 by the Fishermen's Packing Company, and in 1880 he was one of the organizers of the Scandinavian Packing Company, the shareholders being fishermen, and the cannery was established upon the co-operative plan, Gus Holmes being elected president, and Mr. Dalgity foreman and preserver. After the incorporation they purchased the cannery of Watson Bros., called Tongue Point Cannery, and conducted a successful business

until 1888, when they consolidated with the Fishermen's Packing Company, and continued under the original name. Our subject was elected president of the new company, and also continued in his position of foreman and preserver, in all three of which positions he still remains. They pack annually about 25,000 cases, and their goods stand among the first in the markets of America and England. About 300 hands are employed in fishing and about the cannery, the fish being chiefly caught with gill nets. In addition to his interests in this cannery, he is connected with the Chignik Bay Cannery at Alaska, and in the Alaska Packing Company at Bristol P., in the capacity of stockholder in each case. Both canneries have an annual output of 25,000 cases.

Our subject was married in Scotland in 1854, to Miss Ann Auld, and they have had six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. Dalgity affiliates with the K. of P. As a preserver and packer of fish, flesh or fowl, Mr. Dalgity stands unrivaled on the Pacific coast.

ANDREW J. CRIGLER, of Umatilla county, Oregon, and one of the pioneers of the coast country, was born in Madison county, Virginia, on the Robeson river, near Criglersville, January 1, 1832. When two years old his father took him and the others of the family to Boone county, Kentucky. His father was Jonas Crigler, a native of Virginia; and his mother was Lucy V. (Finks) Crigler, a native of the same State. The removal to Boone county, Kentucky, occurred in 1834, two years later the family going to Monroe county, Missouri, where the father bought land on Salt river, near Florida, and lived there until his death in 1862, at the age of sixty-three years, his wife passing away seven years after, at the age of sixty-one years. They were the parents of eight children: William, Jefferson, Henry, John, our subject, Franklin, Thomas and Mary.

Andrew J. Crigler received a common-school training, in a log house in Monroe county, Missouri, and lived with his parents until twenty years of age, being full of energy and work, which were shown in hard labor upon the farm. At the age named he engaged with a Dr. Glenn to assist in driving 500 head of cattle and a

number of horses across the plains to California, this journey being from the Missouri to the Sacramento river, and occupying six months' time. He received no pay for the time taken for the journey, having to be content with the payment of his expenses by the doctor. The party was attacked several times by the Indians, but none of the men lost their lives. The cattle were not so fortunate, several of them having been picked off by the redskins.

Reaching the mines of California, our subject, being without money, hired out upon a wheat farm, until having accumulated some cash, he went to work at gold digging on Murderers' bar, American river, being very fortunate, sometimes getting as much as \$50 a day. After two years, having got together quite a sum of money, the longings for the old home were so strong that he took passage on a steamer and returned by way of the Isthmus. Taking in his old birthplace for a little while, he then visited Missouri, and after a short stay there again crossed the plains in 1859, taking with him stock of his own, which he traded off after his arrival in California. On entering California he settled on a farm in Sutter county, five miles west of General Sutter's farm, beginning operations as a farmer with a yoke of cattle. Here he remained eight years, then removed fifteen miles to Yuba City, and was still a resident of that city during the flood of 1861-'62. After this he again turned his face eastward, going by the way of the Isthmus. Reaching Missouri, he remained there for some time, trading in cattle. Going to Texas, he bought a lot of cattle and mules, which he drove north, and then, in company with Robert Anderson, an old friend, he went a third time to California, making his homeward journey as on the two previous occasions. He reached Missouri in 1865, and started in the mercantile business, locating a new town, Johnson City, in St. Clair county, Missouri, fourteen miles west of Osceola, and east of Taberville. He then moved to Monagan, where he was appointed Postmaster. Here he continued to live for five years, when the California fever again attacked him, so he sold out and went over the plains a fourth time; not, however, before taking a life partner, his choice being Miss Mary H., daughter of Joseph and Martha Herndon, all natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri when Mrs. Crigler was quite young. The marriage took place in 1869, and the trans-continental trip in 1871,

his wife accompanying him. They went to what was then Washington Territory, on the Cowlitz river, stopping for a short time at Olympia,—just three weeks,—and proceeded to Oregon, laying over at Oregon City. The one great cry then was "eastern Oregon"; so he made his way to Umatilla county, where he was engaged in raising sheep for seven years.

Mr. Crigler took up land in the latter place, near Athena, where he made him a farm. He now owns 320 acres of as fine land as there is in the county; also forty acres three miles north of Milton, in the best part of the Walla Walla valley, seven miles from Walla Walla city, which he has improved and set to fruit for his home, still operating his farm and keeping his ranch upon his farm near Athena. Here he raises the finest berries and fruit generally that can be found anywhere; also cherries and pears.

Mr. and Mrs. Crigler have had seven children born to them, viz.: French, a young man of twenty-two, having charge of his father's horses, 150 in all; Lula May, a sweet young woman, who died at the age of sixteen; Mattie, Josie, Della, Samuel and Lena, all at home.

Mr. Crigler is one of the very successful pioneers and miners of the coast. He is a member of Dolt Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., at Athena. Politically, he is independent, but was originally a Democrat. For some time past he has been a strong advocate of the People's party, and believes that the laboring class should manage the affairs of the nation, instead of a few capitalists.



HIRAM A. STRAIGHT, a banner pioneer of Oregon, his advent on the scene of this glorious commonwealth dating from 1844, he being one of the few now surviving, who crossed the plains in that early day, was born in Washington county, New York, March seventh, 1814.

His father, Elisha Straight, was also a native of the Empire State, the ancestors of the family having been early settlers of Massachusetts. Elisha Straight was married in Washington county, New York, to Mrs. Lydia Fanning, and they had twelve children, ten of whom are now living.

The subject of this sketch was next to the oldest child, and was reared to manhood in his

native county. In 1838 he removed to the Northwestern Territory, which then included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and in fact all territory west of Pennsylvania. He located on the Mississippi river, not far from where Burlington, Iowa, now stands, where he settled on a Government claim. He married Miss Susan Lasswell, a native of Ohio, and they continued to reside on this land until 1843, when they started with an ox team for Oregon. They had one child, Cyrus, then five years of age.

With his wife and little son, a covered wagon, three yoke of oxen, a gun, ammunition and some flour and bacon, with a very little money, this brave little company started on their long and perilous journey across the dreary plains. A stranger by the name of Henry Hunt proposed to accompany them, and being favorably impressed with his appearance, they consented. He purchased a set of sawmill irons, and they secured another wagon and three more yoke of oxen, and started on their long journey. They came with a company which was commanded by Jesse Applegate. Mr. Straight, his wife and little boy occupied the wagon at night, while the men slept under the wagon, or wherever they liked. They had a safe journey of nine months, when they arrived at Fort Hall, where some persons tried to convince them that it would be impossible for them to continue their journey with wagons. Dr. Whitman, who was with the party, thereupon guaranteed that they should make a successful passage through the country by wagon, and accordingly the company concluded to continue on their way. They followed the trails and side hills, and were obliged to dig and make roads wide enough for their wagons, in order to keep them from upsetting. They were thus much delayed, but were enabled to get through in safety, theirs being the first wagon train that ever came to Oregon, and the road which caused them so much labor served many emigrants who followed later. The Indians had burned off all the grass, which obliged the company to leave their stock in care of the Hudson's Bay Company, who agreed to care for them through the winter for one dollar a head. Arrived at Walla Walla, the company obtained nails and whipsaws, with which to make boats. At the cascades, the company transferred their goods by land around the rapids, while the Indians ran their boats through the cascades, both parties meeting at the Dalles, where the supplies were packed into the boats,

and the journey was made by water to the mouth of the Willamette.

At this point Mr. Straight remained for two months, when he came to Oregon City and took a Government claim, which was located a mile and a half below the present site of that city. The following spring the company brought their stock through. At Oregon City there was then a Methodist Mission and the Hudson's Bay Company. Some of their supplies were bought in Oregon City and some at Vancouver. They had, however, very little money, and lived on what they could kill and the very cheapest fare. Mr. Straight wore buckskin clothes, and went for two years without shoes. When he had, finally gotten some land fenced in, he raised some vegetables, oats and hay, which were all destroyed by the Clackamas Indians letting their horses into the crops at night, which they would carefully remove before daylight the next morning. These Indians had a village near his claim, and were much incensed at the white men for taking what they considered were their lands. One day, sixty of their braves came to Mr. Straight and demanded of him pay for their land, when he told them the Government would pay them for it, but he had much difficulty in making them understand him. Some of the settlers paid them a little for their land, while others did not. Although much oppressed by lack of means and forced to endure many hardships, Mr. Straight showed the traits of his New England ancestry, displaying all the Anglo-Saxon tenacity, for which they were famous. All obstacles served but to stimulate him to new endeavors. Given such an indomitable will and perseverance, what could possibly intervene between him and success? Nothing, as his future history fully shows. By intelligent and persistent effort, supplemented by the fertility of the virgin soil of this glorious commonwealth he realized abundant crops, and accumulated a competence.

His ability, energy and progressive disposition, naturally made him a leader among his fellow-men, by who he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. In this capacity he did his toward framing wise laws for their guidance and protection, and never lost an opportunity to subserve the Territory's best interests and aid in its fullest development.

As time passed, and other settlers came into the country he subdivided his claim, and the village of Park Place is now located on part of his property. The railroad station of Paper

Mill is also located on his land. He is one of the largest landed proprietors in the country, all of his property being in a very desirable and valuable location.

When he came to Oregon, the present site of Portland, that thriving metropolis of 80,000 inhabitants, was but a waving mass of fir trees, which formed a dense forest on the banks of the river. Birds built their nests unmolested in their gloomy solitudes, the quietness of which was only broken by their calls to their feathered mates. The rude hut of the Indian marked the plain, where busy, bustling villages now stand. The limpid streams, for which this region is famous, were unruffled, save by an occasional canoe, guided by some dusky denizen of the forest. Now, steamboats, which are moving palaces, plow these waters, carrying on their decks a swarming multitude. One can fairly envy Mr. Straight the privilege of witnessing the wonderful transformation of the scene. Such an experience is ample compensation for age. He is now seventy-nine years of age, of muscular build, erect bearing, and excellent health, with faculties as alert as in youth.

The following is a brief account of the family of this worthy pioneer: Cyrus, the oldest of the family, has long been married and resides near his father; Mary was born at Fort Hall, on the journey to Oregon, and has now grown to interesting womanhood, and is the wife of Mr. John Cason, living in the State of Washington; Jane, a native of Oregonian, is the wife of Mr. James Bingham, and resides in Clackamas county, this State; Hiram, lives in Oregon City; he follows agricultural pursuits, and has inherited much of the ability of his ancestors, he has served in the Legislature, in which capacity he distinguished himself for good judgment and the highest integrity. John, the next son, is also married, and resides with his family on his father's original homestead, and his father lives with him. Julia, the youngest, is the wife of Isaac Frost, and lives in Clackamas county. Six children, thirty-four grandchildren, and one great grandchild now live to bless Mr. Straight in his declining years.

Mr. Straight's faithful wife and devoted mother of this family died in 1886, in her seventy-fifth year. For forty-nine years she had known no interest except that of her husband and children. Forsaking parents, home and friends, she journeyed thousands of miles into a wild and cheerless country, exposed to

hardships and danger, where the weary monotony of life was unvaried by any of those mitigating influences which civilization and wealth bestow. Thus situated, she followed the path of duty as she discerned it, with unwavering fidelity and unflinching firmness. She raised a large family to respectable manhood and womanhood, who survive to bless her sainted memory.

Thus have we traversed with Mr. Straight many weary miles and witnessed his many hardships, which he has endured with manly fortitude, combatting difficulties which beset his path with determination, with his eyes fixed on the goal of success, as the mariner looks to the guiding light of the polar star. Like the mariner, he has anchored in peaceful waters, where his heart is cheered by the greetings of children and friends, from whom he is never more to roam.



CONRAD BOELLING, deceased, was numbered among the Oregon pioneers of 1847, who left their Eastern homes of peace and plenty, to cross the inhospitable desert, and amidst strange surroundings and in an undeveloped country, to build up and reclaim the land, of which the resources were but slightly known. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1803, his ancestry being long resident in that locality, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In early manhood, Mr. Boelling was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-maker, in which he became very proficient, and seeking a broader field in which to follow his trade, he emigrated to the United States in 1831, and going to Philadelphia he found occupation. After about fifteen months, he removed to Cincinnati, and there engaged in a manufactory of furniture, finding a market in the Southern cities.

He was married in 1838, to Miss Philipoena F. Veith, a native of Rhine, Bavaria. He changed his location to Peoria, Illinois, and there continued in the manufacturing business, when he sold out, and purchased a prairie, outfit of two wagons and ten yoke of oxen, one spring wagon, and two horses, and with his wife and two children started for Oregon. In view of future manufacturing, he brought with him a set of mill irons, for a water-power sawmill. The trip was safely and successfully accomplished, and after seven months of travel they landed at the Dallas. Cutting down trees which

they sawed with a whip saw into lumber, they constructed flat-boats, and upon them traveled to the cascades, walking around the portage, while the Indians took the boats over the rapids. Again loading up, they sailed to Columbia slough, and there built a log house, and there passed the winter. In February, 1848, they descended the river to Astoria, thence to Young's river, where Mr. Boelling passed the summer in getting out lumber to build a sawmill. On the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, there was a stampede for the mines, and in the fall, Mr. Boelling joined the number and started overland, with an ox wagon loaded with bacon and supplies. The fires in southern Oregon, stopped his progress, and compelled the return of his team, but he continued on horseback and mined through the winter upon the American and Feather rivers. There was plenty of gold, but provisions being so very expensive, very little was saved, and in the summer of 1849 he returned to Oregon and to his unfinished mill, which he found had been destroyed by the Indians, during his absence. He then located in Astoria, and built a hotel, which he operated until 1861. He then built in the woods, the home now occupied by his family, on the corner of Astor and Benton streets, and they settled therein. Purchasing a farm of 640 acres, on the Lewis and Clark rivers, Mr. Boelling engaged in farming, which he followed up to 1877, when he retired from active business, and returning to Astoria, passed his closing years, dying February, 1885, aged eighty-two years. His widow, aged seventy years, and six children still survive: Mina, wife of Moses Rogers, deceased; Mary C., wife of Captain Flavel; Sophia, Eliza, Thomas and Voelmeton. Mr. Boelling was very active, and for fifteen years served as County Treasurer, besides many years in local offices connected with city affairs, and was recognized as one of the steadfast, representative citizens of Astoria.



CAPTAIN B. F. PACKARD, Pilot Commissioner at the port of Astoria, was born in Rockland, Maine, in 1843. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Brewster) Packard, were natives of the same State, and descended from Puritan stock. The former was a follower of the sea, sailing as master for a period of over

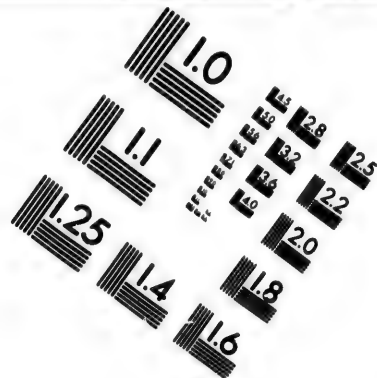
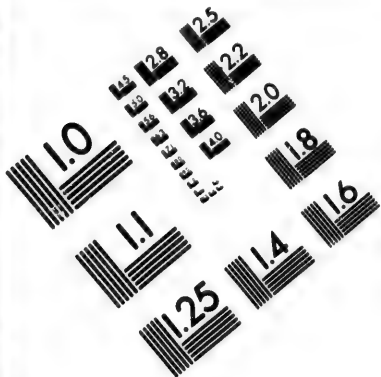
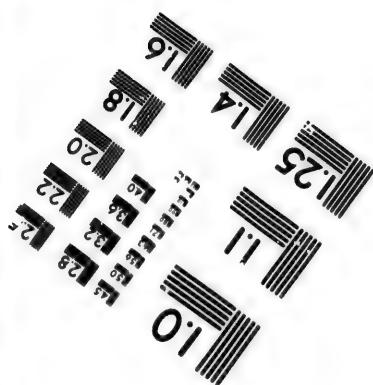
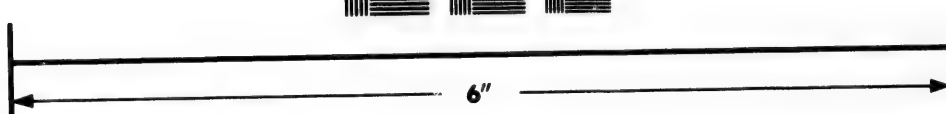
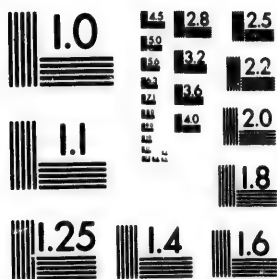


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forty years. The last ship he sailed in, was wrecked, being struck by lightning. He then retired from sea life, removing his family, in 1879, to Sara, Washington, where he located a homestead, and passed the closing years of his life in agricultural pursuits. His widow is still living, aged seventy-three years.

B. F. Packard passed his childhood in Maine, until the age of fifteen years, when he went to sea with his father, trading in the Atlantic and all the European ports. At the age of twenty-seven, he became master of the bark *Mary M. Bird*, in which he owned an interest with A. J. Bird & Company. He traded between Portland, Maine, and Buena Ayres, South America, carrying lumber out and wool and hides as a return cargo. He was engaged in this trade for eight years, and then sailed in the West Indies' trade, and at intervals was captain of the schooners *Clara Smith* and *William Wilson*. He sailed the sloop yacht *Coynette*, owned by Bird & Company, and engaged in passenger service between Rockland and Mount Desert.

Captain Packard was married, in Rockland in 1871, to Miss Emma C. Bird, a native of Maine, daughter of A. J. Bird. In 1879, Captain Packard and family moved to Sara, Washington, but after a few months, located in Astoria and engaged in clerking for A. Van Dusen, the pioneer merchant, and has continued in the employ of his successor, Mr. J. B. Wyatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Packard have two children: Reta B. and Hattie B. In March, 1891, the Captain was appointed by Governor S. Pennoyer, a member of the Columbia River Pilot Commissioners, associated with T. A. Halloran, and Captain J. A. Brown of Portland, and he is an efficient and popular officer, discharging his duties in a very satisfactory manner.



ETHAN W. ALLEN.—There is perhaps no name in Portland more familiar to the people of the Northwest, than that of Ethan W. Allen, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Allen has been successful in business enterprises, he has been particularly prominent in issues of great public importance aside from politics, and his cordial manner, while in constant intercourse with the people with whom he has been thrown in contact during his administration of business affairs of a public nature, has

gained for him a legion of friends, to whom this personal sketch will be of great interest.

Mr. Allen was born in Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, July 24, 1842. His father, Colonel Varness V. Allen, and his mother, Sophia Kellogg Allen, having made the journey from New England to Illinois, several years previous to that date, with a team. In his new home Colonel Allen became prominently identified with the horticultural development of the new State, maintaining a prominent position as such until the time of his death, in 1854. The next year the widowed wife and mother, with her two sons, emigrated to Minnesota, in company with relatives. In Winona county, of that State, a pre-emption claim was taken, and the following years furnished a period of hard and unremitting toil for the entire family. The boys here showed the sturdy stock from which they came, and their record on the farm, and in whatever position they were called to occupy, showed the material of which they were made. As in all new countries, schools were scarce, but nothing daunted, the boys took advantage of the long winter evenings, and every moment that could be spared from the hard labor incident to the opening up of a new farm, was employed in reading and studying the few books that they had brought to their new home and all that it was possible for them to borrow in the neighborhood; thus the lack of the proper school facilities, was in a great measure, made up by the earnest efforts which the boys made to improve their minds by self-culture. In 1861, when President Lincoln made the call for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion, the royal blood which coursed through the veins of the Allen boys impelled them at once to offer their services to their country for enlistment in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The widowed mother, being in feeble health, thought that she could not spare both of her boys, they being her only stay and support, so Ethan, being the youngest, was elected to stay at home. The bodily infirmity of the elder brother, caused him to be rejected by the examining surgeon, and as a consequence, when the second call for volunteers was made in 1862, Ethan enlisted in Company B, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which company he served three years, or until the close of the war. The regiment was in eleven engagements, and although private Allen was found in his place at the head of the company in the front rank, in all but one of these,

he was fortunate enough to go through all without a scratch. During his war service he filled many important offices of trust, by special detail, and to this day shows with pride the letters of commendation that he received from his commanding officers for important duties assigned him, faithfully discharged. In 1864 he was offered the position of Adjutant of a colored regiment, but he declined the honor, preferring to remain in the ranks with the boys with whom he first enlisted. At the close of the war Mr. Allen sold his interest in the old homestead and took a course of study in Eastman's Commercial College, graduating from it in the fall of 1867. He then moved to Owatonna, Minnesota, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of farm machinery. In June, 1868, he was married to Josephine J. Blood, the youngest daughter of Dr. Solomon Blood, of the same place, a prominent Physician and Surgeon of the Union army. They have two children: Mand M., now in her third year in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; and Ethan Roy, who is now assisting his father in the office of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Board of Lady Managers for Oregon, at the World's Columbian Exposition, and she is also a member of the Executive Committee. With her husband she is actively engaged in local and national benevolent work. She also, with Mr. Allen, represented the State of Oregon at the Exposition at New Orleans. She is a near relative of Edward E. Hale, and it is believed that her taste for literary work is inherited. She has acquired a reputation as a writer and speaker, and is actively engaged in forming local World's Fair Committees in her State.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Allen formed a partnership with his brother, and with him moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, where they engaged in the manufacture and sale of farm machinery, and continued in that business until his removal to Oregon, in 1881. In that year he came to Portland to assume the management of the large agricultural implement house of Messrs. Seymour, Sabin & Company. He retained this trust until 1883, when the company sold out its interests to the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company. In the same year he was elected superintendent of the Mechanics' Fair, in Portland, Oregon, and such was the success of the fair under his able management, that he was unanimously re-elected to the same office in

1884. At the close of the fair in October of the same year, he was commissioned by Governor Moody to represent the State of Oregon at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. The success which followed Mr. Allen in his new trust, led to his appointment, in 1885, to represent Oregon at the North, South and Central American Exposition, where he was still further honored by being elected to a place on the Board of Management, and vice-president of the Exposition. In 1886 he was commissioned to represent Oregon at the great American Exposition in London, England, and his appointment to the last named office was followed by the signal triumphs that marked his previous appointments. In 1889, Mr. Allen was elected superintendent of the Industrial Exposition in the city of Portland, Oregon. The following year he was elected superintendent and secretary of the same, and in all these offices he made a success for the fair, with all that the term success implies, and in retiring from this responsible trust he was followed by the same hearty commendations as had followed him in his administrations of the other public trusts committed to him. Mr. Allen is now recognized as a leader in the horticultural development of the State of Oregon. He was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the law creating the State Board of Horticulture of that State, and has held the office of secretary of that board since its organization. He is also credited with being one of the most public-spirited men of the Northwest, and is very prominent in Grand Army circles, having held many of the most important offices in that organization, in both the State and National departments.



DR. J. B. LEE, M. D., a late lamented citizen of Corvallis, Oregon, was among the able and progressive members of the medical fraternity. He was born near Hillsboro, Ohio, June 12, 1836. His father, Edward, was a native of Virginia, and the mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Fisher, was born in Pennsylvania, and now resides in Ohio. The father died, May 24, 1854. Dr. Lee descends from old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Barnett Lee, was a patriot soldier during the Revolutionary struggles and two paternal uncles were engaged in the war of 1812.

Dr. Lee, of this sketch, was reared to farm life and received his scholastic education in the public school of his county, and afterward entered the academy at Salem, where he completed his academic course, in 1856. In the following year he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of the two Doctors Noble, who were eminent practitioners of Sugar Tree Ridge. He received his lectures and graduated in medicine and surgery, in 1859, at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of medicine in 1861.

At this time he responded to the call for three months' volunteers and enlisted in the Twelfth, Ohio Infantry and served his term as a private soldier. He re-enlisted in the following year and received a commission as Surgeon, being appointed to frontier service, in Washington, at Fort Hasken and Steilacoom, on the sound, remaining in the service until 1865, when he resigned and came to Corvallis. He had a large practice in Benton county and the surrounding country, and was highly esteemed as a physician and man.

In 1874 the Doctor was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served four years, and also filled the position of Mayor of Corvallis. He was also County Physician; was a member of the State Medical Association, and had the degree of M. D. conferred upon him by the medical department of the State, in 1878. He was president of and a stockholder in the Corvallis Carriage and Wagon Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Lee was married November 4, 1866, to Miss Harriet Wooden. Their married life was of short duration, she passing away, June 14, 1867. Ten years later, October 18, 1877, Dr. Lee espoused Miss Arminda Elston, who now survives him and mourns a faithful and loving husband. He leaves an aged mother and one sister and brother in the East and Dr. Charles H. Lee.

In political matters the Doctor was an active Republican and socially affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge and Chapter of this city, also Poland Commandery, K. T. No. 1, in which he had passed all the official chairs. He had been High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons for two years.

In his business relations he was distinguished for his unwavering integrity, as well as his thoughtful charity. As a Legislator, he was the soul of honor and served the interests of his city

and State to the best of his ability. In the sacred sanctuary of home, he was always thoughtful, kind, patient, forbearing, forgiving, generous and true. Nothing was too good for his family and friends. Self-denying and self-suffering for those near and dear to him, he made his home one of comfort, joy and happiness. He was best known in the community, however, as a skilled physician, and as such was highly esteemed and truly beloved. The profession of medicine demands a trained intellect, quick perception, good judgment, a sympathetic heart, a refined taste, a sound mind in a sound body, with plenty of faith in humanity and an abounding trust in God, all of which demands Dr. Lee answered and honored.



TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford, Connecticut, represented by Captain G. E. Cankin, of Portland, Oregon, is the great pioneer accident insurance company of America. The company was organized in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1864. The Portland branch was established in 1878 and comprises the territory of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia. Captain Cankin took charge of the business in March, 1881, and has been in charge of the department ever since. He has sixty agents under him, and they handle the work in an able manner. Under Captain Cankin's management it now yields an annual premium of \$50,000. There is an annual average payment of one policy to seven issued.

Captain Cankin is a native of Livingston county, New York, born July 16, 1827. His father was born in the same State, although the family originated in Wales, the ancestors coming to America about 1892. Mr. Cankin's father married Betsy Northrup, of New York. Captain Cankin was the third child in a family of seven. The family moved to Macomb county, Michigan, and were pioneers of that State. Here he was raised and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1864, when the demand for troops had become great, Mr. Cankin enlisted as a private in Company K, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the front with the Army of the Potomac. He remained with the army in Virginia until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with rank of Captain. He was one of those who participated in the grand

review of Washington. He was a brave soldier, and his services were appreciated by his country as he was made Captain within a year. After the end of the war he returned home and engaged in the insurance business at Minneapolis, in which business he has continued ever since. In 1873 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, on account of the health of his wife, and he was there eight years. In 1881 he came to Portland to take charge of the business of his present company.

He was married in 1861, to Miss Eliza Burall, of Winona county, Minnesota. They have one daughter, Genevra E. She resides with her parents.

Mr. Caukin has invested in city property, and has built a nice residence on the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets, where they reside. He has been a member of the G. A. R. for many years, and is a Past Commander of the Department of Oregon. When he took command there were eleven posts, and at the close of his term there were twenty-three. He is also a member of the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and has been its Recorder since its organization. He is thoroughly informed in regard to his business, and is widely known for a man of integrity and honesty.



 OLIVER HARMON ADAMS, a widely known and highly esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, and an intelligent and progressive citizen of McMinnaville, now retired from active business pursuits, was born in Painesville, Ohio, March 25, 1819.

The name of Adams is illustrious in the annals of this country, numbering among its distinguished members the Honorable John and Honorable John Quincy Adams, the eminent statesmen and patriots, who filled with honor the highest position in the gift of their countrymen. Their ancestors and those of the subject of our sketch were identical, being a Protestant gentleman of Scotch origin, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Massachusetts in the early history of the colonies, and from whom descended the large and illustrious family so noted in the history of our country.

The parents of the subject of our sketch were Sebastian and Eunice (Harmon) Adams, both natives of Vermont. The father was born in

Salisbury, August 3, 1789, while the mother was born in Rutland, October 24, 1798, she being of Scotch ancestry. They were married in Painesville, Ohio, May 6, 1818. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are esteemed pioneer residents of Oregon. In 1837, the family removed to Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan, whence they removed, in 1840, to Galesburg, Illinois, where the father died, March 8, 1847. Several years later, the mother married again, her second husband being a Mr. Goodale. In 1852 they both accompanied the subject of our sketch and family in their journey across the plains, during which trip Mr. Goodale died of cholera and was buried on the way, while the devoted and beloved mother expired in Eugene City, Oregon, December 4, 1883, in her eighty-sixth year.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest child, and was reared and educated in Ohio until his eighteenth year, when the family removed to Jonesville, Michigan, and our subject, who was at that time attending the Huron County Academy, in Ohio, remained behind to finish his course of schooling, but becoming so intensely homesick he rejoined his parents and the family in Michigan, preferring to remain on the farm with them, where he continued during his young manhood.

On October 20, 1846, he was married in Galesburg, Illinois, to Miss Sophia Hills, an estimable lady and a native of Connecticut. She was a daughter of Mr. Walter Hills of that State, who was descended from early settlers of New England. Three children were born in Illinois: Alice, Emma and Mary.

With his trusting little family, Mr. Adams started on March 9, 1852, from Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, for Oregon. That was the year in which the dreadful epidemic of cholera prevailed to so great an extent, and freshly made graves were frequent along their route. The heroic little band pressed forward amidst this terrible devastation, leaving on their course one of their number behind on the dreary, desolate plains, who fell a victim to this insatiable disease. Tearfully and sorrowfully they pursued their way, and were much rejoiced to meet a brother, William L. Adams, who had become anxious about them and had come from Oregon, with fresh cattle to meet and help them on their way. He had gone to Oregon four years before. They arrived safely

on Panther creek, Yam Hill county, October 1, 1852, and gave John R. McBride \$200 for his land claim. On this they moved, taking possession of the little log cabin situated on it, where they commenced pioneer life. They were at first very homesick, but work, that panacea for almost all ills, left them little time for regret, while the stirring scenes of a new country and fast accumulating population, filled the remaining time not devoted to active exertions in their own behalf. On this farm, Mr. Adams resided for twenty years, pursuing farming and sawmilling, having two mills located on Panther creek, two miles from his farm.

In 1878 he sold his farm and removed to McMinnville, where he purchased property, and engaged in lumbering and manufacturing doors and sash, later engaging in the mercantile business. He dealt in all kinds of builders' materials, and, in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. George W. Jones, became a large dealer and manufacturer. Mr. Jones came to Mr. Adams' in 1865 and was engaged in running the mill, when, proving to be a man of ability, he was made a partner and has been identified with the firm in the fullest sense. The company enjoys the highest reputation for business integrity and reliability and have been deservedly successful.

Mr. Adams has built several residences in McMinnville, besides a valuable brick business block. He also owns a large building and lot, on which they keep their own stock.

In 1891 he retired from the firm, since when his son Frank G. takes his place in the business. The firm met with a severe loss by fire in 1891, their loss being estimated at \$20,000. The ashes were scarcely cold, however, before new buildings were planned and erected, which are even more complete than the old ones.

Nine children were added to the family in Oregon. Alice, the oldest daughter, became the wife of Mr. Elvin Crawford, has six children and resides in Eugene; her husband is in the lumber business; Emma E. is the wife of Mr. George W. Jones, and they have six children; Mary, M. is the wife of Mr. Walter Henderson, who is in business at Whatcom, Washington, and they have four children; Ida Irene and Eva E. are twins; the former married Mr. Henry A. Reasoner and has three children; the latter married Mr. William J. Simonds and has one child; both of these daughters reside in

Whatcom, Washington; Ada Ann married Mr. William Hill and resides in Washington county, Oregon, having five children; Inez Ione lives at home with her parents; Carrie Cornelia married Mr. C. C. Scott, and resides in Portland, where he is cashier of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has one child; Austin Hills is a musician and is at home; Frank Grant succeeds his father in the business; John Quincy died January 1, 1857, aged two years; Lillie May, died March 10 1858, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Adams has always given close attention to business, and has observed the strictest integrity in all of his transactions with his fellow-men, in consequence of which he has been greatly prospered and is now enjoying in retirement and the society of his wife and daughter the reward of an industrious life. He has erected a large and handsome residence in McMinnville, which is replete with all the comforts of modern times. The house is situated in a pleasant locality and on an attractive site, and is surrounded with tastefully disposed grounds, which are dotted with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, the whole forming a beautiful view to the eye, and being a most enjoyable place to spend one's leisure.

He is a Republican in politics, and in the early history of the party and the State, he exerted his influence strongly in favor of the Union. He is not a partisan, but in local affairs votes for the one who, in his best judgment, is best calculated to fill the position with honor and ability. In National affairs he votes for the Republican candidates.

He and wife joined the Presbyterian Church in 1858, since which time they have been attentive members, and contribute both by their means and influence to the support of the church.

Although Americans do not have as much regard for pedigree as do their English cousins across the water, yet it is admitted that blood will tell; and while his ancestors did not directly cause Mr. Adams' prosperity, yet by emulating their illustrious example, he has risen to both wealth and renown, and has proven himself a worthy representative of a noble family and added to their already brilliant record of deeds.



NONATHAN S. VAUGHAN is one of the respected residents of Clackamas county, Oregon, who came to the territory in 1852. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1829. His great-grandfather Vaughan came from Scotland and settled in Vermont, where he resided the rest of his life. His son, George W. Vaughan, our subject's grandfather, was born in Vermont, and married a lady by the name of Keeler. They removed to Ohio in 1796, and their son Liberty Vaughan, was born in Cincinnati July 4, 1804. He married Miss Nancy Briceland, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1806, and they had a family of ten children, of whom six were living in the year 1892.

In 1852 the family came across the plains to Oregon. On the way, one of the daughters, Amanda, died of mountain fever at the Dalles. The family came on to French Prairie, and then on into Washington county, where they took up a donation claim within a mile and a half of Middleton, where Mr. Vaughan resided until the time of his death, which occurred January 1, 1876, and his wife survived him until December 24, 1890. They both had been members of the Christian Church, kind-hearted, industrious and upright members of the community.

Our subject was the second child of the family, and was twenty years of age when he came to Oregon. He had learned the trade of a saddler, and worked at it in Parksville, Marion county, where he remained until 1854, when he went to Crescent City, California, and remained there six months. In the spring he went to the mines on Scott's river, where he was engaged in placer mining for two years, and once took out \$2,800 in four days. A piece of gold was found at Whiting Hill that was worth \$3,000. In 1857 he returned to Oregon and for two months, served as cook on the "Hoosier," the second steamboat on the river. After that he worked at his business two years in Butteville.

On January 25, 1858, our subject was married to Miss Sarah J. Strong, who was born in Illinois, January 5, 1840, and was the daughter of Ambrose Strong. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan resided in Butteville until 1860, when they removed to California, and remained there two years and then went to Jacksonville, Oregon, where they remained during the winter. In 1863 they went to the cascades, where he en-

gaged in teaming a season, and later they returned to the valley and stopped for a season with Mr. Joseph C. Geer. In April our subject went to the mines in Idaho, and was absent until September, and returned with \$1,000. The following season he went again and was about five months gone, and returned with \$500. Then he opened a harness business at Butteville, in which he continued for eight years, and then engaged in the hop business at Butteville.

In 1882 our subject sold out and removed to Graham's Ferry, on the Willamette. Here he purchased twenty acres of land and planted a hop yard, and has found great success in the raising of this plant. He has since that time added more acres to his place, has erected a nice residence and owns the ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have been blessed with a family of eight children, all of whom are living. They are Charles, born December 1, 1859; Ambrose, born July 17, 1863; George, born May 18, 1865; Violet, born May 21, 1866; Rose, born November 21, 1870; Josie, born October 8, 1872; Eugene, born December 18, 1877, and Edith, born August 30, 1881. The six eldest children are married, and each have one child. Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds the position of Past Master, which he has held for four years. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He served as School Clerk twelve years in Butteville, and is recognized as an upright citizen, and he and his wife are fine representatives of the fine old pioneers of Oregon who came in 1852.



FRANCIS X. MATTHIEU, one of the few remaining pioneers of 1842, was born in Montreal, Canada, April 2, 1818. His ancestry were French people who were early settlers of Canada, and our subject was sent to school in Montreal, but at the age of twelve years was obliged to begin the struggle of life for himself. His first work was in a dry-goods store on St. Paul's street, in Montreal. In 1837-'38, although but a lad of sixteen years, he took part in the rebellion against England, and because of his youth was not watched as closely as were others, and was thus enabled to render the insurgents valuable services, but to save his

own life afterward, was obliged to leave the country, and his youth aided his escape.

After successfully reaching the United States, he went to Albany, New York, where he worked for fifteen months at the carpenter trade, and then went to Milwaukee, and thence to Chicago in 1839, when that great city was yet in its infancy. From Chicago he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and hired to the American Fur Company as clerk, and in the employ of that company went up the Yellowstone river. After a year spent in the mountains he returned to St. Louis and engaged with Mr. Josiah Robideau. They went to Fort Smith, at the head of the Arkansas river, and from this they crossed to the South Platte, where Denver now is. From there they went to the North Platte, and he worked at Fort Laramie for the American Fur Company.

In the summer of 1842 our subject left that company and came to Oregon, and almost directly to French Prairie, and was one of the first settlers in this fertile locality, which is one of the richest, if not the very richest, part of the farm lands of Oregon. Here he went into the raising of wheat, which he sold to the Hudson's Bay Company, and in turn it was sold by them to the Russian Government.

In 1844 our subject married Miss Rose Osent, a daughter of Louis Osent, who also was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1846, Mr. Matthieu purchased the donation claim on which he now resides. In 1851 he founded the town of Butteville, built the first store, and did a successful general merchandise business for fifteen years. He then sold his business and returned to his farm, on which he has since resided. He still owns the whole of his old claim and has built good buildings, and is doing general farming and also engages in hop raising.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matthieu have been born a family of seven sons and seven daughters, and all but two of this large and interesting family are yet living. The eldest, Charles, resides at Woodburn; Edward died in his thirty-first year; John resides near his father; Ernest, Lester and Willie are at home; Minnie is now Mrs. Dwight Geer, and resides in Washington; Clara resides at home; Since is now Mrs. Burton, and resides in British Columbia; Pricilla died in her eighteenth year, and Violet is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Matthieu are both in good health, and are among the very best of the old pioneers who came to this great State in 1842.

Mr. Matthieu has always been a Democrat in his political views, and he has the honor of having been one of the Oregon pioneers who were present at the first meeting of the settlers at Champoege, where they made the first organization, which resulted in saving the country to the United States, and his vote and that of another made the majority, which carried the resolution organizing the first Territorial Government for the Territory. At this meeting there were one hundred settlers, and fifty-eight voted for and forty-eight against the bill. It does not often fall to the lot of a man to rate a vote of such importance, fraught with so much good to the country, and all honor is due to the man who had the intelligent manhood to vote his honest convictions when so many of his fellow-countrymen were voting in an opposite direction.

Our subject was elected to be a Justice of the court, and at that time the Justice Court was the Supreme Court of the Territory. Mr. Matthieu relates the following reminiscence of those early times: He and his Associate Justice went to close a still, and when they arrived at the still and commanded it closed, the owner asked what authority they had. They replied, "We are the Court," and the man said, "H— and d——! who ever saw a court in a still?" but he stopped the business that day, even if he did return to it afterward. Later Mr. Matthieu served a term as County Commissioner, and in 1874 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1878 he was re-elected to succeed himself, and during both terms he faithfully served his constituents. He is a man of intelligence, with a mind and will of his own, and is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, being at present Master of his lodge.



WALTER L. TOOZE.—Among the representative business men of Woodburn, is the subject of this biographical notice, a man of excellent ability and judgment, and one who has aided largely in the development of his county's resources. He was born in Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1860, a son of William and Mary H. (Parkmand) Tooze, natives of England. The parents were married in their own country, and afterward emigrated to the United States, in 1858. They settled

near Pittsfield, Lorain county, where Mr. Tooze engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he removed to Bedford, Michigan, and continued the same occupation. The mother died during the childhood of Walter L., and after this sad event he was taken by his uncle, Jame Tooze, who was living at Brownhelm, Ohio. There he was reared and educated, and in the year 1877 he started out to meet the responsibilities of life. He determined to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and came to Oregon, landing in Newburg, Yam Hill county, without money and among strangers. He first did farm work, and followed this occupation for a number of years. He then began teaching in the public schools of Washington county, and devoted himself to the profession until 1884. Having saved a little money, he formed a partnership with J. Barnes of Butteville, Marion county, and embarked in general mercantile pursuits. The business was carried on for one year, when Mr. Tooze retired from the firm, and began buying and selling grain. In December, 1886, he visited the town of Woodburn, and foreseeing its growth and development, he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles T., for the purpose of establishing a mercantile trade. They purchased the stock of Mrs. J. R. Seonce, and carried on a general business for one year. At the end of twelve months the firm dissolved, and Walter L. Tooze continued the business alone. By extending the business and keeping apace with the growth of the town, he became popularly known as the "produce and merchant king of French Prairie." Through handling grain and farm produce he established a market which had before been unknown in Woodburn, and during the latter years he handled 100,000 bushels of grain and 50,000 bushels of potatoes annually. In 1892 he sold his mercantile interests and engaged in a general brokerage and real-estate business.

He was married at Butteville, April 22, 1886, to Miss Sadie A. Barnes, a native of Missouri, and they have had born to them two children: Walter L. Jr., and Lilla Ethel. Mr. Tooze has been one of the most prominent factors in the upbuilding of Woodburn, and has loyally supported all home enterprises. The commercial interests of the place have prospered and flourished through his zeal and energy, and he is justly numbered among the benefactors of the town.

WILLIAM G. PICKETT was born in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1835, a son of David Pickett, who was a Virginian by birth. The latter removed with his parents to Tennessee in his boyhood, and was there reared to manhood. He married Miss Mary Clark, a native of that State. By occupation he was a wheelwright, and also followed farming. In 1836 he removed with his family to Arkansas, where he passed the remainder of his days. William G. lived under the parental roof until 1849, when he embarked in mercantile trade with his uncle, George C. Pickett. In 1851, with his brother James A., he went to Yell county, Arkansas, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and the lumber business. In the spring of 1853 he started across the plains to Oregon, the journey being successfully accomplished to the Malheur river. Here a short route was attempted, which proved most disastrous. Two days and three nights were passed on the alkali plains without water or food, excepting emigrant beef without salt or pepper. Finally, after great suffering and death to many of the company, a relief train was met at Big Prairie, east of Eugene, November 16, 1853.

The first winter was passed by our subject in cutting saw-logs for P. F. Blair, and in the summer of 1854 he assisted Felix Scott in driving a band of cattle to California. He followed mining on Carson creek for six months with fair success, and returned to Oregon in January, 1855. Fort Colville was the next scene of his occupation, but his mining operations there proved a failure. With the breaking out of the Rogue river Indian war, Mr. Pickett was appointed "expressman" by General M. M. McCarver, and filled this important position four months. He then came to Eugene and was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster by General Drew. He served in this capacity until June, 1856, when he resigned and came to the neighborhood of Junction City. Here he opened a country store which he conducted three years.

Mr. Pickett was married in 1859, to Miss Mary S. Milliorn. The following year he entered into partnership with T. A. Milliorn, and they conducted a general packing business. In 1865 Mr. Pickett withdrew, and they returned to the Willamette valley. He engaged in mercantile business at Buena Vista, Polk county, and continued there until 1871, when he lost his stock by fire. He then started a store at

Prineville, Oregon, but eighteen months afterward sold out and began a money loaning and brokerage business. He came back to Junction City in 1886, accompanied by his family. For two seasons he had charge of the warehouses, but sold out, and has since given his attention to the loaning of money.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickett are the parents of one child: Kate, wife of Lewis White. Our subject is a member of Oasis Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., and is numbered among the representative citizens of Junction City.



REV. GUSTAVUS M. PEIRCE, A. M., for many years an active minister of Methodist Episcopal Church, and now an honored resident of Portland, Oregon, forms the subject of this article.

In tracing back his ancestry, we find that Mr. Peirce's forefathers were conspicuous in the early settlement of New England, the family being first represented by Captain William C. Peirce, who brought his ships and cargoes to the Massachusetts coast in 1630, and then settled in that State. During the Revolutionary days the family were honorably represented in the Continental army and fought bravely at the memorable battle of Bunker Hill.

Oliver B. Peirce, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts. He went from there to New York city, where he was engaged in publishing a series of school books, "Peirce's Grammar" and the "National Readers." At that date (1839) Mr. Peirce was considered the most able grammarian of the city. He was one of the great reformers in the days of anti-slavery, and while located at Rome, New York, was conspicuously connected with Gerrit Smith in the "underground railway" and aided many a poor slave across the border into Canada. About 1850 he stumped the State of New York in the interest of free schools, and received great credit for the establishment of the law. In 1861 he raised a regiment of soldiers in Oneida county, and while stopping at Albany, en route for the seat of war, he accidentally fell upon the steps of the State House. This fall produced paralysis, from the effects of which he died in 1865. He was bold and fearless in sustaining his convictions. Of him Solomon Purdy, a prominent man of Rome, New York, once

wrote: "He fears God, but nothing He has made." His wife, Hannah (Tibbetts) Peirce, was also a native of Massachusetts. They were married in Oneida county, New York, and had three children. Emilius W., the oldest, was educated for the Methodist ministry. During the civil war he enlisted in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment, was taken prisoner and was confined for months in Libby prison. He died at Charlottesville, Virginia, from the effects of exposure and ill treatment. The other two are Gustavus M. and Hannah L., the latter being the wife of Major Hugh L. Anderson. Major Anderson served during the late war as a member of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment and was severely wounded at Cold Harbor. He is now a resident of Salt Lake City.

Rev. Gustavus M. Peirce was born in Rome, New York, March 14, 1835. He prepared for college at the Rome Academy and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, July, 1855. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1856. In July following he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, as a member of the Black River Annual Conference, and subsequently was connected with the Central New York Annual Conference. In the summer of 1862 he was elected vice-principal of the Union Academy at Belleville, New York, New York, a boarding seminary with 200 pupils enrolled. In 1865 he was elected principal of the Jordan Academy, near Syracuse, New York, and re-entering the itinerancy was pastor in Syracuse three years. In 1870 he was sent as the first resident Methodist Episcopal missionary to Salt Lake City, and for two years was superintendent of Methodist Episcopal Church work in Utah. From 1872 to 1876 he was Presiding Elder of the Utah District of the Rocky mountain Conference, and was a delegate from that conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which met in Baltimore. In January, 1876, as publisher and editor, he started the Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate at Salt Lake City, and continued in that work until 1883, when he came to Portland, Oregon, and supervises the city mission and church extension work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Portland, in which work he was engaged until 1891. During this period he built five church edifices, starting eight societies and missions and resurrected two others that were almost without life, received over one thousand into the church, established Sunday-

schools, with 1,500 scholars, and averaged eighteen hundred pastoral calls each year.

He was married in Rome, New York, in May, 1857, to Miss Lovina C. Brown, a native of New York State and a daughter of Peter Brown, a descendant of Scotch ancestry. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Fred Simpson, Howard M. and Gilbert Haven.

In August, 1891, Mr. Poirce was elected a Regent of Portland University, an institution of which he was one of the founders. It was incorporated December 23, 1890, opened its halls for instruction September 14, 1891, and is already in the midst of its first year, with its 240 students, one of the leading institutions in the Pacific Northwest.

  **MARTIN**, a member of the firm of E. & J. A. Martin, manufacturers of sash, doors and building materials, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in 1831. His parents, Richard and Hester (Barker) Martin, were natives of Virginia and New York respectively: they removed to New York city in 1840, and there young Martin secured his education. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the trade of stairbuilder, which he followed in New York city until 1854, when he removed to Chicago, there he continued this avocation until 1861. In 1861 Mr. Martin enlisted in Company E, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel S. D. Baldwin; he was appointed Color Sergeant and the first battle was at Fort Donelson, which was followed by Shiloh, where for bravery and efficiency Mr. Martin was commissioned Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1862. Then came the siege of Corinth, followed by the battle of 1863, Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, March 13. After that came the battle of Resaca, in 1863, and later, Rome, Georgia. He then joined General Sherman in his triumphal march to the sea, and was at the capture of Savannah. At the expiration of his term of service in 1864 he was mustered out of the army, much to the regret of himself and his Colonel, who wished him to remain and accept the office of Captain. But the family in Chicago, from whom he had been so long separated, urged his return to civil life. He followed his trade in Chicago until 1877, when he

came to Portland, Oregon, where he has continued with marked success.

The firm of E. & J. A. Martin was formed in 1879; they did a large business at Third and F streets until 1882, when the entire establishment was swept away by fire; they immediately resumed business at the corner of C and Second streets, and in a small beginning laid the foundation of their later prosperity. Their factory was built in 1890, and being located upon the wharf secures water transportation; the factory is fitted with modern machinery, the whole being operated by a fifty-five horse power engine. Mr. Martin is one of the oldest manufacturers in the city, and the products of this factory are shipped to points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The industry gives employment to twenty-five men.

Our subject was married in New York city, in 1854, to Miss Frances Button, who was born in the old Revolutionary barracks at Brunkdale, New York. Mrs. Martin passed from this life in 1871, leaving a bereaved husband and four children: Clara E., Edward Everett; Frances S., wife of Clarence J. Wheeler; and Mary L., wife of Frederick R. Bullock. In 1877 Mr. Martin brought his family of little ones to the Pacific coast, and to them he has devoted the best energies of his life. He resides in East Portland, where he has built a pleasant home at Eighth and O streets. He is a member of the G. A. R., the A. O. U. W., the Loyal Legion of Oregon and the Masonic fraternity. His life has been one of great activity and hard labor, but by perseverance and strict integrity, he has won well-merited success.

 **REV. CHANCEY OSBORN HOSFORD** came to Oregon in 1845 and for forty-seven years has been one of her widely known and highly esteemed pioneers. He was born in Greene county, New York, December 27, 1822. His father, Willis Hosford, was born in Connecticut. The great-grandfather, Gideon Hosford, came from England and settled in New England. His son, Reuben Hosford, was a pioneer New York lawyer and a member of the State Legislature. Willis Hosford was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and was prominent in the militia. He married in the State of New York, Miss Lucia Osborn, born in Goshen, Connecticut. They had ten children, seven of whom are living.

Chancey was the sixth child and was raised in Lexington, Greene county, New York. From there he went to Indiana in the fall of 1844, and from there crossed the plains in 1845 with ox teams. Four young men made the trip together, one of them being Erwin F. Hosford, Chancey's brother. They had three yoke of oxen, a wagon and a cow. The trip was an exciting one, on account of their hunting and fishing expeditions. In the Indian country they fell in with other emigrants. At night they were obliged to make a circle, in which their cattle were guarded. After arriving in Oregon Mr. Hosford worked for Mr. Foster, near Oregon City, on a little farm, until spring, then went to Salem and worked for Rev. David Leslie for his board. While working for him he attended the Willamette Institute, now the university, where he was licensed to preach. He taught one term in the primary department in the institute and several terms in the district schools. He was employed as preacher in the mission conference and when the Oregon Conference was organized he was admitted to that. While he was studying theology at Oregon City, in 1847, Elder William Roberts, the preacher in charge, told him to ride down to Portland and make an engagement for him to hold service. He had some difficulty in reaching the little hamlet of fourteen log houses and one frame store building, on account of the rivers to be forded, but he arrived at his destination in safety. He visited every house and read the Scriptures and prayed with every family in the place. Being young and zealous he was welcomed very kindly by all the people. He made the appointment for Rev. Roberts and it was probably the first sermon preached in Portland. When the gold excitement broke out he went to California under license from Elder Roberts, and preached in West's boarding house in San Francisco. That winter Rev. T. Dwight Hunt was there as a missionary under the Presbyterian Board, and Mr. Hosford worked in harmony with him. When the Sacrament was administered he also assisted and there were just thirteen present. This was probably the first time that the sacrament had been administered by Protestants in San Francisco. While he was mining at Hangtown with Colonel Chapman he preached to the miners and hundreds of them gathered to hear him.

In the spring of 1849 he was married, in San Francisco, to Miss Acenith Glover, one of five

American young ladies who constituted the unmarried portion of society in San Francisco at that time. Their wedding was one of the first Protestant ones in San Francisco. Soon after their marriage they came to Oregon by water and went to Salem, where Mr. Hosford joined the conference. He took his donation claim three miles down the river on the west side. He preached for sixteen years all through the valley and was at Vancouver two years, and built the first Protestant Church in that place. His churches were in log schoolhouses, but there were many revivals, and as he says there was no need to wait then for evangelists. During all this time he was raising a family. He never received money enough for his support and for this purpose he had to sell some of his land: thus it was reduced from 640 to 150 acres. In 1861 he was on the Mount Tabor circuit, filling a place that now employs sixteen preachers. While there he traded his Salem land for 200 acres running clear over the hill at Mount Tabor. He sold forty acres over the top of this hill for \$500 and took his pay in work on his land. This same land is valued at \$1,500 an acre. In 1865 he lived in a little log cabin on the property, possessing only a cow and a horse, but no money, having severed his connection with the itinerancy. He and his sons cleared the land. In 1887 he sold twenty-two and one-half acres of his home at \$500 per acre. In 1865 he built a cottage and in 1882 he, remodeled and enlarged it and now has one of the finest rural houses in the country. He has eighteen acres, worth \$4,000 per acre, one mile east of the city at Mount Tabor, and also some property in Portland. Fortune has at last smiled upon his honest efforts, and he and his wife are at last surrounded by the comforts which they so much deserve, and he is still able to go out nearly every Sabbath and freely preach the gospel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosford have had eight children. The first died in infancy; the second, Frederick Flinn, died in his eighteenth year. His two remaining children, Captain Olin W. and Pearn L. Hosford, are steamboat men, owning with their father the steamer Ione, running on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Their eldest daughter is the wife of John Haskins, superintendent of the car-building department of the East Portland car shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Lilly M. is married to L. R. Fields, superintendent of

the Oregon Division of the Southern Pacific road. Viletta Lincoln married E. Peterson; a wealthy farmer at Mount Tabor and Cora P. is at home with her parents. Mrs. Hosford's brother, Aquilla Glover, with whom and his family she crossed the plains in 1846, with the Donner party, who mostly perished in the snow, left with the family a few days before and traveled safely to the valley of the Sacramento.



GEORGE R. FARRA, M. D., a representative citizen of Corvallis, and a prominent medical practitioner of the old school, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, September 13, 1848. His parents were, John R. and Martha J. Farra, both natives of the Blue Grass State, of German and Scotch ancestry. They were married, July 30, 1840, and removed to Platte county, Missouri, in 1847, where the father of George died, September 9, 1852, and the mother remarried.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Platte county, Missouri, and his early life was devoted to farming. He had very few educational advantages, owing to the death of his father his schooling was neglected. This loss he repaired in later years by his own exertions and fitted himself for a professional career. He engaged in the grocery business at Humboldt, Allen county, Kansas, in 1872, two years subsequently returning to Platte county, where he engaged in the drug business, until 1875. During this time he read medicine under the able Dr. W. P. Moore, and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1875, where he completed his entire course of lectures in medicine and surgery, graduating in 1877. From 1875 to 1877, he practiced some in Louisville, and in the spring of the same year he came to Oregon, established a residence and opened an office in the city of Corvallis, where he has practiced ever since. The Doctor is a close student, and keeps thoroughly posted with the march of science. In business relations, as well as professional, he has been successful and prosperous, and is at this time a large stockholder in many of the important enterprises of this city, among which may be mentioned the Corvallis Water Company, which was incorporated in 1885. He is its president and principal stockholder, and is also a director

of the Oregon & Pacific Railroad Company, and holds stock in the Corvallis Carriage Manufacturing Company. He is also a director of the Willamette Land & Loan Association, incorporated in 1859. He is a member of the State Medical Board, and has been a member of the City Council, and has served as County Physician.

The Doctor was married, in Platte county, Missouri, January 9, 1878, to Miss Anna Hamilton, a native of Missouri. They have no children, death having robbed them of their two treasures in infancy. Socially, the Doctor affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., also A. O. U. W. of Corvallis, and has been the Examining Physician of the last named order for the past eleven years, having resigned that position but recently.



WILLIAM GLASS, deceased, an honorable and highly respected pioneer of 1850, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, September 21, 1832. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his family coming from the north of Ireland in 1816. His parents removed to Warren county, Illinois, when he was only a child. He came to California, in 1849, and engaged in mining on the American river, but one year later he came to Oregon, and first located near Brownsville. He also engaged in mining at Jacksonville for a time. He was a participant in the Indian wars and was well and favorably known throughout the entire county as an early pioneer.

His education had been neglected on account of his been thrown on his own resources so early, but this defect he remedied by study in his idle moments, and at the age of twenty-five he completed his academic course at the Union Point Academy in 1857. He subsequently traded his property in Linn county for some in Benton, to which latter county he removed in 1858, where he actively engaged in farming until the day of his death, which occurred May 25, 1892.

Mr. Glass was married to Miss Lucy B. Blaine, in 1858, a native of Leesburg, Indiana. Her parents were William B. and Rachel (Nye) Blaine, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The family crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1852, and located near Brownsville,

Linn county, where Mrs. Glass was reared to womanhood and married. She now resides with her children, Lillian A., Frank and Robert L., on the estate, located near Corvallis, consisting of 300 acres, 150 of which are well improved and in a high degree of cultivation.

He was brought up in the Associate Reform Church, and was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at his death. He was a strong advocate of all the reforms, and was politically a Prohibitionist. His influence will be felt in his county for a long time to come.



G. W. JOHNSON.—Among the recent establishments of southern Oregon is the Southern Oregon Brewing, Ice and Cold Storage Company, which was organized by the following named gentlemen: G. W. Johnson, Fredrick Luthmeir, William Johnson and H. H. McCarthy. The company began business in August, 1892, and are manufacturing artificial ice, and do a large brewing business, which extends south into northern California, as far as Marysville, and north into the Willamette valley. Also furnishing the towns and hamlets of the adjacent counties with ice.

The city of Medford was selected for this plant, in consequence of its being the central point of the Rogue river valley, and possessing greater water and railroad facilities. The building has a frontage of thirty-two feet, the depth being eighty-six feet, and the height being thirty-eight feet. It is operated by steam of fifty horse power, and has a daily capacity of five tons of ice and six tons of cold storage.

The brewery department is equipped with a kettle of fifteen barrels capacity, and can brew that amount daily if the demand requires it. The ice manufactory and brewery are conducted jointly and in the same plant, and all under the same cover. The interior is fitted with all the modern machinery of the latest design and pattern, both in the brewery and ice departments. The machinery in the ice department was manufactured and designed by G. W. Johnson, this being the second plant in the State using the same apparatus, which for economy, simplicity and many other desirable advantages is perhaps unexcelled.

As a mechanical genius Mr. Johnson is certainly entitled to recognition. The gentlemen

who comprise the company are men of executive ability, progressive and enterprising, and the community should feel highly honored with such residents.

G. W. Johnson, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was born April 27, 1863, and was reared and received a liberal education in the city of his birth, and there learned the machinist trade in his father's shop. He is the son of William and Christina (Haas) Johnson. The former a native of Ohio, of Dutch parentage, and the latter was born in Germany. They have three children. G. W. Johnson being the second child. He removed with the family to Portland, Oregon in 1884. Here the father and son established and carried on a machine and repair shop until 1890.

The latter has for several years made chemistry and kindred studies a specialty, which no doubt led to the organization of the Consumer's Artificial Ice, and Cold Storage Company of Portland. He was the chief promoter of that enterprise, and later developments at this point. Although comparatively a stranger he is one of Medford's worthy and progressive citizens, and is highly respected in the community.



IRA J. CROFUTT, one of the leading business men of Weston, was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, October 17, 1858. He remained in Iowa until he was ten years old, when his parents removed to Oregon. The trip was made across the plains in wagons, the journey consuming six months. He was the oldest of the two children born to his parents, Albert and Irene (Walters) Crofutt.

The father of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Iowa at an early date and here he was married, but soon after the birth of the second child, Mrs. Crofutt was taken away, leaving two children, Ira and Cora. Mr. Crofutt was married a second time to Miss Anwise Davis and in 1868 the family removed to Oregon and settled in Umatilla county, where the father resided for many years and nine children were born to him there. Mr. and Mrs. Crofutt, Sr., are now living near Arlington, Oregon, both having attained a ripe old age.

Our subject was reared on the farm and as soon as he was old enough he pre-empted a

quarter section, which he occupied, improving it and farming for some years. Concluding to change his business he removed to Weston and engaged in the livery business, in which he continued for a while and then removed to Adams and started a stable there, where he remained for some time and then returned to his farm and continued on it for two years, when he returned to Weston, built a store and engaged in the grocery and fruit business and is still pursuing the same occupation. He carries a stock worth \$2,500 and is doing an average business of \$11,000 per annum. Although Mr. Crofutt was reared on the farm and received no other advantages of education, except those afforded by the common public schools, he possesses good business ability and is considered a great benefactor to Weston. By his close attention to business Mr. Crofutt has made the property he now possesses. He, like many others started in life with nothing, but by economical labors earned a competency.

Mr. Crofutt was married, June 29, 1884, to Miss Nettie Wheeler, of Wisconsin. She came to Oregon, in 1883, to visit a sister and while here married Mr. Crofutt. Mrs. Crofutt's father was killed in the late war, but the mother still resides in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Crofutt have had three children, of whom only one, a little girl, Mable, is now living. Mr. Crofutt is a member of the K. of P. Lodge, at Weston, and both he and his estimable wife are highly esteemed citizens of the town in which they have made so many friends.



HARRY L. BOWMER, one of Umatilla county's most enterprising and popular newspaper men, was born in Amador county, California, March 4, 1858. His father, Judge J. C. Bowmer, was born in Kentucky, studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1849 he went to California, where he was married to Miss Lorena Hayes, a niece of ex-President Hayes. Mrs. Bowmer died in 1860, leaving one child, the subject of this sketch, who was then only two years old. Four years after the death of his wife Judge Bowmer removed to Nevada and our subject attended the common schools of Reno, Nevada, after which he learned the printer trade, which he has followed success-

fully for many years, graduating from the case and rising step by step until he has been chosen at different times to fill the editorial chair on the leading papers of the coast. In 1881 he went to Colfax, Washington, where he purchased a paper called the Colfax Vidette, started by the Hon. E. N. Sweet and J. W. Dolittle. He remained on that paper for two years, then sold out and was given the management of the Walla Walla Statesman, which he held for three years and then bought the Pomeroy Times. This paper he also disposed of, after managing it for some time and accepted a position on the Oregonian at Portland, where he continued seventeen months and then went back to Walla Walla and accepted the editorial chair of the Statesman, continued there until he bought the Milton Eagle.

In the fall of 1890 he was induced by the Republicans of Umatilla county to go to Pendleton and take charge of the Pendleton Tribune and conduct it through the fall campaign of 1890. As soon as the campaign was over he bought the Weston Leader, took charge of it and has built it up until it is second to no paper in the county.

Our subject was married November, 1879, to Miss Minnie M. Mann, of Reno, Nevada, who has borne him two children, namely: Charles, a bright little fellow of twelve, and Lorena, a charming little maiden of five. Mr. Bowmer is a member of the order K. of P. and is treasurer of the lodge. As is needless to say, our subject is a strong Republican in politics and is a man respected for his intellectuality and many sterling traits of character.



HENRY W. DWIGHT, one of the prominent pioneers of the coast, was born in Niagara county, New York, March 12, 1838, and is the second son of Henry W. and Eliza C. Dwight, nee Chaplin, both natives of New York. Mr. Dwight, Sr., died in 1842, when our subject was only four years old, but the mother survived until 1881, when she too died, aged seventy-two years.

When Henry was eighteen years old he and his brother started for California and landed there in the fall of 1856, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he came to Oregon and settled at Dayton and engaged in the nur-

sery business, which he continued for three years. He then went to British Columbia and clerked in a mercantile establishment and remained there one year, when he again returned to Oregon and from there went to Florence, Idaho, and engaged in mining, next in mercantile pursuits, which he followed with good results until 1867 and then returned to Portland, and in 1869 came to Union county, and settled in La Grande, where he has since resided, engaged in various pursuits. In 1876 he received the appointment, from President Hayes, of Register of the United States Land Office, at La Grande, and served in that capacity for eight years and a half. After the expiration of his term of office he engaged in shipping stock and selling agricultural implements and lately engaged in the grocery business. He has one of the neatest stores in his town and carries a stock valued at \$4,500. For a new man in the business he has a good trade that is steadily increasing. Mr. Dwight is the owner of a good residence and other town property and has been reasonably successful in his different business ventures. Like many of the pioneers he started West with only enough to take him across the Isthmus to California, and all of his money he has made since, without aid from any one. He has made a great deal of money, but has lost much.

Mr. Dwight was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Emily Breed, daughter of C. W. De Pew. She was a native of New York, born in 1842, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1858. Her first husband died, leaving her with one boy, Clarence E. Breed, who has adopted his stepfather's name and now signs his name, Clarence E. Dwight. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have had two children, namely: Hattie May, now a young lady; and Frank D. Dwight, sixteen years of age.

Mr. Dwight has served the city as Mayor, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He has also served as City Recorder. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dwight has always been an enterprising man, ready to assist in any project calculated to benefit his town and surrounding county. He has always taken an active interest in the politics of his party.

NELSON A. MILLER, one of the self-made business men of Umatilla county, Oregon, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Delaware county, Iowa, January 3, 1858. The name of his father was A. B. Miller, who married Mrs. Matilda Lewis, a native of Missouri. When Grandfather Lewis died our subject was ten years of age and the grandparent was 101, in 1868. The father of our subject moved to southern Iowa and there the mother died at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. Miller married a second time and our subject did not wish to remain with his stepmother, therefore started out from home alone, without a cent, at the age of fourteen years.

The first business contract our subject formed was that of hiring out to work for a farmer for \$25 for one year with clothes. The next year he had \$75 and clothed himself and the following year he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, serving an apprenticeship for three years. His next venture was in the painting business, and another art for some time, then clerked in a hotel for Mr. McKey of Centerville, Iowa, for two years. At this time our subject had seen something of his surrounding neighborhood, and he then went to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he worked at the trade of painter for a year.

Desiring to see the western country, Mr. Miller then traveled to Kansas and Colorado for some time in the interest of the Shotwell target gun, returning to Centerville, in 1883 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged with Lewis & Co's. Great West Paint Company, taking charge of the painting squad and paint depots for all the railroad buildings and bridges on the Gulf road, from Kansas City to Memphis, Tennessee. Later he returned to Centerville, remaining but a short time. From here he went to Waukena, Kansas, where he engaged in the shipping of fowls of all kinds to Denver, Colorado.

Our subject sold this business and returned to Kansas City, where he entered the Union Signal service, and after traveling all over the country he received his discharge at Philadelphia and then returned to Iowa. In 1886 he was married to Miss Emma Stormfeltz, a native of Iowa, who was reared in Iowa. Soon after his marriage, our subject came to Oregon, settling at Athena and in March, 1886, bought out William Wagoner's furniture and undertaking store, but in 1889 sold it to W. M. King, and in 1890 he took the store back again.

While our subject was out of business he visited the Sound country, looking for a location, made a visit to his home in Iowa, returned and again settled in Athena. At this place Mr. Miller carries a stock of furniture, valued at \$3,000, and is doing a business of \$7,000, owns his residence and two other lots. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one little boy, R. A. Miller, born December, 1887. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order, having filled some of the most important offices in that fraternity, and also carries a \$5,000 insurance policy in the order. Politically our subject is a Republican and upholds the principles of that party. Although in his youth he had very limited advantages for obtaining an education he embraced every opportunity offered. He taught himself while acting as clerk in the hotel. Having earned all that he owns he very naturally appreciates it. His prospects are bright and as he is yet a young man he has the future before him.



 **DELMA M. ELKINS** is a representative business woman of the Western coast, a native of the State of Oregon, born on her father's farm, just east of Ross island on the Oregon City road, August 31, 1853. Her father, Edward Long, was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1817. On January 19, 1847, he married Miss Martha J. Wills, a daughter of George W. Wills, latterly of Willsburg, Oregon, and a few days after started in company with his young bride, her parents, and a number of others, on their long and perilous journey across the plains to Oregon. Arriving there, Mr. Long secured a donation land claim just south of East Portland, which now adjoins the city limits; here he settled, improved and built upon it and resided there for thirty years, a most worthy pioneer, a true and honorable man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His death occurred February 20, 1889 (for further particulars concerning him see sketch of Edward Long in this work). The ancestors of the family settled in New Hampshire in 1721, and trace their ancestry back to Argyleshire, Scotland, previous to 1600. Mr. and Mrs. Long had four daughters, all of whom are living. November 21, 1855, the devoted wife and mother was removed by death from her husband and little family.

The youngest and subject of this sketch, was

then two years of age. As she grew up she did the work which farmers' daughters usually do, and attended school. Mr. Long was one of the most extensive fruit-growers in the State, and as the fruit was often brought down the river in a tow-boat to Portland, the girls became experts with the oars and in the management of the boat, and Mrs. Elkins remembers with pleasure those trips in her girlhood days, to and from Portland, in the early summer mornings. The girls were also expert horse-women. When eighteen years of age, Adelmia M. Long was married to Curtis W. Elkins, a native of New Hampshire, and by occupation a machinist and engineer. The fruit of this marriage were three daughters: Maud, Mable and Pearl. Little Mable, a sweet, cherished flower, was transplanted from earth to heaven when one year old, leaving memories to those who loved her of an angel with golden hair, blue eyes and a sunny disposition. Maud and Pearl are bright, intelligent, pleasing young ladies; they are with their mother and afford her much valuable assistance and companionship.

Mrs. Elkins inherited eighty acres of land from her mother's estate, but in 1879 all had been lost through bad management of others. She was then a widow, and had to start out alone into the world to support herself and two little ones. She did sewing, embroidery, and kept roomers, and in this way supported herself and children, sending them to school and giving them a liberal education. In 1888 she began on a very small capital, investing in real estate in Portland and made some profitable transactions and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business, and exhibited remarkably good judgment in regard to locations and values. Property was placed in her hands to sell, and she was also engaged to make purchases. She soon became noted as a careful, wise and successful operator. In 1890 her net income from real estate transactions reached the handsome sum of \$36,000. She also made large sums for her patrons; the same year she made for one \$20,000, another \$11,000, another \$9,000, and for many smaller amounts. She is owner of several valuable pieces of Portland property, also owns property on the Sound and other locations.

In 1890 Mrs. Elkins was appointed a Notary Public for the State of Oregon by Governor Pennoyer, and is at present serving her second two-year term as such.

She is now, in connection with her real-estate business, proprietor and manager of the Hotel Portsmouth, recently built by the owner, Miss Helen F. Spawlding, on the southeast corner of Park and Alder streets, Portland. The Portsmouth is elegantly furnished, heated throughout by steam, and lighted by gas, a model in arrangement and appearance, fitted up and run as a first-class rooming house, has sixty-five rooms, and is convenient to the business center of the city. Mrs. Elkins opened the Portsmouth January 1, 1892, and before the first month had passed the house was well filled with desirable tenants. Mrs. Elkins has many warm friends, who rejoice at her success, and she richly deserves the prosperity which her courage and business tact have attained. The history of this energetic Portland lady should form an incentive to other good women to similar worthy efforts.



DR. JESSE HINKLE is among the prominent medical practitioners and progressive citizens of Central Point. He located at Central Point six years ago, and in addition to his professional practice, which has been a lucrative one, he also carries on the drug business, and deals in real estate. He is the owner of considerable business and residence property in the city, and has great faith in the future prosperity of the city.

He has exerted his best energies toward its growth and advancement, and has been closely identified with some of its most important enterprises from the start, and is ever ready to encourage all matters of a public nature, which have for their object the advancement of the town and the county. Among the most important enterprises of Central Point is the Rogue River Sugar Pine Fluming Company, which was incorporated in 1892, by the following named gentlemen, Jesse Hinkle, E. Pleasant and Haskel Amy. The capital stock consists of \$187,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The Doctor was the principal promoter, and was instrumental in raising the stock for this important enterprise. The flume is to be forty miles in length, heading at a point near the Rogue river falls, in a section where the sugar pine growth is probably not equalled, either in quantity or quality on the Pacific coast; the

terminus, being at Central Point, will in the near future add wonderfully to the growth and prosperity of this flourishing city, and make it one of the most important towns of southern Oregon. The route is surveyed and located and ready to be let to building contractors. When built it will irrigate 100,000 acres of land and have a respectable capacity for floating lumber to market.

A brief sketch of the life and changes of Dr. Hinkle is as follows: He was born in Davis county, North Carolina, October 10, 1827. He was the son of Kaspar and Phoebe (Todd) Hinkle. The father was born in the Keystone State, and was of German extraction, while his wife was of English extraction, also born in North Carolina. They were the parents of eight children, the Doctor being the fifth child. His parents removed to the State of Indiana, and located in Putnam county, where the subject of this sketch received his education, and followed farm life.

The Doctor, when quite a young man, engaged in buying and selling stock, and in the meantime reading medicine, under the direction of Dr. William Mathews, a prominent physician of Green Castle, Indiana. He attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and two years later removed to Effingham county, Illinois, where he practiced eight years, from there he went to Mercer county, Missouri, and in 1862 he removed to Madison county, Iowa, later to Me-haska county, locating at Oskaloosa, where he remained in practice many years, subsequently removing to Illinois, and thence to Oregon in 1882.

The Doctor has been married twice, first in Putnam county, Indiana, August 31, 1851. His wife died in 1872, leaving a family of four children, namely: Mary E., Melissa A., Sarah J., and Viola. He was married the second time in Morgan county, Illinois, to an estimable widow lady, Mrs. E. D. Cooper. In political matters the Doctor is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party.



CHARLES STEWART, of Hillsboro, Oregon, one of the honored pioneers of Oregon of 1846, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, April 9, 1818. His grandfather, Thomas Stewart, was an early settler of Ken-

tucky, and served in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Benjamin, was born in Kentucky, where he married Miss Elizabeth Wood, a native of Virginia. They had a family of six children, and in 1846 crossed the plains to Oregon, three of the children then being married, and they with their wives and children joined the party. They came to Polk county, where the father purchased land and settled upon the Dove donation claim, on the Rickreall. He had 640 acres of land, and after remaining upon this one year he came to Oregon and worked at his trade of blacksmith, on the Clackamas river.

At this time he removed to a farm of 640 acres of timber land, three miles east of Oregon City, and in 1849 removed to the Hazelwitch farm in Washington county, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred May 19, 1856, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was an honest Democrat, a good Baptist and a hard-working, honest man. Charles Stewart, who is the subject of this sketch, served in the Florida war in 1835, and was in his twenty-seventh year when he came to Oregon. He had married in Missouri, Miss Martha Ann Wood, a native of Boone county, Missouri, born in 1826. They brought with them their first born son William, who now resides in California. The journey across the plains was a long and tedious one of eight months, and they suffered many privations, and had the misfortune to lose by death the only sister, Nancy. They buried her in Umpqua valley, and pen cannot describe their sadness of such a bereavement and burial. After crossing the Coast Range of mountains, on their coming to Oregon, they landed at the head of the Willamette valley. They left their worn-out teams, and were so nearly starved that they hired the French to pack them to the French settlement, a distance of 150 miles. They crossed the three forks of the Willamette river on ponies, Mrs. Stewart holding her child in her arms, while the ponies were swimming. The whole distance was traveled, and nothing to eat only the game that was killed. It was snowing and raining all the time, and very cold. The 23d day of December, 1846, in the Willamette valley, was the first they slept in a house for eight months.

Our subject took a claim near his father's land in Washington county, at that time 640 acres of wild land, and upon this he built the log house of the pioneer. The family had but

little in the way of furniture, and not much variety in their food, living principally on boiled wheat and milk, but they all grew fat, healthy and strong. Here he and his good pioneer wife lived, working hard, and when they prospered she rejoiced, and here they reared a family of ten children. The oldest child, Sarah, was born in Oregon. She married Mr. John Thomas, but died in her twenty-third year; Mary Adaline became the wife of John Simpson, and resides near Hillsboro on a farm; Martha Jane married Mr. Andrew Jack, and resides in Farmington, Washington county; Susan married Mr. George Fuller, and they reside in Spokane. They own a farm near John Benjamin is a farmer, and lives three miles south of Hillsboro; George resides in Portland; Emma married Mr. James McClarkin, and resides in Washington county; Charles resides with his parents; Effie married Mr. James D. Atley, and resides in East Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart resided on the farm thirty-six years, making a valuable property of it, then sold the place and retired to Hillsboro, where they purchased lots and built a nice residence. Here these worthy pioneers are spending the evening of a well-spent life, with their large family of nine children living within a short distance, at the farthest but a day's journey. Mrs. Stewart looks young for a lady who has almost reached her fiftieth anniversary of her wedding day. She possesses a cheerful disposition, and is a leading member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Stewart is a good Democrat in his political belief. His seventy-four years of hard industry has left him still a stout man, and they both look backward with pleasure to those pioneer days in Oregon, when they started with nothing but hope and a big stock of industry, and they say that those early days were the happiest days of their lives. It is not necessary to add that Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are well known and that they have a host of friends, for such things always follow such faithful lives as theirs have been.



HUMAN H. NICHOLS, who for years has been the obliging and capable Postmaster of Garden Home, Washington county, Oregon, is a native of Vermont, born August 17, 1832. His father, Ephraim C. Nichols, was born i

Vermont in 1802. Grandfather Erastus Nichols, was a resident of South Carolina, and several of the family participated in the war for independence, and fought in the Battle of Ticonderoga. Mr. Nichols' father married Miss Abigail Grout, a native of his own State, born in 1810, and they had a family of eleven children, four of whom are living. The father died in his eighty-eighth year and the mother in her seventy-first.

Our subject was the eldest child, and was educated in his native town until the age of eighteen years, when he began to do business for himself. First he worked as a farm boy for wages, and attended school in winter, until he was twenty years old. He was economical and industrious, and soon was able to purchase a fine piece of land, which he gave to his father. The marriage of our subject took place November 12, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Waterman, a native of Vermont, and one child was born of this marriage, named Frank. Mrs. Nichols was only spared to her husband five years. Frank resides in Vermont, and there our subject continued to reside a number of years. In 1863 he married Miss Anna Thurston, born in Vermont, December 27, 1849, a daughter of Mr. James Thornton.

During the civil war Mr. Nichols served as a sutler on his own account in the Second Vermont Brigade. He owned a home in Vermont for a number of years, and also a carpenter shop, where he did a large manufacturing and cooping business. In 1867 he came to Oregon by water, landing at Portland. He bought property at Oswego, and the family resided for two years at East Portland, but in 1871 they came to Garden Home, where Mr. Nichols purchased eighty-five acres of rich land in a choice locality, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and in building. On his property he has a good residence, fine fruit and all of the comforts of life. He built a good store, and in this he keeps a general stock of goods, and attends to the duties of the post office, as he has been the efficient Postmaster for the past ten years. In politics he is a Democrat, but is such a straightforward, reliable citizen, that none in the neighborhood have ever desired any change, no matter what changes may have taken place at Washington.

Mr. Nichols is ably assisted by his obliging wife, who has proved to be a faithful helpmate. They are highly respected people through the

county, and are deeply attached to the State, where they have passed the last twenty years of life.



 A. MILLIORN, one of the representative citizens of Junction City, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in August, 1828, a son of John and Mary W. (Lee) Milliorn, who were also Virginians by birth. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, and also paid some attention to agriculture; in 1833 he removed to Monroe county, Tennessee, where he lived until 1843, removing then to Jackson county, Missouri. He crossed the plains in 1852, and arriving in Oregon he located a donation claim one mile west of Junction City, and engaged in farming.

Our subject remained with his parents until he had attained his majority; he had learned the wagon-maker's trade, and manufactured the vehicle in which he and three companions crossed the plains to California, in the summer of 1849. The trip was fraught with the usual hardships and dangers; on Feather river they were caught in a snowstorm, and preserved the lives of their oxen by feeding them bread and bacon cooked together. They pushed ahead, and reaching Lawson's they sold their cattle, and digging out canoes, went down the river to Sacramento City. Here they built a skiff, and went up the Sacramento river to Marysville, where Mr. Milliorn went to work at carpentering at \$12 per day; for three months he followed this occupation, and then went to the mines on Trinity river, where he passed the summer, making from \$15 to \$18 per day. In the fall of 1850, he bought a pack-train of sixteen animals, and until 1852 packed from Colusa to Trinity and Yreka mines. July 12, 1852, he arrived in the Willamette valley, and took up a claim west of Junction, on which his father settled later in the year; he then made another claim of 160 acres, which became the site of Junction City, and later added 140 acres by purchase. In 1870 he sold ninety acres to Ben Holladay for railroad purposes, and afterward laid out several additions to the town, until the original claim and purchase are reduced to forty acres. He owns 136 acres, three miles southeast of the town, where he has been engaged in agriculture; he has also followed his trade at Junction City. In 1888 he rented his land, and retired from

the arduous labors, which had for so many years consumed his time and energies.

Mr. Milliorn was married in Lane county in 1863, to Miss Eliza K. Aubrey, a daughter of T. N. Aubrey, a pioneer of 1850. Mrs. Milliorn died in 1877, leaving four children: Nina A., wife of D. C. Gore; Cora Lee, wife of William Bart; Frank B., an extensive stock-dealer in eastern Oregon; and James B., who died when nearly seven years old. In 1878 Mr. Milliorn married Miss Mary L. Hill, a native of Iowa, and the result of this union is two children: Effie Gertrude and Merle. Politically, Mr. Milliorn affiliates with the Democratic party, but he has always confined his energies to private affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in both business and social circles he is highly respected by the entire community.



JAMES A. BUSHNELL, one of the representative citizens of Junction City, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1826, a son of Daniel and Ursula (Pratt) Bushnell, natives of Connecticut; the parents emigrated to the State of New York about the year 1810, and there Mr. Bushnell followed farming until 1830, removing that year to Ohio, where he passed the closing days of his life. James A., the subject of this notice, remained with his parents in Ohio until after the death of the father; then he and his mother joined the tide of Western emigration, and journeyed westward to Adair county, Missouri. He was married in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth C. Atkins, and two years later he started across the plains to the Pacific coast. In partnership with two other men, Mr. Bushnell fitted up a prairie wagon with four yokes of oxen, and made the trip in five months; arriving at Salem, they continued southward to the mines in Shasta county; they mined until the summer of 1853, with satisfactory results. Mr. Bushnell then went to San Francisco, and thence by steamer and the Nicaragua route, returned to Missouri for his family; upon his arrival he found a cold hearthstone and empty home, as his family had already started across the plains to Oregon. Retracing his steps, he came by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in due course at Portland. Proceeding up the valley he searched for his

loved ones, and at Springfield there was a joyous meeting.

In the fall of 1853 he located a donation claim of 320 acres, six miles south of Junction City, and engaged in general agricultural pursuits; he lived upon this place until 1865, when he sold it, and bought 800 acres bordering the Willamette river, four miles southeast of Junction City. There he pursued the same occupation until 1875, when he removed to Junction City, where he has since resided, although he still retains his farm, and owns other agricultural lands. Mrs. Bushnell died in 1868, leaving four children, two of whom survive: Lucy J., wife of William M. Pitney; and Helen V., wife of C. J. Ehrman. Mr. Bushnell was married a second time in 1870, to Mrs. Sarah E. (Farrell) Powell, and they have had born to them five children, only two living, Henry C. and Myrtie G.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Bushnell built a warehouse at Junction City, and afterward bought the grain elevator, which he continues to operate. He established the water-works in 1879, supplying the town and railroad companies. He has taken a deep interest in the city and in developing her resources. For four terms he has served as a member of the Council, and during two terms has been Mayor. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Prohibition party, and in his religious faith, is a devout supporter of the doctrines of the Christian Church. In 1892 he superintended the erection of the new church edifice.

He was one of the organizers of the Junction City Hotel Company, and is always ready and willing to join any enterprise that will tend to the best interests of the place. Having lived a life of honor and integrity, he has the respect and confidence of his fellow-men.



AMALIEL G. NEWTON, a highly respected pioneer of Oregon and a prosperous farmer of Benton county, in which he located in 1848, was born in Licking county, Ohio, November 7, 1839.

His parents were Abiathar and Rachel (Garlinghouse) Newton, both natives of Hampden county, Massachusetts, the former born August 8, 1806, the latter, January 16, 1805. They were married October 5, 1826, and after forty-three years of married life in Kentucky, Ohio,

Iowa and Oregon, Mrs. Newton died August 18, 1869. She was the mother of eight children. Her husband survives and was married in Benton county, Oregon, April 2, 1871, to Mrs. Lydia P. Dodge (*nee* Nash).

The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1840, where he remained for seven years, when the family crossed the plains to Oregon, settling in Benton county. Mr. Newton was reared to farm life, which he has always followed. He has resided for many years on his present farm, located four miles west of Corvallis, and which consists of 300 acres, 150 of which is cultivated to farming, two acres being in an orchard of a variety of fruit.

He was married on October 26, 1862, to Miss Susan Wood, a native of Iowa and a daughter of the late Rev. Jesse Wood, an eminent minister and a native of Virginia, who came to Oregon in 1853. By his first marriage, which occurred on October 4, 1827, there were two children: Elizabeth and Joseph C. His second wife was Martha Hinkle Wood, also a Virginian by birth, who died October 25, 1890, aged seventy-five years. Rev. Jesse Wood had passed his eighty-sixth birthday, when he died September 8, 1890, greatly lamented by all who knew him. He was a conscientious and earnest worker for the dissemination of religious instruction among the people and did much good during his long and useful life.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton have ten children, seven living, viz.: Diana C., Margaret, Mary E. Janie J., Alvia A., Emery J. and Cora L. The children deceased are, Sarah, died January 17, 1869; Louisa, died February 12, 1873; and an infant daughter, died November 26, 1881.

Politically, Mr. Newton is an active Republican and has several times been honored by his constituents with office. He was for a couple of years an efficient County Commissioner and has been an active member of the School Board, District No. 13, for many years, in both of which capacities he displayed eminent ability.

The family are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have rendered much assistance.

Mr. Newton's life would furnish a good example for all boys to study and follow, as showing what unaided effort can accomplish, when persistently and intelligently applied and when combined with careful economy and supple-

mented by the wonderfully fertile soil of the glorious State of Oregon.



DR. A. C. CALDWELL, one of the most able members of the dental fraternity of southern Oregon, was born in Polk county, Oregon, September 7, 1854. His father, Dr. E. Caldwell, was a native of Missouri, and emigrated to Oregon in 1851, where he died May 10, 1866. The mother, *nee* Mariah Greenstreet, was also born in Missouri, and died in Oregon, in 1856.

A. C. Caldwell, the third in a family of four children, was thrown on his own resources early in life, and all the credit that may be due him as a professional man or otherwise, has been honorably gained in the school of experience. He has made his own way, step by step, without the assistance of others, and now ranks among the leading men of the fraternity. He enjoys an extensive patronage, and is highly esteemed, both by the profession and the public at large. He was reared in Marion county, this State, and attended Monmouth State Normal School. He was then engaged in clerking and teaching until 1877, and in that year began his professional studies, located later in Salem, in 1885. Mr. Caldwell permanently located in Ashland in 1888.

He was united in marriage while residing in Marion county, in October, 1886, with Miss Leah M. Price, a native of Missouri, and they have one daughter, Beulah. In political matters, the Doctor is a consistent Democrat. Socially, he affiliates with the F. & A. M., Royal Arch, Eastern Star and the I. O. O. F. Encampment and Rebekah lodges.



HON. J. C. AVERY, deceased.—There are few men in Benton county whose names are more familiar to the people at large than that of J. C. Avery. He was truly one of the Argonauts of Oregon.

This gentleman was born in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1817. His parents were natives of Connecticut and descendants of the early and influential families of that State. He was reared to manhood in the State of his birth, where he received a liberal education and subse-

quently moved to Stark county, Illinois. From there, in 1845, Mr. Avery came to Oregon, his wife joining him two years later, in 1847. He took up a claim in Benton county, consisting of 640 acres, in 1846, where the city of Corvallis is now located. He went to California in 1848, at the time of Marshall's great discovery, but after engaging in mining on the north fork of the American river for a time, he returned to his claim. The first lots of the present city of Corvallis were surveyed and sold by Mr. Avery, in 1849, and as the county settled up, portions of his claims were surveyed and sold right along. Mrs. Avery still owns 180 acres adjacent to this city, about one-half of which is cultivated in grain. She also owns city property. Mr. Avery, during his lifetime was connected with mercantile pursuits and was a progressive, influential citizen. His life was a singularly industrious and busy one, but in spite of all his business interests he always was ready to lend a helping hand to whatever promised to benefit the city. He was appointed by President Pierce Postal Agent for the district embracing Oregon and Washington Territory, in 1853, and served for several years. He was chosen to represent Benton county in the State Legislature on two different occasions and his services were rendered with fidelity and honesty. As a result of his many sterling qualities his memory is held in the highest estimation by all who knew him. His death occurred June 16, 1876.

Mr. Avery was married in Stark county, Illinois, to Miss Martha Marsh, March 13, 1841. She was a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Daniel and Esther (Pettibone) Marsh, both of whom were born in Connecticut and removed to Illinois, where they died in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had twelve children, six of whom are still living, namely: Punderson; Florence, now Mrs. George Jones; Francis A., now Mrs. George Helm; George W.; Neapolian B. and Gertrude, now Mrs. B. F. Irvine.

Mr. Avery was truly a representative Oregonian and his wife is an estimable lady, who aided her talented and illustrious husband in his undertakings and is now enjoying her life, surrounded by the comforts her hands helped to earn.

JOHAN D. ISRAEL, one of Weston's energetic business men and honored citizens, was born in Logansport, Indiana, February 3, 1848, and lived in his native place until thirteen years of age. His father, Michael Israel, was a native of North Carolina and came to Indiana when a young man and was there married to Miss Mary DeBoise, a native of that State, after which he moved to Illinois, in 1861, where he carried on his occupation of farming. His first settlement was made in Logan county, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died in 1863, aged forty-two, leaving three children, of whom our subject was the youngest and the only one now living.

John Israel was reared on the farm until after his mother's death, when he felt that his duty called him to take up arms in defense of his country, therefore, January 1, 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, shouldered his musket and started forth to battle for his country. He was not dispatched until some time after his enlistment, but participated in the battles of Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, Clarendon, Arkansas and several smaller ones, although his term of enlistment did not extend over more than one and one-half years and he saw harder service than some of the soldiers whose term extended over the entire war. Mr. Israel was discharged in August, 1865, at Pine Bluffs, Arkansas. After his discharge he returned home and farmed his father's farm for ten years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Chestnut, Illinois, and continued in that occupation until 1884, when he went to Chicago and engaged with D. W. Dunhell & Co., grain merchants. In this capacity he bought grain for the company for six years and then came to Weston, Oregon, where he engaged to buy wheat for Hamilton & Rourke, with whom he has since continued. Mr. Israel has charge of a number of workhouses on the Union Pacific railroad, Spokane branch.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Israel is one of the directors and shareholders in the Weston Bank. He also organized the militia at Weston and was elected Captain of the company, serving until July, 1892, when he resigned. He is one of the City Councilmen of Weston. Mr. Israel is a member of G. A. R., Post No. 45, of Weston and is Commander of the Modern Woodmen of the World, Camp of Weston.

Mr. Israel was married to Miss Anna Clark,



in 1876, who was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Israel have had four children born to them, namely: Clark, Jessie, Grover and Mable. Politically, Mr. Israel is a member of the People's party, having voted for Weaver every time he ran for President. Mr. Israel owns considerable property in Weston together with his residence. He is a man calculated to command the respect and esteem of all who come in contact with him.



HON. DUNHAM WRIGHT, a very prominent resident of Union county, Oregon, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, March 13, 1842 and lived there until he was twelve years of age, his father with his family then moved to Union county in the western part of the State, a section of country inhabited only by the red men of the great prairies and a few poverty stricken Mormons, who had settled there after leaving Nauvoo. Here our subject received only such education as could be afforded by his father and teachers who were willing to give a few months of the year to the instruction of the young in the log schoolhouse of that new country. Many of those old log school-houses still stand, and many are the gifted men who have gone out from them and have made names in the world since.

Such was the case with the present subject. His early education did not satisfy him; therefore he applied himself and the result was that he became practically well educated. His father was John D. Wright, a native of Vermont, born in 1807, who came to Illinois in 1827, about the same time that the Lincoln and Hanks families moved here. He married Miss Celia Hanks, a native of Kentucky and a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, but Mrs. Wright died when our subject was very small, and Mr. Wright afterward married Miss Evaline Simmons. By his first marriage he had a family of four children and six by his last. He was a civil engineer and followed that business for many years, and was the first teacher of that man who afterward became first in the hearts of his countrymen. After the day's work was done, Mr. Wright would hear young Abraham Lincoln recite his lessons as Lincoln made his home with him at that time.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Lincoln served in the

same company in the Black Hawk war, Lincoln being Captain and Wright Orderly Sergeant. In 1835 Mr. Wright removed to Iowa and was made several times Territorial Legislator. He has always been an active man in politics and has held some office of trust and confidence all his life until he has become too old to manage any public affairs. He is now living at Rose-dale, Missouri, at the age of eighty-five years.

At the age of eighteen Dunham started out in life for himself with nothing but a brave heart, good habits and strong hands for capital. He was filled with the tales of the mountains of silver and gold of the far West, and his idea was to get there as soon as possible. Therefore, in 1860 found him at Pike's Peak, where he worked in the mines and explored the mountains for two years and while there made the acquaintance of Senator Teller, waiting upon him through a long spell of sickness thus cementing a strong friendship.

In 1862 our subject came to Idaho, remaining there until 1863, when he came to Union county, Oregon, where he took up land in the Grande Ronde valley in the cove. He followed packing freight from Umatilla to Idaho for two years and then had enough money to commence the improvement of his farm and to stock it. Now he has a fine fruit farm and a grain farm of 400 acres, near the town of Cove, that he lived on for many years. Our subject is also the owner of the medical spring in Union county, which he is improving into a medical resort and he also owns 400 acres of land near the spring, having in all some 800 acres of land.

Mr. Wright was elected to the Legislature from Union county in connection with Baker county, in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1878, but in 1880 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1892 he received the nomination of the People's party for the Supreme Judge of Oregon but declined the nomination. He was then tendered the nomination as joint Senator of Union and Umatilla counties, which he accepted. He has always been an active man in political work, always working with the Democratic party until 1892, when he became convinced that the People's party was best for the interests of the farmers and joined that. He has always had a friendly feeling for the red men of the forest, as he had many of them for playmates in his young days. Mr. Wright is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and has been made State Lecturer for that order.

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J. C. Hawthorne



J. C. Harrison

The marriage of our subject took place in 1867, to Miss Mishey Duncan, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Frederick Duncan. One little daughter, Grace, born in 1879, came to them. Our subject occupies a very enviable position in the county of Union.



DR. J. C. HAWTHORNE was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1819, and was a son of James and Mary (Donald) Hawthorne, who were of English descent. His father was a farmer, but an intellectual, cultivated man, and a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania. The boyhood of young Hawthorne was passed in his native county, where his rudimentary education was received, and where he prepared for college. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Bascom, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and after a brief course under his direction entered the Medical University at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he subsequently graduated.

He commenced practice in Louisville, with his cousin, Dr. Hawthorne, continuing until 1850, when he went to California. He then located at Auburn, Placer county, and engaged in a large general practice and hospital work, where he became widely known and gained an enviable reputation for his professional skill. In 1854 he was elected State Senator from Placer county, and served two terms with honor and distinction. In 1857 he came to Portland, and with the reputation already attained, he at once entered into a position of prominence among the medical men, and soon acquired a large private practice. In 1858 he took charge of the county hospital under a contract from the County Court, subsequently establishing a private hospital for the insane. So successful was he in the management of this institution, that the State, during Governor Whitaker's term, made a contract with him to assume the care of the insane of the State. This contract was from time to time renewed by the State Legislature, and until his death, February 15, 1881, Dr. Hawthorne had charge as Superintendent and Physician of the unfortunate wards of the State, which at the time of his death numbered some 500 inmates.

The amelioration of the condition of those

whose mental powers became deranged was a subject which strongly appealed to his kindly nature, and he earnestly devoted the best years of his life to the work. During the twenty-one years that he had charge of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane, it became widely known and was regarded as one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States. Though Dr. Hawthorne was highly proficient in every department of his profession, he will always be most highly honored by the record he made as authority upon diseases of the mind. His work in this direction places him among the few who have gained national renown in the treatment of insanity, and the curative rate of his institution was considered equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

Dr. Hawthorne took an active interest in public affairs, and his judgment and business sagacity were rarely at fault in private undertakings or public enterprises. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but after the overthrow of that party he became a Democrat. He was firm in his convictions, but far removed from narrow party bigotry. The respect his honesty of character commanded made him strong friends in the best element of both parties, and he was retained in office for many years when the State was under Republican rule. He declined all suggestions of becoming a candidate for high public stations, as being devoted to his profession, outside of the laurels to be gained therein, he had no ambition. Dr. Hawthorne was a man of impressive presence, and to a certain reserve and dignity of manner were united social qualities and generous impulses, which created the warmest friendships.

He was a Christian as the result of the most deliberate convictions, and for many years was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. He died at the summit of usefulness, universally regretted, and he has left the memory of a broad-minded, courageous man, gifted with great talents, whose career was eminently useful to his fellows, and in every way worthy of emulation.

Dr. Hawthorne was twice married. His first wife, Miss Emma Curry, a niece of Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, died in Portland, in 1862, but a few weeks following her marriage. He was married to his second wife, in 1865, formerly Mrs. E. C. Hite, of Sacramento, one of California's favorite, pioneer daughters. Two daughters, Louise H. and Catharine, have

been born to this union, and they, with their mother, still survive. They are possessors of large real-estate interests in Portland, have a delightful home on the "east side," and are highly esteemed by the community, enjoying the warmest friendship of neighbors and associates.



DR. J. W. ROBINSON is among the prominent members of the medical profession of southern Oregon, and none more worthy of mention than the gentleman with whose name we introduce this sketch. Dr. Robinson is a native of Washington county, Oregon, born November 12, 1850. His parents were Nather and Mary (Darland) Robinson, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The former emigrated to Oregon in 1847, where he engaged in farming for many years, but toward the latter years of his life he has been prominently identified as a real-estate dealer in the business circles of the city of Portland.

Our subject was the fourth child in a family of five children. He was reared in Multnomah county. He attended the Portland Academy and completed his studies in 1870. He began reading medicine at Salem. His preceptors were Drs. Hall and Reynolds, two eminent practitioners of that city. He graduated in the medical department of the Willamette University in 1877, and the following year he removed to Jacksonville, subsequently going to New York, where he graduated in medicine and surgery. On his return to Jacksonville he established himself in the drug business, and now carries a full supply of drugs, toilet articles, including stationery. In addition to the drug business he enjoys a lucrative city practice, and is very popular as an enterprising and progressive citizen. He was elected to the City Council in 1888, and at the present time, 1892, is the Mayor of the city.

He was married at Jacksonville, May 17, 1872, to Miss Tillie Miller, of Iowa. She was the daughter of John Miller, who came to Oregon in 1860. Doctor and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of three children, but one of whom is still living, death having robbed them of their son and daughter; Willie, died October 15, and Leah followed on the twenty-first of the same month, 1890.

In political matters he is a Republican, and is

a member of Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M. Dr. Robinson's father may be termed a pioneer of the pioneers, coming to Oregon even before the early emigrants came to the now famous State and engaged in farming pursuits in the Willamette valley, which contained but a few whites. He died in 1880 and his wife in 1889.



JASPER J. JOHNSON, a member of the Portland bar, and a native son of Oregon, was born near Portland on July 6, 1862. His father, the Hon. Jacob Johnson, came to Oregon in 1846, and is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born December 20, 1828. They are of Swedish ancestry, who settled in New England early in the history of the country. Since then both English and German ancestry has been added to the family. William Johnson, subject's grandfather, was born in Maryland and came to Oregon with his son in 1846. He was a participant in the early Indian wars of the State of Oregon, and was a brave and self-possessed soldier during a conflict.

His son settled on land six miles southeast of Portland, on a beautiful creek which has since been called Johnson creek. He built a saw-mill, then the first in the country, and did all the work. Later he read law in the city of Portland, and was for some time in the practice of law. In 1874, he was elected on the independent Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, which place he filled with credit, and he has been repeatedly nominated by his party for the same place, he being one of their strongest and most popular men. He owned a donation claim, where he built his mill, which he afterward sold. He then purchased 320 acres of his father, which he improved, and on which he has since resided. On January 1, 1859, he married Miss Martha Jane Lee, a relation of General Robert E. Lee, as well as of George Washington. Her father crossed the plains in 1852, bringing his daughter with him.

Our subject was next to the oldest of nine children, and was raised on his father's farm until his nineteenth year, since which time, by his energy and application, he has gained a good education and acquired considerable property. He was educated at the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. He read law with Johnson & Idleman, and was admitted to the bar in June,

1890. Previous to studying law he was principal of some of the best schools of Multnomah, Washington and Yam Hill counties, and taught three years in the school, in which he was educated. He was very popular among all pupils and teachers with whom he was associated, and was noted for his success in all schools to the principalship of which he was chosen. Since taking up law he has been very successful, and is noted among his profession as a lawyer of energy and integrity.

He was married October 18, 1886, to Miss Minnie E. Tyler, of Forest Grove, Oregon, formerly of Michigan. She is the daughter of Captain A. Tyler, a noted officer of the Union army during the civil war. They have two children: Hattie May and Alice Martha.

Mr. Johnson is conservative in his political opinion, and is careful and considerate in making up his mind what course to pursue in all matters under his charge; but when once decided he adheres strictly to his own judgment and carries out his intentions with such steadfastness of purpose that he seldom fails to attain the end he seeks. He is a gentleman of fine ability, and is deserving of great success.

JUDGE J. A. BOWLBY, ex-Judge of Clatsop county, was born in New York city, in 1843. His parents, Wilson and Lydia B. (Jones) Bowlby, were natives of New Jersey, but subsequently settled in New York, where Mr. Bowlby followed the mercantile trade. In 1844 they removed to Cincinnati, and the father engaged in the study of medicine, after the Eclectic system and commenced practice in Franklin county, Indiana, continuing until 1852. He then purchased a prairie outfit, and with the usual experience of emigrant travelers, removed his family to Oregon, successfully accomplishing the toilsome journey after about six months of travel. Passing the winter in Portland, in the spring of 1853 he located his donation claim south of Hillsboro, and there followed farming and his profession until 1860, when he removed to Forest Grove and continued in the practice, in which he is still engaged, although aged seventy-four years. He has been quite prominent in the political field, and has represented his party several times in the State Legislature and served one term as President of the Senate.

Our subject was educated at Pacific University, at Forest Grove, and began the study of law in the office of Judge W. W. Upton, of Portland. In 1868 Mr. Bowlby came to Astoria and accepted the position of Deputy Collector of Customs and filled that position for six years, at the same time continuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and commenced practice in Astoria. During the same year he was elected Judge of Clatsop county and held the office continuously for eight years, and also followed an active practice in the higher courts, in which he is still engaged. He has served as Councilman of the city of Astoria and for ten years was president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Judge Bowlby was married, in Marion county, Oregon, in 1875, to Miss Georgie Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, of Gervais, a pioneer of 1849. Judge and Mrs. Bowlby have two children, namely: Violet E. and Hugh H. Judge Bowlby is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter; I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the building committee of the Odd Fellow Building Association and of the Astoria Building and Loan Association. He was instrumental in erecting the first brick business house in Astoria. He was one of the organizers of the Astoria Savings Bank, incorporated February, 1891, and was elected vice-president, which office he still holds. He is president of the Astoria Real Estate Exchange, established in 1890. Since 1870 he has actively promoted any suggested railroad enterprise, and by words of counsel and also by financial assistance has furthered the development of his adopted city.

CALEB GRAY, who is well known in both commercial and agricultural circles in Linn county, was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1819. His father, William Gray, was born upon the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were making a voyage from Ireland to America. They settled in South Carolina, where William passed his boyhood upon a farm. About the year 1815 he emigrated to Indiana, and in 1816 he was married to Isabelle Ritchie, a native of Pennsylvania. Settling upon a farm, they resided in Indiana until 1830, when they removed to Peoria county, Illinois; here

Mr. Gray passed the closing years of his life. Caleb, his son, remained under the parental roof until he had attained man's estate; he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was well trained in all the details of farming and stock-raising. He was married in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1840, to Miss Jane T. Smith, and in 1852, with his wife and two children, he started to the Pacific coast; his outfit was composed of one wagon and four horses, and the trip was accomplished in four months. To the usual hardships of travel were added the sadness of sickness and death; one child died and was buried upon the plains, and one child was born to them upon the summit of the Blue mountains. They crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, and arrived at Foster's on the 27th day of August.

Continuing the journey to Linn county, Mr. Gray located a donation claim of 320 acres, two miles west of the present town of Halsey; he erected a log cabin, and engaged in the cultivation of the land. His wife died in 1875, leaving two children: Martha A., who is the wife of J. C. Crozier; and Albert H. In 1877 he was married a second time, to Mrs. Frances Ellen (Merrick) Detweiler, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They resided upon the ranch until 1888, when Mr. Gray rented his land and removed to Halsey.

He took charge of a drug business which he had established in 1886. His experience in this trade dates back to his boyhood, when he was engaged in the business for a short period. In addition to the claim first located, he owns 160 acres adjoining and a number of town lots in Halsey. Of his last marriage have been born two children: Emma D. and Mary E.

Mr. Gray is the proprietor of the Halsey Weekly News, which is edited by his adopted son, Clarence G. In politics he is a Republican, and with the exception of two conventions has attended every one held in the county since 1860; he has also been present at several State conventions. Twice he was the nominee of his party for Representative to the State Legislature. He has served as Justice of the Peace for seventeen years; he is among the most active and enterprising citizens of Halsey, and is ever ready, with labor, influence and contribution, to promote the interests of his adopted town.

GEN. WILLIAM KAPUS was born in the city of Brunswick, Germany, May 7, 1835, completing his education in the gymnasium and high school of his native city, at the age of fifteen years. He emigrated to the United States after finishing his school course, and, after passing a short time in New York, he proceeded to Janesville, Wisconsin, remaining there until March, 1853, when he came to Portland, Oregon. His first employment was in the office of Hon. O. C. Pratt, formerly Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory. Mr. Kapus engaged in the ordinary office work and in reading law. Not being particularly fond of the profession of law, he left his employer and went to San Francisco, California, where he remained about one year. In the latter part of 1856 he returned to Portland and engaged in commercial pursuits.

In 1859 he was elected Assessor of the city of Portland, and upon the expiration of his term of service he was appointed Clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon and Washington Territory, which position he held until 1860, when he was sent as acting Indian Agent to the Yakima Indian agency. He was relieved therefrom in July, 1861, by a regularly appointed agent. Interests connected with the Indian service took him to the agencies bordering on Puget sound, where he remained until November following. In December, 1861, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Washington Territory, and at the adjournment of the Legislature, January, 1862, he was appointed private secretary to the acting Governor of Washington Territory.

During the summer of 1862 he was engaged in raising a company of the First Washington Territory Infantry, called for by the Federal Government, but before the company was completed he was mustered into service as First Lieutenant of Company A of that regiment. Shortly after joining he was promoted to Regimental Adjutant, and in this capacity he served until the spring of 1864, when, by order of the Secretary of War he was stationed at Portland, Oregon, as United States mustering and disbursing officer for Oregon and Washington Territory. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service July 24, 1865, and was shortly appointed in the regular service as Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry, and was on duty in the Territories of Montana and Utah. In May

1868, he was appointed Regimental Adjutant, in which capacity he served until May 1, 1869, when he resigned his commission in the army to accept the appointment of Collector of Customs for the district of Alaska, he having been appointed to that office by the President. At the expiration of his term of service as Collector he returned to Portland and became one of the organizers of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State, which has grown to its present grand proportions, owning large real-estate interests and giving employment to a hundred skilled workmen.

In 1874 General Kapus was elected the first secretary, which position he still holds, having been continuously re-elected for eighteen consecutive years. In May, 1883, he was appointed by the Governor of Oregon Brigadier-General of the Oregon State Militia, in which position he aided materially in reorganizing the State Militia and in placing it upon an efficient footing. In November, 1888, he was elected by the Republicans of Oregon as Presidential Elector, and at the meeting of the Electors, in January, 1889, he was elected chairman of the college. As a fitting recognition of his years of public service, General Kapus has just received the appointment as United States Consul to Sydney, New South Wales, and expects to enter on his new field of duty ere long.

The General was married in Portland, May, 1869, to Lizzie C. Middendorf, native of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and the issue of this marriage was five children, of whom three survive: William M., Minnie C. and Harry O.

General Kapus has been Commander of the Commandery of the State of Oregon Militia, Loyal Legion, and Past Commander of Garfield Post, G. A. R. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the State, and has been a very efficient and active member of the old Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of the city, of which latter organization he has held the office of vice-president. He is a Mason of high standing, and at present is vice-president of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

It is little wonder that the State of Oregon has grown in such a wonderful a manner, as it contains men like the above who, by their wonderful talents, have built up the little, struggling Territory into a grand and wealthy commonwealth.

JAMES W. WELCH, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, was born in Bloomington, now Muscatine, Iowa, July 7, 1842. His father, James Welch, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on February 16, 1816. He emigrated in early life to Boone county, Missouri, where his parents died when he was about six years of age, leaving him and two younger brothers to be bound out (as was the custom there) to a planter till he was about sixteen years of age, when the ill treatment became unbearable, and asserting his independence, he ran away. He then served his time at the trade of brick and stone mason. Then he moved to Bloomington (now Muscatine), Iowa, where he married Miss Nancy Dickerson, and lived till 1843, when he started for Oregon with an ox team, but was stopped at St. Joseph, Missouri, on account of Indian difficulties ahead. He remained there until April 4, 1844, when he resumed his journey to Oregon, and arrived at Oregon City in October of the same year. He at once entered into active and laborious business, lumbering and contract work generally.

In the autumn of 1845 he took a look over the then extensive Territory of Oregon. In his travels he met John M. Shively, of whom he purchased the undivided one-half of the Shively donation land claim, upon which is established the middle portion of Astoria, and moved to this place with his family in the spring of 1846, his being the first white family that ever settled in Astoria. On commencing the erection of the first frame house ever built in Astoria, on the block of land where his wife now resides, the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company forbade him making improvements, as they had Shively before, claiming the ground as British soil; but Mr. Welch, relying upon his own judgment, the rights of our own Government, and of American citizens to possess, use, improve and beautify the country, he went on with his improvements, building a house and occupying the same without further molestation. In 1853 he built another house on the northeast corner of the same block, in which he resided until his death, which occurred September 29, 1876, being in his sixty-first year. In 1847 he engaged in salmon fishing upon the river, and was an active participant in the mining excitements of California in 1849-'50. He was among the early sheriffs of Clatsop county, and a staunch supporter of the laws of the Territory.

James W. Welch was educated in the schools of Oregon, with a business course at Heald's Business College at San Francisco. In 1862 he went to the Florence mines in Idaho, and later to Boise basin, where he remained until 1864; then he returned to Astoria and engaged in packing salmon, catching the fish in seine and gill nets, and packing in barrels, with an average output of 400 to 600 barrels per annum, which he continued for six years. In 1871 he went to Umatilla and engaged in the stock business, but returned to Astoria in 1872 and established the pioneer truck and dray business with horses, the work being formerly done with oxen. He also engaged in catching salmon for the canneries, which he followed until 1875, and then accepted the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, stationed at Walla Walla, the district covering all of eastern Washington. Upon the death of his father in 1877, our subject resigned his position and returned to Astoria, as one of the administrators of the estate, and with his mother and W. W. Parker built the Welch Hill Water Works, to supply the city of Astoria. In 1882 the Columbia Water Works were started, and the Welch Hill Water Works merged therein, of which Mr. Welch continued as superintendent until 1892, when the works were sold to the Astoria Water Commission.

He was married in Salem, in 1868, to Miss Bertha A. Herron, a native of Marion county, and a daughter of W. J. Herron, a pioneer of 1845. Mrs. Welch deceased in February, 1883, leaving three children: George F., Bertha R. and James E. Mr. Welch has been a prominent builder of Astoria, and owns quite a good deal of business property, and is now engaged in his many private interests. He was one of the early marshals of Astoria, and for nine years has served as school director. He was elected to the City Council in 1887, and was re-elected in 1890, and is now president of the board. In 1890 he was one of the Republican Representatives from Clatsop county to the State Legislature. Socially he fraternizes with the I. O. O. F., and as Past Master of the A. O. U. W. helped to organize the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Welch enjoys the respect of his town's people, and is recognized as one of the most enterprising citizens of this city of Oregon.

JOHAN P. DICKINSON, resident of Astoria, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1823. His parents, Samuel C. and Evelina (Pendleton) Dickinson, were natives of the same State. The former was educated to the medical profession and passed his life in Caroline county, engaged in his profession and agricultural interests.

John P. secured his academic education in Caroline county, continuing the scientific and legal studies in the William and Mary College, where he subsequently graduated. He located in Bowling Green and commenced the practice of law. In 1848 he removed to King William Court House and continued in practice up to 1850, when Secretary Stewart appointed him Clerk of the Pension office at Washington, D. C. Removing to that city, he performed the duties of that office for four years, when he engaged in prosecuting claims before the several departments. In 1858 he bought a farm near Washington and followed farming until 1861, when he moved to Goochland county, Virginia, and continued in the same pursuit until 1864, when he entered the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. Returning to his farm he followed the line of agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he came to Portland, Oregon. Here he engaged in the life insurance business and continued in the same until 1880, when he came to Astoria and engaged as book-keeper for the Astoria Packing Company, performing the duties up to 1886. He was then appointed Deputy County Clerk, by C. J. Trenchard, and has continued in that office until the present time.

He was one of the organizers of the Astoria Building and Loan Association, in 1887, and filled the office of president for five years. He built his residence on the corner of Ninth and Wall streets, in 1887, and owns other valuable property about the city.

He was married, near Bowling Green, in 1846, to Sally T. Woolfolk. They have three children: Helen W.; Louise P., wife of Dr. Alfred Kinney; and Fanny L., now Mrs. Brenham Van Dusen. They are highly respected throughout the entire city.

BENJAMIN BROWN, one of the prominent agriculturists of Marion county, resides near the town of Woodburn. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1824,

and is a son of Matthias and Barbara (Lepart) Brown, who were also natives of the Keystone State. In 1840 the family removed to Rush county, Indiana, and there the parents of our subject passed the remainder of their lives. Benjamin Brown was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he started out in life and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he learned the carpenters' trade. He also gave his attention to agriculture in connection with his trade. He afterward returned to Rush county, Indiana, and was married there in 1845, to Miss Mary Hawkins. He then settled in Fountain county, but soon removed to Clark county, Missouri, where he farmed and worked at his trade until 1860. In that year he crossed the plains to Oregon, and after an uneventful journey, consuming five months, he arrived in Marion county. Locating near the present site of Woodburn, he purchased 440 acres of land, and 460 acres in other parts of the county. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, and met with most gratifying results.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have reared a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. Death has never entered the circle, and all the children are married and settled in life. The descendants number sixty grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

With the founding of Woodburn, Mr. Brown began selling lands in small tracts, and has also made several additions to the town for residences. He has by gift and financial assistance aided each of his sons in securing fine farms, and all are prosperous and useful citizens. In this way he has reduced his landed estate to 325 acres, which tract is in the home farm adjoining Woodburn. Here he erected a spacious residence in 1880, and having retired from the laborious duties of farm life, is enjoying the fruits of his industry. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, but has given his closest attention to his private interests. He has aided very materially in the development and growth of Woodburn, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this community.

I. DUNBAR, Recorder of Clatsop county, was born upon the Atlantic ocean in 1860. His parents, Captain William M. and Ellen A. (Berry) Dunbar, were natives of Cape

Cod, Massachusetts, and descended from Puritan stock. William M. and his father were seafaring men, as were the ancestors of Mrs. Dunbar. The Captain was interested in vessel trading between the West Indies and the United States, and he was among the first to carry ice to Bombay, which in those early days became quite an industry. He followed the sea through life and died in port at Antwerp, where his body still lies.

Our subject passed his life upon the sea until he was eight years of age. His mother then settled in Brooklyn, New York, and he was permitted to attend the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when his business life began as an office boy in the hardware store of George W. Bruce, a prominent importer of New York city. Young Dunbar remained in his employ for eight years and received a thorough business education.

In 1882 he came to Astoria, Oregon, to join his mother, who had preceded him for a change of climate. He found employment as clerk and bookkeeper in the grocery store of A. V. Allen, and remained with him until 1890, when Mr. Dunbar resigned to take up the duties of County Recorder, he having been elected to this office by the Republican party. He was the first candidate elected to that office, it having been connected with the office of County Clerk, heretofore. Mr. Dunbar performed the duties with such credit to himself, that in the election of 1892 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, and running far ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Dunbar was married in Seattle, in 1889, to Lilian C. Crosby, native of Astoria, and daughter of Alfred Crosby, pioneer of the early fifties and connected with the pilots of the Columbia river bar.

Mr. Dunbar is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He built his residence at No. 312 Eighth street, in 1890, and is deeply interested in the growth and development of his adopted city.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, one of the enterprising business men of Astoria, was born in the city of Malmö, Sweden, in 1843. His father Bartlett Young was a colonel in the Swedish army, and while engaged in the war of Schleswig-Holstein, in the year 1848, between the Danes and Germans, he was killed in active service at the age of thirty-six years.

Benjamin Young received a fair education in the public schools of Malmo, and when fifteen years old was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. In 1862 he emigrated to Quebec, Canada, where he was engaged in various occupations, spending his leisure time in night schools in further improving his education in the commercial line. In 1865 he went to New York where he took passage for Melbourne, Australia, thence to the Balarat gold mines, working there for one year at days wages, as the sections were all located. In 1868 he went to Singapore but the climate not being agreeable he shaped his course for San Francisco, California, where he landed September 7, 1868. The four years ensuing he was engaged upon the bays and rivers in a general freight business, realizing handsomely and always laying by something for a rainy day. In 1872 with four others he chartered a schooner for five months, loaded her with supplies and proceeded with her to northern Alaska to engage in trade with the natives. The cruise turned out very favorably, about \$10,000, being realized. Mr. Young was married in 1873 to Miss Christiana Swanson, a native of Sweden, and an early schoolmate. Their union has been blessed with three girls and four boys, who are now receiving their education in the best colleges and universities in the State of Oregon.

Learning of the Salmon fishing in the Columbia river he removed with his family to Astoria in 1874, and engaged immediately in that industry, observing carefully the principles of the secret in canning and packing salmon, as it was then a new industry and known to but few. In 1875 he was the chief promoter in organizing the Fishermen's Packing Company, which was composed of a number of workmen who caught their own salmon. Notwithstanding the fact that they met with opposition from other packers it proved a grand success and their brand is world renowned.

In 1878 Mr. Young also aided in establishing the Scandinavian Packing Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, all paid up. That company also proved very successful. These canneries are located in the city of Astoria.

As the Salmon market was well stocked in the United States, Australia and Great Britain, Mr. Young's aim was now to introduce it into Canada, but this could not be done without paying an enormous duty of thirty-five per cent. So Mr. Young proceeded to the Fraser river, British Columbia, where he located and

built a cannery, called the British-American Packing Company. His first pack in 1881 was 20,000 cases, for which he found a ready market in Montreal, Toronto, and other large Canadian cities. As the demand for canned salmon in Canada was greater than the one cannery could supply Mr. Young went farther north and built another cannery on the Skeena river as a branch cannery of the one on the Fraser. About this time the salmon industry had worked its way as far north as Alaska. It having been known that it was a great country for salmon Mr. Young therefore with some others organized what is known as the Alaska Packing Company, which was located on the Nusigak river, Bering sea, Bristol bay, North Alaska, about 400 miles south of the Yukon river. It was rather a difficult task to undertake, as there was no lumber in that region, it being all prairie land. So the company went to San Francisco where they chartered a vessel of about 1,200 tons, which they loaded with everything necessary to construct a cannery, taking with them all the labor and supplies, which was for 30,000 cases, forty eight one-pound cans in each case. The whole outfit not including the ship costing \$120,000. The expedition usually leaves the fifteenth of March and comes back the latter part of September every year. The salmon is nearly equal to the Chinook and finds a ready market in the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Mr. Young is interested in several other enterprises, such as railroads and steamboats. He was the chief promoter in organizing the Astoria Savings Bank, which will in a few years be one of the strongest banks in the city.

Mr. Young sold out his interests in the salmon canneries in British Columbia two years ago to an English syndicate. The money received for the same has been placed in safe investments. He built himself an elegant residence, from which a splendid view of the city harbor and bay may be obtained, and overlooking the little cabin which sheltered him during his less prosperous days. He is one of the developers of the city. He has a nod and a smile and a good word for everybody, whilst his hearty laugh will herald his approach long before he appears in *propria persona*. Notwithstanding his genial manner he is "business" from head to foot, and having followed a fixed purpose and principle is the recipient of a well-merited reward.

RAYMOND BROTHERS, HENRY CHAPMAN AND CALVIN ARIEL, are well-known citizens and prominent business men of Gaston, Oregon, having descended from the old Puritans of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They have a continuous record that dates back to 1630, when their forefather, Richard Raymond, was found living at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1662 he removed with his family to Norwalk, Connecticut, where many of the descendants still reside. About 1770 they began to emigrate westward until nearly every State in the Union and Canada are represented, by over 500 families on record, who look back to the old pioneer ancestor Richard Raymond, with pride.

While most of the Raymonds have occupied the mediocre of life, some have occupied prominent places in society. Henry J. Raymond was first assistant editor of the New York Tribune under Horace Greeley, and later the founder of the New York Times. While filling this position he was elected to Congress, and was Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Also Miner Raymond, who was for several years president of the Evanston (Illinois) College, and a prominent writer on theology.

Ebenezer Raymond, the father of our subjects, was born in Kent, Litchfield, county, Connecticut, March 4, 1789, and when three years old left with his parents his native home and settled in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, until 1818, when he graduated with honor at Union College and Theological Seminary of New York. On the 4th day of March, 1818, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of William Chapman, of Tolland county, Connecticut, born September 23, 1796, and at the time of her marriage living with her brother, Rev. Henry Chapman, Congregational preacher at Hartwick, New York. The union was blessed with eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Henry was the fourth and Calvin the eighth child. In 1859, they moved from Elgin, Illinois, to Forest Grove, and January 31, 1863, he fell asleep, and in about six months his wife followed, leaving many friends to mourn their loss.

Henry C. Raymond was born at Victor, Ontario county, New York, August 24, 1825. On the 6th day of April, 1852, he left the parental roof near Elgin, Illinois, and coursed his way in company with S. Blank and family across the plains westward, he arriving at Forest

Grove, Oregon, October 10th, 3 o'clock p. m., being six months and four days on the way.

The first three years was spent in dairy and farming upon the A. T. Smith farm, living with his uncle and aunt Smith; in the fall of 1856 he engaged in the nursery and orcharding business for two years.

He then visited his former home in Elgin, Illinois, for one year, when he made arrangements for the family to follow him to Oregon and returned, living with his uncle Smith two years; then teaching school, speculating in real estate, buying and selling on his own account.

In 1877 he engaged in general merchandising at Gaston, and in 1878 entered into partnership with his brother Calvin, which still continues. They own their dwelling, store building, warehouse, and two farms of 435 acres, and are doing a large and prosperous business.

Henry C. Raymond holds a membership with the Patrons of Husbandry, having passed the Master's chair, and now is Deputy Master of Washington county; also an Odd Fellow, having connected himself on the 12th day of September, 1872, passing the Noble Grand's chair, in 1875, was appointed District Deputy, and is now Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Oregon; also a member of the Congregational Church since he was fifteen years old, and is now Deacon of the church to which he belongs. He is an active worker in Sunday-schools, and is now President of the Washington County Union Sunday-school Association.

Calvin A. Raymond, the junior member of the firm of Raymond Brothers, was born in Erie county, New York, February 22, 1838; was reared to manhood in New York and Illinois; and was sent regularly to the common schools, but is largely a self-made man. He came to Oregon in 1861, and was married at Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1863, to Miss Susan L. Tanner, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Elisha Tanner, an Oregon pioneer. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, one son, Fred E., now a resident of Forest Grove. This wife died in 1868, and Mr. Raymond was again married, in 1885, to Miss Ida J. McMonies, who has given her husband two children,—Willis Glenn and Clyde Chapman. In the early part of his career Mr. Raymond was engaged in cabinet-making, but upon the death of his first wife he traveled for some time; but in 1877 he came to Gaston, and became a partner in business with his brother, Henry C. Raymond, and has

been with him ever since. Calvin A. and his wife are Congregationalists, and are deeply interested in its prosperity. He, like his brother, is a Republican, and very expressed in his opinions, but being a man of broad gauge, he does not think the less of a man because he chances to differ with him. The brothers are excellent business men, accommodating, just and upright in their dealings, and enjoy the entire confidence of the business community.



LEWIS MARION PARRISH, a pioneer of Oregon and a reliable business man of Portland, was born in Sylvia county, Virginia, June 21, 1830. His father, Abram Childers Parrish, was a native of Virginia, of English extraction, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Annie Parsons, of Virginia. Her people were equally early settlers and participated in the war for independence. Mr. Parrish, the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of seven children, of whom only three are now living. In 1832 the family removed to Montgomery county, Missouri, and he was raised there on a farm. In 1852, in April, he started on the perilous journey across the plains. On the journey several of the company died, and they met with the usual incidents with which the emigrants were beset on their journey. When they arrived at Snake river they constructed a ferry-boat by fastening their wagon boxes together, and then ran a ferry three weeks. With this ferry they floated down Snake river from below Salmon Falls to Fort Hall, they there abandoned the boat, bought two horses, packed them and came on foot. They took passage for Portland at the Cascades on a little boat called the J. S. P. Flint. They arrived at Portland at one o'clock in the morning, October 19, 1852. Mr. Parrish had just twenty-five cents left, with which he purchased a loaf of bread and a piece of butter, on which he and his cousin made their breakfast. They then started out in search of a job, and as they walked along the bank of the beautiful Willamette river, a man met them and asked them if they wanted work, and they replied in the affirmative. He gave them a second breakfast, of which they partook freely, notwithstanding they had eaten the loaf a short time before. They worked for him three days rolling saw-

logs into the river, for which they were paid \$3.50 per day, and they started off feeling rich. Mr. Parrish was next employed by Thomas Stephens on his farm, at \$50 per month. He continued at this for about two years. He then took up a donation claim of 180 acres of land, four and one-half miles from Portland. He built a cabin on it and made it his home for several years. In 1855 he enlisted in Company E, Yam Hill County Volunteers, and was engaged in fighting the Yakima Indians from October until the following May. Upon his return to Portland in 1856, he worked at a door and sash manufactory, and at the same time he was hired by some of the business men of Portland as watchman, and was a Deputy Marshal under Samuel Halcum, First Marshal of Portland, so that he had authority to make arrests. For a time he worked in the day time and watched at night. In 1857 he worked some at the carpenter trade and helped finish off a brick building, the third brick structure erected in Portland. After this he was in the fuel and transfer business; then he went to the Orapino mines and was engaged in placer mining, but he returned in October no richer than he had gone. He had charge for a time of the distribution of the Daily Oregonian, and at that time the city list of subscribers was 172. In March, 1863, Mr. Parrish opened the first real-estate office in the city, and during the time alluded to he has handled a great deal of real estate in the city, and has valuable city property for sale. He has a large and lucrative business. He has built a residence on the corner of Thirteenth and Mill streets, where he resides with his family.

He was married in February, 1859, to Sarah Jane Watkins, of New York, who came to Oregon in 1852, and she was the daughter of Mr. Charles Watkins. They resided at the Cascades in the winter of 1855 and 1856, and were in the massacre by the Indians. There her father and brother were both killed, while she and her mother sought refuge in a store and escaped with their lives. The building in which they sought refuge being set on fire three times by the Indians, they were nearly among the victims. Mr. Watkins' arm was broken by a shot, but he succeeded in hiding from the Indians, but exposure in the open air with his broken arm caused his death. The mother and children, with others, were besieged three days and nights before they were rescued. Mrs.

Parrish's half brother was on board the little steamer *Mary Bell*. The Indians shot the captain of the boat and her brother shot the first Indian, and the boat was shoved out into the river, and by using kindling and grease they got up fire and steam enough to keep the boat from going over the rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish have had five children, all born in Portland and all living, namely: Annie Jessie, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Franklin J. Fuller. The other children are: Loren C., George L.; Mary Alicia, who is a teacher in the Portland school; and Lily May.

Mr. Parrish was for twenty-six years a member of the First Congregational Church, and was a Deacon. He was an active worker in the Sunday-school and mission work. He is now a member and Elder of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, a strong temperance man, and was for six years Clerk of School District No. 1. He is a member of A. O. U. W. He is a worthy and reliable citizen of Portland, and has the confidence and good will of a wide circle of friends.



HIRAM TERWILLIGER, who came to Oregon in 1845, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 6, 1840, the son of James Terwilliger, one of the worthy and earliest pioneers of the city of Portland. (See his history in this work.) Mr. James Terwilliger married Miss Sophronia Hurd and had five children, one of whom died in the East.

The subject of this sketch, is next to the youngest of the above family, was five years of age when the emigration to Oregon across the plains took place. One of the children died on the way, and later in the journey also the mother, and the father with his little children was left in a strange land. Only two of the family are now living: Hiram and a sister who married Charles Cartwright, and is now living in the eastern part of the State. Mr. James Terwilliger built the first house in Portland, and also the first blacksmith shop.

In the summer of 1848, Hiram was sent to the first school kept in Portland, in a log house near the corner of First and Pine streets, taught by Miss Julia Carter. When he grew up Hiram learned the trade of tanner and currier, in the tannery owned and conducted by his father and uncle. After working there nine

years, he followed mining for a time in Idaho and Oregon, both placer and quartz, making from \$15 to \$25 a day, and sometimes as high as \$50. Returning to Portland, he took contracts and furnished saw logs, and for a time made money in the business. Next he went on a hunting and trapping expedition on the Columbia river, spending a winter catching beaver, otter and mink. Then he spent some time prospecting for stone coal; then for five years he was a sailor on the schooner *Champion*, making trips between Tillamook bay and Portland. In 1870 he engaged in the grocery business in Portland. After awhile he moved to Tillamook, and was engaged in the dairy business for six years. Then he returned to his father's place, where he has since been engaged as assistant in the management of their valuable real estate. He has built several houses, and since 1886 he has been employed in developing quartz mines at Elk City, where he has a valuable mine of his own and stock in several others.

In his political views Mr. Terwilliger is a Republican, but gives little attention to politics. However, he takes considerable interest in the educational interests of his community; has served as Clerk of the School Board. He is a worthy and reliable citizen. Having now lived in Oregon forty-seven years, he has seen this State grow from a howling wilderness to a commonwealth of civilized luxury.

In 1869 he married Miss Mary E. Edwards, a native of Iowa and the daughter of Joseph Edwards, and they have had four children, namely: James T., Joseph R., Charlotte J. and Wirtney. Joseph was born in Tillamook, and the others in Portland. All of them are at home with their parents.



ALBERT E. MACKAY, M. D., a practicing physician of Portland, Oregon, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, June 15, 1863. His parents, James and Margaret (Duncan) MacKay, were natives of Scotland, and were reared and married in that country, from there emigrating to Hamilton, where Mr. MacKay was engaged in mercantile business, and also had shipping interests on the lakes. In 1873 the family removed to Toronto, where Mr. MacKay continued his business enterprises. He and his wife had eleven children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest.

Dr. MacKay received his preliminary education at the Model School and Collegiate Institute of Toronto, where he prepared himself for the Toronto University, and there remained two years in academic studies and was then transferred to the medical course, where, after four years, he graduated, receiving the degree of B. M. in 1887. He then attended lectures at Trinity University, where he received the degree of M. D. and C. M. Wishing to extend his experience and knowledge in foreign institutions, he visited London and passed one year in post-graduate studies and visiting hospitals. Returning to New York city, he spent some months in perfecting his knowledge in his chosen profession. In 1889 he came to Portland and established himself in a general practice, which he has continued with marked success. Soon after his arrival in Portland he was elected to the chair of Microscopy and Histology of the medical department of the University of Oregon, to which he devotes much time and research. He is a member of the State and Portland Medical Societies, of the American Microscopic Society, and is president of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club.

CAPTAIN J. A. BROWN is connected with the shipping interests of Portland and has a vital influence in the development of that great commercial center. He was born in Lubec, Maine, November 23, 1844. His grandparents, Thomas Brown, born in Dublin, and a graduate of the University, and Elizabeth (Matherson) Brown, of Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1810, and to Eastport, Maine, in 1813, being among the early settlers of that locality. The parents of our subject, D. L. and Jane (Southergreen) Brown, settled in Lubec, where Mr. Brown conducted a large cooperage and fishing business, and manufactured fish oil and smoked herring.

At the age of fifteen years J. A. Brown began a seafaring life, sailing from Portland, Maine, upon the brigantine Almond Rowell for Montevideo and the West Indies, sailing upon this course for three years, with frequent voyages to European ports. He followed the sea until 1866, going through the regular order of promotion from sailor to first officer, January 1, 1866, as mate of the brig Mary A. Reed, with Captain George Johnson. He sailed from

New York with a cargo of keel pieces for the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and after a tedious voyage of 227 days, they made port. He was then employed by Simpson Brothers, of San Francisco, as master of the tug Fearless, in towing on Coos bay bar for about three years, then as pilot on Coos bay and Umpqua bar, on the steamships Pacific and Pelican. Subsequently as master of sailing vessels between Umpqua bay and San Francisco, Portland and the Sandwich islands. In 1874 he settled permanently in Portland and began the business of stevedore, with offices at Portland and Astoria, in which he has built up an extensive business.

Captain Brown was married in Portland, in 1875, to Miss Fannie E. Terry, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, daughter of William Terry, a California pioneer of 1849. They have had five children: David A., George W., Jessie A., Fannie B. and Melville W. The family reside on E street, where Captain Brown built his residence, in 1883. He is a member of the Willamette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of the Mohawk Tribe, No. 28, of Red Men of Pacheco, California, also a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for Oregon.

RUSSELL TRYON CHAMBERLIN, a veteran of the Union Army and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of Portland, Oregon was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May 19, 1842. His father, Samuel Chamberlin, was also born in Vermont. They are of good old English ancestry, who came to New England early in the history of the colonies. Mr. Samuel Chamberlin married Flora Tryon, a native of his own State and they had three children, all of whom are living.

Russell was the oldest and was in school in Montpelier when the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. It was then thought that a few months would serve to put down the Rebellion, but it was soon found that it was to be a long and bloody conflict and President Lincoln issued his call for 100,000 men and Mr. Chamberlin enlisted in Company G, Fourth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. The first camp was at Chain Bridge and the first fight at Lee's Mill, the next at the battle of Yorktown and they were in all the series of hard battles in front of

Richmond and in the seven days' fight. They were at Gaine's Hill, Poach Orchard, White Oak Swamp and in the battle of Malvern Hill. His regiment was ordered North and their first engagement there was at the battle of Bull Run, from there to South Mountain and Antietam. He also participated in the battle of Fredericksburg under Burnside. He was in the second battle under Hooker when Fredericksburg was captured. He fought at Gettysburg under General Meade and from there the regiment was sent to New York city to suppress the riot. They were then returned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in the capture of Rappanock Station. The next hard fighting was in the campaign of the Wilderness under General Grant; then Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and in the fight in front of Petersburg, where he was for a time in command of his company, and was captured June 23. Was in Libby prison for a short time, then in Belle Isle, and was confined five months in Andersonville. He was exchanged just before Sherman arrived with his troops. When he was exchanged he was allowed a thirty days' furlough to recover from the effects of his imprisonment. He returned to his regiment in 1865. He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant of the regiment and later to Lieutenant. In February he participated in the battles of Forts Steadman and Tracy and at Soiloss Run, the last heavy engagement of the army, and he was at Appomattox at surrender of General Lee. They were then sent to Danville to assist in the capture of the army of General Johnston. At the battle at which Mr. Chamberlin was captured he was reported killed and news to that effect was sent to his friends at home. The way in which the report arose was that a comrade of his had an empty envelope of Mr. Chamberlin's in his pocket. The man had taken it when Mr. Chamberlin had received it, to carry some salt in. He was shot and found on the field and this envelope addressed to Mr. Chamberlin was found, in his pocket. Mr. Chamberlin's friends did not hear of his safety until he was exchanged. He returned home six months later. After his return to the army he several times crossed the ground and saw the grave of his friend who rested under his name inscribed above him. Very few men have seen their own name above a grave.

He was mustered out as First Lieutenant and retired to his home, where he was engaged in farming until 1877, when he came to San

Francisco and from there went to Virginia City, Nevada. He staid there until 1880 and then came to Portland, Oregon, where he was foreman of Engine Company No. 2, and was a most efficient member of the city fire Department. He received a custom-house appointment and served two years and is now Deputy Collector of Revenue. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was Post Commander of the George Wright Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and was Aid-de-Camp on the commander's staff in 1891 and was also Chief of Staff of the department commander.

He married in 1866 Mary E. Town, of Plainfield, Vermont. They have two sons, J. Edgar and Earl. The former surveying, the latter, attending school. such is a very brief history of a very deserving man, who rendered brave and heroic service in the Union army. The country can never repay the debt she owes to the brave men who left home and friends to fight for her preservation.

FREDERICK W. GEER, of Clackamas county, is a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1846. He was born in the State of Connecticut May 24, 1817, and was the son of Joseph C. Geer, also a native of the State of Connecticut and an Oregon pioneer of 1847. Mr. Geer was the second son in a family of five sons and five daughters, nine of whom are still living. When he was two years old he removed with the family to Ohio, where he remained until 1840 and then removed to Illinois. In 1841 he was married to Miss Mary A. Prentice, a native of Rochester, New York, a cousin of the noted General Banks. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geer in Illinois: Adelia H. and Theodore D. Adelia became the wife of Charles M. Cartwright and died in her fortieth year, leaving two daughters and a son. Theodore D. is a farmer in Washington.

With his wife and two children our subject made the trip with oxen across the plains to Oregon in 1846. The journey was a successful one, and they enjoyed it and were just six months less one day making it. The family settled upon a donation claim, in Clackamas county, of 640 acres, on the opposite side of the Willamette river from where Butteville now stands, and on this property he has ever since

resided. In late years our subject has subdivided his farm into ten small ones for the cultivation of hops. He was one of the first in the section to engage in the raising of hops, and found that his land was well adapted to the hop culture. In one year he raised from six acres \$5,600, the price then being seventy cents per pound, but now he has retained fifty-three acres of land which he intends to put into hops.

For sixteen years Mr. Geer was engaged in the mercantile business in Butteville, and he also at an early day kept a hotel. His wife cooked for the man who ran the first steamboat on the Willamette river. Mr. and Mrs. Geer have had a family of ten children, of whom six are living. The children born in Oregon are: Fredrick Coridon, born July 24, 1848; he taught school twelve years and has been in the depot for the last eight years in Portland as head baggagemaster; Annett, now Mrs. J. Handley, and resides in Idaho; Violet Amelia, now Mrs. A. McCulley, and resides in Salem; Ella died in her twenty-second year; Archibald is a steamboat captain and resides in Portland; Prentiss died in his seventh year; Eva and Effa were twins, but Eva died in her seventh year, her clothing having accidentally caught on fire and she was so badly burned that her little life passed out; Effa married Joseph Hoeze and resides with her father.

Socially Mr. Geer is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has held the most of the offices in his lodge. In his youth he was a Democrat, but when the civil war came on he was a strong Union man and joined the Republican party, and has since faithfully adhered to that party. He has served several years as Justice of the Peace and discharged the duties of the office in a fair and creditable manner. His good wife, who with him crossed the plains in 1846 and who has since faithfully shared his joys and sorrows, is still spared to him, and they live in peace, plenty and comfort on the land which has been their home for forty-six years.



THOMAS PAULSEN, of Washington county, Oregon, is one of the successful garden farmers of his county and a most respected citizen. He was born in Denmark, province Schleswig, February 19, 1835,

and was the son of Hans and Johanna Paulsen. The father was a Lutheran minister, who also engaged in farming.

Mr. Paulsen was educated in the schools of his country, supplemented with his father's valuable instructions, as the latter desired his son to become a minister. This hope the son was not inclined to fulfill, as his desires did not direct him in that way, and in his sixteenth year he left home, coming to America. In the city of Milwaukee he learned the trade of a printer, at which he worked for a number of years. In 1854 he went to Nebraska and was there one of the pioneers of the State, as he was in Omaha when it had but a few houses. In 1861, when the civil war burst upon the country, an expedition was fitted out to keep the Indians in check, as it was feared that on the frontiers the Indians would take advantage of the troubled times in the civilized part of the country and would commit many depredations. Captain Mayndier had command of this expedition and Mr. Paulsen enlisted in the company.

This party crossed the plains and for five months Mr. Paulsen was in that service. They were discharged at Walla Walla. Mr. Paulsen came to Portland and there engaged in work at the printers' trade, later going to Selem and still later to Jacksonville, where he had no trouble in finding work at the "case." He tried mining awhile in eastern Oregon.

In 1871, at Jacksonville, Mr. Paulsen was married to Miss F. M. Campbell, a native of Indiana, born in 1840. Soon after the marriage they came to Washington county and purchased forty-six acres of rich land adapted to farm gardening, and here began the business, which he has since followed. Working hard and intelligently he soon built up a prosperous business and accumulated a competency. He has added tracts of land from time to time to his original purchase, has erected a comfortable residence and has surrounded himself with the comforts of life. Soon after his arrival in the United States the country became agitated over the extension of slavery and his sympathies were enlisted on the side of freedom, and when he became a citizen he found in the newly organized Republican party the ideas that he believed in and his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for president, and since that time he has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

In 1880 the party gave him the nomination

for County Commissioner, an office of the greatest importance in the county. He was elected and served his term with the good sense which has characterized every effort of his life. In 1886 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature, served satisfactorily one term and was honored by a re-election. During that time he was Chairman of the Committees on Printing and Chairman of the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Paulsen is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Grange, having been Master of his grange and its representative to the State Grange. His life has been one of honest effort, and he and his good wife are very deserving of the prosperity which they have secured.



SAMUEL R. THURSTON.—In the opening of the Territorial era, Hon. Samuel R. Thurston was easily the most representative character. He probably embodied in himself more of the spirit and life that lay at the foundation of the new commonwealth that was being formed on the Pacific coast than any other one man, and did more to give trend and character to its subsequent history than any other of his period. So, to dismiss his career and work with the few sentences we could give him in the chapter that records his death would be wrong.

Mr. Thurston was born in Monmouth, Maine, in 1816. His father died while he was young, and the family removed to the small town of Peru, in Oxford county, where he grew up to manhood. He early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and before he was twenty years of age became noted, locally, as an eloquent and fervent exhorter in revival meetings. Though with limited education, his ability was evident, and his command of language remarkable. There was, however, one quality of his character which led judicious advisors to persuade him to adopt the profession of the law, and that was his aggressiveness and combativeness. Appreciating the interest taken in himself by several leading men of the county, he entered upon a thorough course of study and, in 1843, graduated with honors at Bowdoin College, Maine. During his college course he developed much skill in debate and in written polemics. He also showed more than usual interest in politics, and on the occurrence of every

election he found time to go out among the people and make speeches for the Democratic party; becoming prominent as a political speaker while yet an undergraduate. His interest in political affairs and his stirring speeches attracted the attention of ex-Governor Robert C. Dunlap, who received young Thurston as a law student in his office. In this place young Thurston found a congenial atmosphere, as the Governor had been much in public life, and had served as Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Here a glimpse of national politics could be obtained, and the interest in public questions here awakened in him never abated while he lived. After being admitted to the bar in Maine, Mr. Thurston married and went West, establishing himself in Burlington, Iowa, and becoming the editor of the Burlington Gazette, a Democratic journal. Remaining here two years he decided to emigrate to Oregon, which he did in 1847 with his little family, traveling by ox teams and wagon, according to the custom of the times.

On arriving in Oregon in the autumn of that year, he settled at Hillsboro in Tualatin, now Washington county, and began the practice of the law. In 1848 he represented that county in the Legislative Assembly of the Provisional Government of Oregon.

The following year the United States having extended its jurisdiction over Oregon, and organized a Territorial Government, Samuel R. Thurston was elected the first delegate in Congress. He had the honorable distinction of being the first representative elected by the people, under a law of the United States, from that vast domain lying west of the Rocky mountains now embracing five States and a part of three others, and two Territories,—comprising one-fourth of the present area of the Union. The retrospect of forty-three years in the history of our Government, beginning with Thurston's election, from the Pacific coast in 1849, to represent Oregon in Congress, and following along to the present day, is startling indeed. Then the slow-moving ox teams—now the flying express railway train. Then the wilderness and savage life—now organized States with two senators and many representatives in Congress—the country teeming with every product and manufacture of civilized life, with schoolhouses, churches and colleges everywhere.

Thurston arrived in Washington in the autumn of 1849, and set himself at work at once

for his constituents with such vigor and diligence that success followed to a remarkable degree. If he did not originate the idea of a donation land law for the settlers of Oregon he carried the idea into effect by combining all that was practicable into a measure, and working in season and out of season, and with skill and diplomacy in securing its passage through Congress. This was the donation act of September 21, 1850, which lies at the foundation of the most valuable titles to land west of the Rocky mountains and north of California.

He also secured the passage of measures providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains by proper treaties; for a superintendent of Indian affairs, and their Indian agents; a surveyor-general's office, and the saving of all settled lands; for post offices and mail routes; for the coast survey and lighthouses, and many other matters of great public moment, involving appropriations for Oregon of nearly \$200,000, a very large sum in those days for so small a population. It is not probable that Oregon then embracing all west of the Rocky mountains and north of California, contained more than 10,000 white people.

There was one thing in the Oregon land bill, for which much censure has been bestowed on Mr. Thurston by some writers, to which, as it related largely in one aspect of Oregon history, we must here give some careful consideration. It was the insertion in the bill of a clause excepting from its operation the Oregon city claim, held and occupied by Dr. John McLoughlin, and providing that the same should go to the university land fund. But those who have made reflections upon Mr. Thurston for his action in this particular have only expressed one side of a very sharp controversy of that period, and have not considered the real cause of this action. Let us state the case:

When Dr. McLoughlin first announced his claim to the ownership of the Oregon City site, he was not and never had been a resident upon it, but was a resident of Vancouver, on the north side of the Columbia river, and was chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a foreign corporation. He was a British subject, and had not even declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. This was in 1842, and while the British crown claimed the whole of Oregon, and was, by treaty, in quiet occu-

pancy of it. In this state of things Rev. A. S. Wallis, an American citizen, and a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, established himself, and began to work there at an earlier date, making claim to the land as an American citizen. Whatever the exact fact of prior occupancy might have been, the controversy as to the Oregon City claim was between an American citizen and a British subject, and the element of ownership that entered into the broader controversy between England and the United States, as to the country itself, entered into this. The chief, and indeed, the only opposition to McLoughlin was based on his being the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was established in Oregon to sustain the British claims to the country, and that company did all in its power to sustain that claim. On the other hand, for many years the American missionaries at this time was not only the strongest, but almost the entire influence antagonizing the British sway in Oregon, and maintaining the ascendancy of the United States. Is it then remarkable that strong efforts were made and high feeling was evoked in the controversy? The spirit of antagonism between these two elements was not wholly allayed by the treaty of 1846, because the British Government still claimed under the terms of the treaty large indemnities in money and the privilege of asserting possessory rights in its subjects resident in the country and it was not known for some time whether McLoughlin would claim as a citizen of Great Britain, or whether he would become naturalized and claim as a citizen of the United States. This was the condition when Thurston became a candidate for delegate to Congress, in 1849.

Two elements entered into Thurston's personal relations with the question of this claim between McLoughlin and Wallis: First, Thurston had been a zealous and consistent member of the church of which Mr. Wallis was a minister and missionary from boyhood, and he naturally, and, it might be said, properly, represented the views and sympathies of that church. Second, Thurston was an American, and, of course, he could not do otherwise than sustain that side of the controversy, of which this was only an incident. The issue that was called "Hudson's Bay and anti-Hudson's," that entered so strongly in the formation of the Provisional Government, and had been carried clear through its existence, had not exhausted its force when the election for delegate to Congress came on. It

was the chief issue then as before, Thurston representing the American, or "Anti-Hudson's Bay" sentiment. Therefore, in securing the provision in the land law of 1850, vesting the Oregon City land claim in the university fund, Thurston undoubtedly considered himself acting in the true interest of the American cause in Oregon. In his published address "to the electors and people of the Territory of Oregon," of September, 1850, he stated his views of the matter as follows: "It is sufficient for me to state here, without going into proof, that I do not now, nor did I while that land bill was under consideration, consider Dr. McLoughlin entitled to any favor or gratuity from the American Government. I believed then, and I believe now, and I have no doubt the proofs in existence will sustain it most triumphantly, that he has devoted long years of his life in the service of the British king and queen, in seeking to wrest the whole Territory from our Government, and acting as a spy and informant, to place more effectually the means of doing so in the hands of our enemies. I believe, too, that for a considerable portion of his life he has labored assiduously to force back the settlement of our Territory, and to stifle and bear down, by all means in his power, the throes of young Oregon to be delivered from the burden of foreign oppression, and from the chains and manacles of British power."

Here Mr. Thurston places his own motive on the highest ground of patriotism; and considering the period and the circumstances it seems clear that he was justified in his position. Subsequently after Mr. Thurston's death, and after Dr. McLoughlin ceased to claim as a British subject under the treaty of 1846, and became a citizen of the United States by naturalization, public excitement against him was abated, and public sentiment began to move in favor of his receiving his land claim from Oregon where the land law vested the title. The Oregon Legislature after the death of McLoughlin, for the consideration of \$1,000, named in the act to make it valid, authorized the transfer of the Oregon City claim to his heirs. Thus closed a long and bitter controversy, which had its two sides, and both of them were legitimate. While Dr. McLoughlin was a British subject, and at the head of a powerful foreign corporation representing British jurisdiction in Oregon, and after the treaty of 1846 asserting claims of the British Government and British subjects under it,

opposition to him and to his claims was legitimate; but when conditions had changed and McLoughlin had become an American citizen and claimed by American right, no one can doubt if Thurston had lived, but he would have acquiesced in the views of most of his friends, who had stood by him in his former attitude, and, as he was a generous and impulsive man, that he would have been gratified with the ultimate adjustment.

In his congressional labors Thurston accomplished a vast amount for his constituents in addition to the measures already indicated. In fact he far overworked his powers, and left but little strength for the trials of his return home. At that time traveling by the Isthmus route was dangerous on account of the "Panama fever." He was attacked by this disease, and died on the steamer California off Acapulco, Mexico, where he was buried. His death occurred April 9, 1851, at the age of thirty-five years. The Legislature of the Territory took measures to have his body brought home for burial. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral at Salem, and Hon. Delazon Smith, afterward United States Senator, pronounced a most eloquent funeral oration. By public appropriation a proper monument of Italian marble was erected to his memory on the quiet spot of his last resting place.

Samuel R. Thurston was a man of remarkable gifts and powers. Of a highly nervous and sensitive organization, he yet shrank from no labor, exposure or danger. He was fearless and aggressive when believing himself in the right, or engaged in a duty. He was a most eloquent and forcible public speaker. He possessed a breadth of ability, which not only attracted attention as a new member of Congress seldom does, but gave promise of great success, and a wide field of usefulness in public life. He had one quality, which is generally the true test of strong character; whenever he appeared before the people he divided them into two parts—friends and enemies, or perhaps it were better to say, adherents and opponents. But in his congressional work he knew no political party, but worked with diplomatic policy to bring all men to him in support of his measures for the good of Oregon.

It has been said that his death saved him from humiliating defeat on his return for re-election. There is no ground for this assertion. He had earned a re-election, if any man ever

did, and he would have received it by an overwhelming majority. Oregon has had few abler or more devoted citizens than Samuel R. Thurston.

HARVEY W. SCOTT.—The great paper is both the creator and reflector of the intellectual and moral life of a community. Beyond any State in America it has been chanced to Oregon to illustrate this fact. It has one, but one, really great paper, the daily and weekly Oregonian, of which Mr. Harvey W. Scott has been the editor since 1865, with only the brief interval of six years, making a service almost continuous of nearly a quarter of a century. From the fact that Mr. Scott has editorially made the Oregonian the power it has long been in all the life of Oregon, he is fully entitled to be considered in the field of journalism the one representative man of the State. The paper which he has so ably edited has certainly exerted a controlling influence on all forms of thought and life on the Pacific coast, and this is only saying that Mr. Scott himself has done so.

Mr. Scott came to Oregon in his early boyhood and began his life here on the donation claim of his father at hard toil. He was of a remarkably talented family, several of whom have distinguished themselves in literary pursuits. His father being unable to educate him he undertook his own education, and under great difficulties pursued a collegiate course at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, going forth from that alma mater as its first regular and full graduate. This, however, was but a foundation for an education for such a man as Mr. Scott, and he proceeded to build upon it a superstructure of culture and erudition that in breadth and strength has no superior, if it has an equal, on the northwest coast. No small part—indeed the larger part—of this he has done while pursuing his editorial career.

The qualities of Mr. Scott's mind are capaciousness, strength and clearness. His capacity to stretch his investigations over the whole range of knowledge is wonderful and he grapples with all the subjects, which he discusses with prodigious nerve. The logical faculty predominates his thinking, hence he thinks clearly and connectedly, and welds his arguments into chains, whose every link is steel. Men who

think but little, and that on the surface of things, often disagree with him, but men who think profoundly and deeply always question their own opinions if they find them counter to his. Still Mr. Scott is not what is called a brilliant man. He is not an orator. His speech does not scintillate and flash, but is slow, deliberate, even hesitating. He does not affect oratory. With him the pen is the mighty vehicle for communicating his thoughts to the world, and with that he is easy master.

Mr. Scott is a thoroughly independent journalist. Though he and his paper are rated generally as Republican in politics, yet they are so only so far as the principles and policies of that party accord with his convictions. It will be readily seen from this that he is not a politician. He is too great for that. But he is a statesman. All questions of national and international policy and history are equally patent to Mr. Scott's thought, and he discusses them in a manner not only to influence the judgment of those near him, but so as to draw the attention of the most distinguished statesman in the nation. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the opinions of Mr. Scott are more widely quoted, and have a greater and broader influence throughout the nation than those of any other Oregonian. Certainly he occupies a ground of high advantage as the editor of the most widely circulated paper on the coast, but he made this advantage for himself, and in it, as thus he made it, he continually demonstrates his power.

There has been a continuity in the work of Mr. Scott that is worthy of being referred to as a model for the young people of the State of which he is so illustrious a citizen. He has never been a divided man. The tripod has been his chosen throne. Though he has ranged all literature and all science, and is by nature and study a metaphysician, yet he brings, on occasion, all the wealth of his learning to enrich and make powerful the columns of his Oregonian, in which he almost literally "lives and moves and has his being." It is this which has enabled him to bring his paper up into such a position of recognized power, and make it so influential in building up the State of which its editor is so justly proud. While he is proud of Oregon, the State has just reason for pride that such a man as Mr. Scott has been the product of early educational and literary history. Few indeed are the men to whom it is ever given to impress themselves so deeply on the thought

and life of his times as it has been Mr. Scott to do on the thought and life of Oregon. Hence we consider him pre-eminently a representative man.

REPRESENTATIVE MINISTERS.

The ordinary historian studying history only from the external of life and forgetting to search for its hidden springs in the motives and life of the individual makes little reference to the ministers of a community or State as an ever present and ever moving force, out of which what is called history, is evolved. They almost habitually ignore the universal presence and intellectual and moral work of that great class of men called ministers, men of thought and speech, of convictions and conscience, whose addresses week by week influence thousands in the directions of the best forms of life. Oregon, especially, should be more considerably just than this, as ministers and missionaries were the real founders of the State, and from the beginning have shown a true and faithful devotion to her interests. Some notice of their work, as an integral part of the history, constructing force of this great Northwest, ought to be given here, and it can best be given by selecting the names of a few men from the various denominations that have wrought in Oregon as representatives of the work of all. Only those are taken whose lifetime service is so identified with the public life of the State as to fix them as waymarks of its history.

William Roberts, D. D.—In some of the denominations there have been so many men of about equal prominence and power that it is difficult to name one as more fitly representative than others, but we can only take one from each of the leading churches of the State.

The Methodist Episcopal Church being first to occupy Oregon, early gained a vantage ground over all the others, and has had more men of eminent public, as well as ecclesiastical reputation than any other, but, perhaps, take him all in all, for length and extent of service, diversity of responsibility, general ability, mental culture, the one whose name is best entitled to this recognition was William Roberts, D. D. Mr. Roberts came to Oregon as superintendent of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1847, and remained prominently connected with all the moral, educational and benevolent work of the State until his

death, in 1888, a period of forty-one years. He had the superintendency of the missionary work of his church, over what is now all the States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and exercised it actively in a period when to travel over it required the hardihood and determination of the typical pioneer, as well as the typical itinerant. As a man, Dr. Roberts had singular suavity of disposition and manners, a strong and well-drilled mind and a persevering and steady will. In appearance he was always the cultured gentleman, as a preacher he was fluent, graceful, with an elocution that was nearly faultless, charming alike the rustic audiences of the country or the cultured hearers of the metropolis. In this respect, for many years, he was the foremost man of the Oregon pulpit.

Mr. Roberts was always deeply in sympathy with all the educational movements of the State, and served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Willamette University during all the time of his life in Oregon, nor was his interest in that cause limited to this one school, or even to the schools of his own church, but extended to the schools of other churches, and especially to the public-school system, of which he was a most ardent friend and supporter.

He saw his own church increase in the region in which he labored so long, from a few scores of people to at least 20,000, and the country over which he traveled on horseback for the first ten or fifteen years of his life on the frontier filled with a teeming population, with town and cities occupy the spots where he formerly built his camp-fires, with steamboats plowing all the rivers, and railroads threading all the valleys, in short a metropolitan civilization, where he first found a savage wilderness.

The details of his work, or of the changes they wrought in the social and intellectual condition of Oregon, cannot be traced here, but he is surely entitled to be classed among the most honorable of the founders of the State of Oregon.

G. H. Atkinson, D. D.—This gentleman was a Congregationalist, and his service in Oregon was so long and of so eminent a character, both as relates to his own church and the history of the State, that he is clearly the one thoroughly representative man of the church to which he belonged. He came to Oregon from New England about 1848, and served for some years as pastor of the church in Oregon City, then the

chief place of the Territory. Subsequently he was chosen to that of Portland, and from this was made a missionary superintendent of the work of his church in the Northwest. This brought him into contact with the people all over this vast jurisdiction, and made him as generally known as any minister in Oregon.

He was a man of great excellence of character, full of devotion to the best and most benevolent work, and courageous and indomitable in the pursuits of his purposes. He especially distinguished himself in Oregon by his intelligent and comprehensive treatment of all subjects of a social and economic character in the public press. In this respect he was a leading publicist, as well as a leading minister and his work did much to open the career of his prosperity to his State. Probably no one man did more to foster and encourage education in the State than he. He served as superintendent of schools for Multnomah county, in which Portland is situated, and was long the chief factor in the support of the Pacific University.

The high standing of Congregationalism in Oregon is very largely due to the intelligent and self-denying work of Dr. Atkinson from 1848 to 1870, during which time he bore the great burden of laying broad and deep its foundations almost alone. His contemporaries in all churches, and in the general public as well, will join us in placing his name among the most eminent of the representative citizens of Oregon. He died in Portland a few years ago, beloved as a man and honored as a pioneer and minister.

A. L. Lindsley, D. D., LL. D.—Presbyterianism in Oregon has a strong and influential position. Historically that position is owing more to the character and work of the gentleman whose name is written above than to those of any other one man. Fortunate in having in its laity a large number of the wealthiest and most influential of the citizens of the State, yet even this was the result largely of the work of Mr. Lindsley, who brought to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, when he assumed it in 1869, a breadth and precision of scholarship, a courtesy and gentleness of bearing, a statesmanlike grasp of thought, and a power of sustained action in the highest lines that has never been excelled in the history of the State. He found the Presbyterian Church in the city and in the State very weak numerically, and not

strong in any respect, and set himself to work with an industry that never knew weariness and a judgment that never blundered to the lifting of it to its rightful plane of influence and power. His scholarship and ability early won him personal recognition among the ablest men of the State, and made him thence forward, until he resigned his pastorate in 1888 to take the place of a theological professorship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in San Francisco, undoubtedly the most influential personality among the ministers of the State.

For the later years of his life in Oregon he traveled extensively in the Northwest, supervising the interests of his denomination, and impressing the general public mind with influences that always made for culture and morality.

With all his culture and refinement, Dr. Lindsley had the instincts of a pioneer. His tastes were simple, his manners were unostentatious, and he was equally at home in the drawing-room of the millionaire or about the humble board of the backwoodsman. He cultivated the common people, and loved their plain and simple ways and thus he became very dear to hundreds of unpretentious families from which many men far his inferior would have turned away.

His interest in the cause of education was, of course, most pronounced, and he was often seen in the class-rooms of the common school as well as on the rostrum of the lecturer. Dr. Lindsley was fortunate in the time of his service in Oregon as it was a time of the transition of the State from almost a provincial to a real metropolitan condition and to that transition he was able to contribute a very efficient and controlling influence and enabled him to stand forth in the public regard as a thoroughly representative man.

Rev. T. L. Eliot, D. D.—The sketch of the representative ministers of Oregon that left unmentioned the name of this gentleman would justly be considered partial and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Eliot has the distinction of having held the longest pastorate of any minister of the city of Portland or in the State of Oregon. He was called from the city of St. Louis in 1867, while yet a young man, to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church of Portland, then a very small society, worshipping in a very unpretentious chapel, situated on the site of its present large and beautiful edifice. From 1867 to 1893 Mr. Eliot continued its pastor, when he voluntarily resigned

his charge on account of impaired health, thus giving a full quarter of a century of extraordinarily useful service to his church and the State of which he has been so eminent a citizen.

With Mr. Eliot, while he has in no sense minimized his calling as a minister, citizenship and manhood have been held higher than a mere professional life. He has been more a public man in the best sense than has any other minister of the State. His long residence in one place has given him a hold upon public interests that he could not otherwise have gained, and hence he has been one of the leading spirits in all benevolent and reformatory measures that have been organized in the city where he has so long resided. It is in these departments that Mr. Eliot and his church have been most distinguished and have done most for the welfare of the State.

-As a man Mr. Eliot is small, though not effeminate in person, and exceedingly cultivated and refined in manner. He is as simple and unostentatious as a child. His intellect is of a very fine texture, and by thorough culture is as tempered as Damascus steel. Gentle as a woman in voice and manner, he is thoroughly independent and bold in the expression of any views he wishes to advance. His every quality of being and life is admirable and united form a personality of singular beauty and power.

Mr. Eliot has done very much in every possible way in the cause of education, and has been especially interested in the common school work, both officially and personally, and his service in that regard has won him the unqualified admiration of the people of his State. Never proclaiming himself, yet his works always proclaim him as among the most influential and beneficent personalities that our State has ever contained, and one who has done as much as most and much more than many to make the history of his State illustrious.

Bishop B. Weston Morris.—As a constructive social power, Protestant Episcopalianism has always exerted a dominating influence in metropolitan life. Not specially suited to frontier life, as a country grows into age it begins to find its theater of work, and to assert itself with a positive energy that largely affects society.

Not until 1851, seventeen years after missionary work was begun in Oregon by the Methodist Episcopal Church, was there any attempt to introduce the forms and ministry of

Episcopalianism into the Territory. Trinity parish, the first of that church on the coast, was then organized in Portland. Its work was superintended, first by Bishop T. F. Scott, and afterward, from 1869 to the present time, by Bishop B. Weston Morris.

On coming to the coast, on his selection as bishop over all the country now included in Oregon and Washington, Bishop Morris at once took rank officially and personally, and was among the most able ministers and zealous Christian workers of the Northwest. His tirelessness of purpose, combined with the wisdom of his administration, marked him as no ordinary man, and gave him great influence in every part of the State. Though the highest ecclesiastic of his church in the country, he found his way, like a true pioneer, into the remotest settlements, rivaling the typical itinerant in his zeal and self-denial in the fulfillment of his mission. Under his efficient and statesmanlike administration his church grew into strength, the cause of education was greatly fostered, and the intellectual and moral interests of the people greatly conserved.

Bishop Morris is also a publicist of no mean ability, his views on various social and economic problems often appearing in the public prints, where they always command the respect of the most considerate and intelligent of our people. So diversified are his acquirements, and so wide has been the theater of his work, and, withal, so long has he borne the chief burden of administering the affairs of this important denomination in Oregon, that he is rightfully ranked not only among the leading ministers, but as one of the representative men of the State.

Archbishop Blanchet.—The history of Oregon cannot be written without many allusions to the presence and operations of the Roman Catholic Church since 1838, when the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article entered the country as the founder of the work of that church, until the present time. From that time until the day of his death he stood forth in public esteem as the man who best and most embodied in himself the purposes and work of Roman Catholicism in Oregon. Our purpose here is in no sense to discuss Catholicism, but, recognizing its prominent and influential place in the social and ecclesiastical world, identify its most representative man in founding its work and disseminating its principles

throughout the country. Without doubt that man was Archbishop Blanchit.

There has never been a more zealous and active ecclesiastic in Oregon than this gentleman. He came to the country under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company, and spent some years in Indian mission work and in religious work connected with the Hudson's Bay posts. At the time of the organization of the Provisional government he was the leader of the opposition to it among the French Canadian citizens, who were almost entirely retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. As the population of the country increased and the work of his church became more important, he was made first bishop, and then archbishop by the Pope of Rome, and for many years exercised the highest ecclesiastical functions of his church on the northwest coast.

Mr. Blanchit was a Frenchman and in his relations to the American population of Oregon labored under the disadvantage of never becoming able to speak the English language with much fluency, although his education was of the highest order. He was a small man, very quiet and undemonstrative in manner, and low and gentle in speech, but a man of far reaching sagacity in the administration of the affairs of his broad and important see. Very few men ever lived who were more indifferent to personal discomforts and perils when the work of his church or the sense of duty within him called him to exposure and toil. Loyola himself could not have been more resolute and unyielding than was this small, gentle man when a purpose called him. It was these elements that signalized his leadership of his church, and won to him the attention of the public, in spite of the discounts of his nativity, of which we have spoken, and made him for so many years the one leading figure of his church in Oregon.

The wisdom of his administration of the trusts committed to him is seen in the many and prosperous educational institutions of catholicism in Oregon, and in her hospitals that open their well-endowed gates to the sick and unfortunate among us.

Mr. Blanchit, besides being the ecclesiastical confidant and adviser of Dr. McLoughlin, was his special personal friend and companion. The writer has often seen, in early years, the giant form of the Doctor and the almost lilliputian frame of the Archbishop walking side by side upon the streets of Oregon City, where they

both resided, and where they sleep in death, side by side.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS.

There are so many eminent men in the legal fraternity in Oregon, and of such nearly equal eminence, that it would be hard to designate any one who should stand as the type and representative of them all. They being also essentially public men, some necessary notice of many of them has been given in the course of our history. We have thought therefore that a grouping of the names of some of these who have done most to render that most honorable profession illustrious in Oregon, would better fit historic justice, than to confine our remarks to any single name, however illustrious that name might be.

It would hardly be expected that we should claim any very exceptional brilliancy for the Oregon bar, because great ability is found in that profession everywhere. But there have been some men here who have won a fame that is much wider than the limits of their State. Probably the two men, who, in all the history of the judiciary of Oregon, have done most to render it illustrious are Hon. M. P. Deady and Hon. George H. Williams. Perhaps the fame of the first named is most exclusively founded on his ability as a lawyer and his long service as judge of the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. Mr. Williams has been more in political life, although his eminence in the law won for him the high honor of a nomination by President Grant as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. They both entered Oregon when young men, Mr. Deady the earlier, and have given long lives to the service of the State. Men of great natural power, thoroughly trained by culture, and during all their lives entirely above the breath of suspicion or reproach, no men would wish to dispute with them the sole possession of the eminence to which we have assigned them. As their names both appear elsewhere, and sketches of their lives are given, these general statements are all that are needed here to fix their place among their fellows. In the things that make up the history of a State no names would appear more prominently in the history of Oregon than of these two gentlemen, and the bar of the State could not but feel honored in recognizing them as the fittest representatives of their noble profession.

It is proper that we say of Mr. Deady since he is the only justice of the United States District Court that Oregon has ever had, that, during the period of thirty-four years in which he has served in that elevated station, he has won a reputation second to no man in that great tribunal. He has impressed himself more strongly on the jurisprudence of the State than any other man, and his decisions are quoted as widely and with as much respect as are those of any other man.

A history of the judiciary of Oregon would require a volume. We can, therefore, give such a sketch as may serve to vindicate its character, and show some of the personal forces that molded into form the conditions of the now prosperous State.

The judiciary of the Provisional Government was limited, both as to personnel and service. There was nothing in the new and distant West to induce the emigration of gentleman learned in the law into it, and so at the organization of that Government, in 1843, a gentleman, Mr. A. E. Wilson, who was not a lawyer at all, was chosen "Supreme Judge, with probate powers." At the first election in 1844, Ira L. Babcock, an intelligent physician, who had been connected with the Methodist mission, was elected Circuit Judge, and he was succeeded by J. W. Nesmith in 1845. Though Mr. Nesmith afterward filled so large a part in Oregon political history, at this time he was probably only fitted for judicial positions by a naturally strong intellect, and a ready, even if caustic, wit. The Provisional Legislature in 1845 elected Peter H. Burnett, Supreme Judge with appellate jurisdiction only. Mr. Burnett was a lawyer, and had practiced some years as such, in Missouri. He was the ablest lawyer in Oregon at that time. He administered the office of Supreme Judge to the satisfaction of the people, under the Provisional Government, and was elected to a corresponding position in 1848, under the Territorial organization, but declined the position, went to California, and was made Judge of the Superior Tribunal there, and at the organization of that State was elected its first Governor.

The first lawyers admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of Oregon were, W. G. T. Vault, A. L. Lovejoy and Cyrus Olney, names intimately connected with early Oregon history.

With the organization of the Territorial Gov-

ernment in 1849, the functions of the former courts ceased, and judges appointed by the President took their place. Some of these were very able men. They were mostly young, ambitious, and several of them reached, subsequently, high positions, and exerted a great influence on the history of Oregon. This was especially true of Judge William Strong, who reached the country in 1850, under the appointment of President Taylor, and who was one of the most imposing legal figures of the coast for more than thirty years. It was at this period that the names of M. P. Deady and George H. Williams first appear as judges, under the commission of President Pierce, and some practicing attorneys of large ability were mingling in the forensic fray. One name particularly, is entitled to mention for the large place he filled for many years in the legal and political history of the State, that of David Logan.

He was the son of Judge Logan, of Springfield, Illinois, for years a legal partner with Mr. Lincoln. As a jury lawyer Logan has probably never been equaled in the State. He held his position as such until his death, and during all the twenty years of his life in Oregon, he was considered the ablest representative of the bar of Oregon. Amory Holbrook was also a signal figure at the bar, as well as in political life, but he died too early to enable him to make the impression on the State that he otherwise might have made.

In 1848 Reuben P. Boise was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, and on the admission of Oregon as a State in 1859, he, with M. P. Deady, R. E. Stratton and A. E. Wait, were elected Judges of the Supreme Court. Deady in the meantime having been appointed United States District Judge, did not qualify, and P. P. Prim was selected in his place.

Mr. Wait was a New England man, who had come to Oregon at an early day. He had great suavity of manner, was quiet and unpretentious, but proved an able jurist, and reached a position of great influence in the State. His term of service on the bench does not entitle him to the place of a representative jurist, but for his general character and his service to the State in many particulars, Mr. Wait is justly entitled to the distinction of being called a representative man. R. E. Stratton was a young man of fine character and brilliant talents. His personal appearance was most engaging and he was

rapidly rising into a controlling place in public regard, but died before the years had ripened him to his fullest powers.

Renben P. Boise, next to Judge Deady, served longest on the bench of any Oregon jurist, and perhaps next to him wielded the widest influence as such. He also was a New England man, a thoroughly trained lawyer, with a calm and clear judicial mind, and wore the ermine of the bench as though he was born to that estate. After a length and brilliance of service that evidenced his rare qualifications for the place he held, he retired from it in 1892, holding the confidence, almost the veneration, of the people of Oregon.

Among the typical jurists who have held a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of Oregon, the name of E. D. Shattuck stands prominent. Like Mr. Boise he is a New Englander, and came to Oregon in 1851, engaging for a time in teaching. He afterward formed a partnership with David Logan in the practice of law, to which he had been educated, where he won a very high reputation for his solid judgment and judicial discrimination. His way to the bench was natural and easy, and so satisfactory have been his services there that often the political party opposed to him decline to enter a candidate against him. He still, in 1893, occupies his distinguished place upon the bench, and receives the unbounded confidence of the people.

Besides these men there has been a long list of names connected with the judiciary of the State: but few, if any others, served long enough in that position to secure to themselves great reputations of as jurists. Many of them were quite able men, but not distinguished above the general average of the bar over which they presided. As it would be impossible for us to name all, we think it best only to name those most clearly representative in eminence and length of service.

As Oregon grew in population and wealth, it naturally advanced in the learning and ability of its bar, but the list of those who distinguished themselves in law or politics would extend into the hundreds, and though a full history of the bench and bar of Oregon would require its insertion, our purpose does not, and the names of a few, representatives of their class, must suffice.

Among the men who have grown up in Oregon and secured eminent positions at the

bar, may be instanced: C. B. Bettinger, Raleigh Stott, C. B. Watson, J. C. Moreland, G. H. Durkham, M. C. George, W. Lair Hill, Richard Williams and J. B. Waldo, who fairly represent a very large class of able and accomplished gentlemen, whose character and life are an honor to the State.

In closing our sketch of representative lawyers, we ought to say that for a high average of moral character, the bar of the State has always been remarkable. Among the leading attorneys are many who are among the most active supporters of all the benevolences of the day, and occupy leading places in work of the various churches, and very few indeed, from the first, have brought dishonor upon themselves or discredit upon their profession by any moral failures.

 O. F. KNOX, a hardware merchant of Cottage Grove, was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, in 1845. His parents, Samuel B. and Cynthia (Stockton) Knox, were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Emigrating to Missouri in 1843, Mr. Knox followed farming until 1853, when with his wife and ten children he started for Oregon. His outfit consisted of four wagons, sixteen yoke of oxen, 100 head of loose cattle and several fine mares. The trip was successfully accomplished, losing very few cattle, and landing in the Willamette valley, by the Barlow route, in September. Spending the first winter at Lebanon, in the spring of 1854 he came to Lane county and bought a claim of 160 acres, two miles east of Cottage Grove, to which he afterward added more than a thousand acres. He engaged in the live-stock trade, and made a specialty of raising fine horses. In 1876 Mrs. Knox died and he divided his property among his children, with whom he is passing the closing years of his life. O. F. Knox was educated in the common schools, at Willamette University and at Monmouth College, Polk county, where he graduated in 1871. He lived with his parents until 1873, when he was married in Polk county to Miss Sarah L. Churchill, who was also a graduate of Monmouth College and a daughter of William Churchill, pioneer of 1851. After marriage Mr. Knox settled upon his farm of 370 acres, one mile east of Cottage Grove.

and engaged in farming and the raising of live-stock, keeping Cotswold sheep, graded Holstein cattle and a fine breed of horses. Of his farm twelve acres are in hops, 100 acres in grain and the balance is in pasture land. In 1881 he rented his farm and embarked in the butchering business at Cottage Grove, which he followed for five years. He then retired until 1890, when he formed a co-partnership with I. M. White and opened a store for the sale of stoves, tin and hardware, which he still conducts.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox are the parents of six children: Mamie, Lottie, Roy, Duke, Lizzie and Frank. Mr. Knox is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is the present Mayor of Cottage Grove and is a representative citizen of the commonwealth.

OSCAR P. ADAMS, a well-known resident of Cottage Grove, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1828, a son of Isaac and Sophronia (Lydda) Adams, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. His parents removed to Pennsylvania about 1826 and remained there until 1834, when they went to Tecumseh, Michigan. There were thirteen children in the family, Oscar P. being the eldest. He attended the district school during the winter and in the summer he assisted his father on the farm. In 1854 he left his home and friends and started across the plains to Oregon, paying \$50 to John H. Stevens to be taken, and doing service in addition. They went via the Barlow route and arrived at Foster's September 12. Mr. Adams then went to southern Oregon in the fall of 1854. In the spring of 1855 he was engaged by the United States Government as head packer during the Indian war, as he had no gun. He carried flour from Bear creek mills to the quartermaster wherever located. He first commenced mining in the fall of 1854 at Althouse, and mined there until the Indian war broke out in 1855. After the Indian war was closed he came back to Althouse in 1856 and mined there until 1858. He then returned to the Willamette valley, and in partnership with A. H. Spare he purchased 640 acres, a portion of which became the town site of Cottage Grove.

Mr. Adams was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Saylor, daughter of Sydney

Saylor, a pioneer of 1853. Settling upon a ranch, his chief interests have been in agriculture. He has made frequent trips to the mountains to pass a summer in prospecting, never having lost his old love for mining. In 1876 he discovered the Cinnabar mines in the Calapoosa mountains, and in 1890 he located the Ophir and Summit gold quartz claims in the Bohemia mining district, which show rich prospects and which are now being developed. The partnership with Mr. Spare was dissolved in 1864 and the land divided, Mr. Adams retaining 120 acres. The death of Mrs. Adams occurred June 30, 1870. She left a family of six children: Levica H., wife of Charles Viles; Mary A., wife of George Hollay; Lucy M.; Lydia S., wife of Charles Van Buren; Theodocia, wife of Frank Cathcart; Hattie, wife of Wilbur McFarland. Mr. Adams was married again November 23, 1873, to Miss Minerva Cromwell.

He is a member of Cottage Grove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M. He has been actively interested in Republican politics, but has avoided all connection with public office, preferring the duties of his farm and other private enterprises.

PJ. NEUBURG, of Portland, Oregon, is one of the many respectable, industrious and successful citizens Germany has furnished the United States to embark successfully in all the professions and enterprises of the country and who have, everywhere, distinguished themselves as good citizens. Peter Joseph Neuburg was born in Pussia, Germany, June 20, 1842, of German parents. They were artisans in Germany. He came to the United States in 1855, then in his thirteenth year and proceeded to Wisconsin and there resided until the breaking out of the civil war. After the war had progressed for some time and the ranks had been broken by losses in battle, the demand for men to replenish the veteran regiments became so great that he enlisted in the Third Volunteer Minnesota Regiment, Company E. He was at the battle of Pine Bluff and at Duval's Bluff and did considerable scouting after the bushwhackers and would have done more fighting if it had been in his department. He performed every duty faithfully. He was honorably discharged July 28, 1865, and returned to Wis-

consin and engaged in lumbering at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin and in 1875 he became engaged in jobbing and the next year went to California and engaged in a sash and door manufactory at Chicago. In 1877 he came to Portland and from there to Salem and was engaged in a saw-mill for three years. He then returned to Portland and opened his present merchandise business in which, by close attention to business, he has met with deserved success. His business is located at No. 365 Sixteenth street, where he enjoys a nice retail trade.

Mr. Neuburg was married in 1867, to Miss Frances M. Havland of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Richard Havland. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Annie, wife of Charles Conroy; Celia married Henry Parrott of East Portland and Minnie is attending school. Mr. Neuburg joined the G. A. R. in 1883, Governor Wright Post, and has held the office of Surgeon in same. He is a member of A. O. U. W., and has been Financier of the lodge for two years. He is a Republican in politics. Having invested in Portland city property he has made money in that direction and he is interested in all the offices of the county, is a self-made man and is deserving citizen of Portland.



THEODORE C. THORP.—Our subject, a pioneer of 1844 and a prominent citizen of Independence, Oregon, was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 9, 1829. His father, John Thorp, was born in Kentucky, in 1797, and the father of the latter was an Englishman, whose Christian name was William. John was a soldier in the war of 1812, having enlisted when but sixteen years old, and serving until the close. His wife, Lucy Embree, was the mother of seven children and died in 1832. Her husband did not marry again. The latter, in 1844, joined an overland party for Oregon, taking with him four sons the wife of one of the sons; a daughter with her husband and a single daughter. The train, consisting of thirty wagons, filled with friends and neighbors, with their effects, left Council Bluffs in May, being the first wagon train to cross North of the Platte river. The journey proved a safe and even enjoyable one, ending in April, 1845, when John and his family

reached Polk county; although toward the end, provisions became somewhat scarce. After arriving at the Dalles the way was easy, the effects being placed upon rafts and floated down the river as far as the Cascades, around which the goods were hauled and then reconveyed to the rafts, when the cattle were driven down the mountains along the trail, some of the party coming down in a boat.

The party reached Linton in October and from thence proceeded in their wagons to the Tualatin, where Jo Meek was located, about twelve miles south of the present site of the city of Portland. When they reached Polk county, in April, 1845, the father of our subject took a claim five miles south of Independence, while the eldest son, E. A., located a claim upon which North Independence has since been built. The four yoke of oxen and four cows with which they started had been brought through in safety, and with these and a few Cayuse horses, they were prepared for farming. The father first built a little log house, which was displaced in the following year by a more pretentious one of hewn logs. Upon the discovery of gold in California the father, and his sons E. A., and T. C., our subject, went there, mining first at Hangtown and with their knives alone took out \$12 a day each. Moving thence to the American river, they prospected a great deal and mined a little, taking out about \$50 a day. Starting a claim at Mormon Bar, they drew out from \$100 to \$300 a day each. They wintered at Sutter's fort and in the spring went up the Sacramento river to Shasta and mined in gulches, getting about \$100 a day each, on an average, when the father was taken sick. They now had about \$10,000, and upon the father's advice all returned to Oregon. As an evidence of the honesty of the miners it may be stated that the gold of our subject, his father's and brother's, while they were mining, stood in a glass jar upon a shelf in the tent, in plain sight; and upon their homeward journey from the mines they carried it in leather bags and made no attempt to conceal it.

Upon his return from California, our subject bought 320 acres of land upon what is now Fall City, where with his father, in 1850, he erected a sawmill, in 1854, a flour mill, with two runs of buhr stones, at a cost of \$16,000, being the best in that country. They conducted it there as long as it would pay and when it failed to do so, removed it to Dixie, at which place they

ran it a few years. It now forms part of the mill at that place. During the mining excitement in British Columbia, our subject and his father engaged in driving stock to the mines and in the hard winter, 1862, they had 200 head; yet they lost but one, the animals feeding upon the white sage, which showed above the snow. They also did a butcher business at Van Winkle, near the Caribou mines, following mining, at the same time. For a short time they mined at the Blackfoot Mines and then returned to Oregon, making their home at Independence. The father took a very prominent part in the opening of the Territory, serving twice as a member of the Territorial Legislature. John Thorp was a man of much natural strength of mind, was public-spirited and progressive. He had hosts of warm friends and some enemies, this being inseparable from a position in which one must take the place of leader, as he had to do upon so many occasions. But he was a man of honor and integrity, true to his word and a good and staunch friend. He died at Independence, in 1882, being eighty-five years of age.

Theodore C. Thorp, our subject, was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Israel Holdges, a pioneer of Oregon, coming in 1851, she being a native of Ohio, after which he lived at Fall City fourteen years, then sold out and moved to Dixie with the mill; remaining there four years he went to Washington, then a Territory, and stayed two years, engaged in the stock business, as well as doing some millwright work, in which he is an expert. He then, in 1876, came to Independence and built a residence in North Independence, where he had owned a block since 1858, and has resided here ever since. His time since has been employed in building warehouses, doing some millwright work and in lending some money, living in an unostentatious way with his wife and only child, Lillian Opal, the wife of Ralph Cothrell.

Mr. Thorp is an earnest friend of education; has served two years as director and two years as clerk; and he advocated as well as aided in the building of the Independence school, which is one of the finest in Oregon, outside of Portland. Until of late he was a Democrat, but now is a member of the People's party. Mr. Thorp has not taken a prominent part in politics, but has moved along in a quiet way, attending to his own affairs. He is a very prominent member of the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of

the lodge at Dalles and at Independence and has been twice a representative to the grand lodge. Mr. Thorp is a worthy and much esteemed gentleman and a representative pioneer of the days of 1844.

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**P**ROF. THOMAS VAN SCOY, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, of Portland University, and Professor of Ancient Languages, Portland, Oregon, was born in White county, Indiana, February 18, 1848.

His parents, William and Mary (Channel) Van Scoy, were natives of West Virginia and Zanesville, Ohio, respectively; the former born in 1803, the latter in 1808. They were married in Virginia and continued to reside in Randolph county until 1847. That year they removed to White county, Indiana, and there Mr. Van Scoy passed the rest of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. While in Virginia he was also largely interested in raising stock, and often drove stock to market over the Blue Ridge mountains to Richmond. On these trips he was accustomed to stop over night with Thomas Jefferson, who then lived in alpine residence on the summit of the mountain and opened his house for the hospitality of strangers. In later years, when Jefferson was regarded as a great man and his was a household name, Mr. Van Scoy would relate many stories to his family around the fire on winter evenings about the kindness and peculiarities of Jefferson. Of the fourteen children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Van Scoy, all lived to maturity except one. Thomas is the youngest of this large family. He was seven years old when his father entered land for the boys in Iowa, to which place the family removed in 1855. Being dissatisfied with life on the frontier, the parents, after five years' residence in Iowa, returned to Indiana, taking with them the three younger children.

On a farm in Indiana the subject of our sketch was reared, attending the district schools in winter and the rest of the year working hard in helping his father improve the farm. Thus was his time spent until he was eighteen. In March, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundredth and Fifty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and the following year spent in guard duty in the Shenandoah valley. Three of his older brothers, Aaron,

Jacob and James, had enlisted at the beginning of the war, and two of them remained to be mustered out at its close. Jacob fell with a mortal wound in the battle of Mission Ridge while charging the enemy on a double-quick march up the mountain. At the close of the war Thomas entered a select school at Brookston, White county, where he spent a few months, and in the fall of 1866 he became a student in the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, located where General Harrison fought the Indians in 1811. Here he spent two years pursuing his studies, and teaching in the winter months. He then attended Brookston Academy one year, it having just been erected. These three years of study prepared him to enter the freshman class at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. At the end of his sophomore year, although but twenty-three years of age, he was elected Principal of Brookston Academy. He remained in charge of this institution for three years, after which he resigned to continue his studies in college. He graduated at the Northwestern University in 1875, and immediately thereafter entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, receiving an appointment at Rensselaer, Indiana, by the Northwest Indiana Conference. At the end of three years of faithful work, during which time over three hundred were received into the church, he returned to school to pursue a theological course in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. While attending this school he filled the pulpit of North Evanston church. At the close of his course and after passing an examination for graduation in theology, a telegram came from Salem, Oregon, announcing his election to the chair of Greek in Willamette University.

While Mr. Van Scoy was in charge of the church at Rensselaer he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Thomas. His wife was in declining health at the time this announcement of his election reached him and, on her account, he decided to remove to Oregon. After teaching the ancient languages here one year, he was elected president of the same institution, and filled that honored position eleven years. At the close of his administration the school had grown from 150 students to 495, and the financial condition had been rendered about \$100,000 better. In 1884, at the age of thirty-six years, the university of the Pacific conferred upon Prof. Van Scoy the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In June, 1891, President Van Scoy tendered his resignation at Salem, and was immediately elected to his present position, the duties of which he has continued to perform. His present field has the promise of greater results than any previous work of his life. Here in the heart of the great city, at the commencement of a university, which has risen into prominence, as if by magic, he has a field for his powers never before presented. He has for ten years served on the State Board of Examiners for Oregon.

**N**ATHANIEL MARTIN, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Royal, Lane county, Oregon, was born in Martin county, Indiana, May 2, 1828. His father, Jesse Martin, a Virginian by birth, removed to Indiana in his boyhood, and there grew to mature years. He married Miss Catherine Harris, and they continued to reside there until 1832, then moved to Illinois, during which time he followed farming. In the year 1843 they moved to Missouri, then a wild country, with few settlers, but many Indians. Nathaniel Martin remained with his parents until 1847, when he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Allen. After this event he settled on a farm of 160 acres in Gentry county, Missouri. In 1857, with his wife and four children, he crossed the plains to California; they experienced many difficulties on the way, and much sickness prevailed among the company. It was, however, their good fortune to be just ahead of the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre. They landed in Red Bluff, Tehama county, on the 15th day of November; in the fall of 1857 they pushed on to the Rogue river valley, where Mr. Martin resumed work at his old trade of blacksmithing. In 1860 he went to Eugene, which was then a small village, and followed his trade there for four years; at the end of this period he moved to his homestead north of Cottage Grove; in the spring of the following year, he abandoned this claim and went to Cottage Grove, where he went to work at his trade.

The name Cottage Grove originated with the post office first established at Fern Ridge, twelve miles distant; as it was moved from one ranch to another, the name always went with it. Mr. Martin became Postmaster upon his homestead; in the spring of 1865, with his private

effects, he moved the office to the present site of Cottage Grove, where he kept the office in his blacksmith shop. He built the first business house in the place, and was the first Justice of the Peace, retaining the office ten years. In 1868 he bought 160 acres of land, five miles west of Cottage Grove, and divided his time between his ranch and shop. In 1874 he located permanently upon the ranch, which he has since increased to 215 acres.

M. Martin was elected to the State Legislature by the Republican party in 1872, and served one term, discharging his duties with marked ability. The summer of 1873 was spent on a Government survey in Lake county. In 1884 he was instrumental in having a post office located at his ranch, called Royal, and he has continued in charge as postmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of seven children: Willard H., Jesse, Eleanor C., wife of A. J. Barlow; John S., Joel R., Ulysses S., Nathaniel H., all of whom are married and settled in life. These worthy parents were born the same year, in the same county, cared for by the same nurse, and lived in the same community to the date of their marriage. They are still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and are surrounded by all the comforts of the Nineteenth century civilization.



**D**WIN R. HAWES, dealers in stoves, tin, copper, and glassware, at Astoria, was born in Union, Knox county, Maine, February 10, 1843. Our subject's father was born and died on the same farm that was settled by his father, at an early date. The mother of our subject, Roxana (Robbins) Hawes, was a native of the same town and is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Our subject lived with his parents until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, of the Maine Coast Guards, was stationed at Fort McClary, and there remained until the close of the war. After his discharge he went to Portland, Maine, and was employed for a few years in a wholesale drug store.

In 1869 he started westward and located at Minneapolis and taught school one season in Corcoran, Minnesota. The country was wild and but sparsely settled, so he boarded around with the farmers, who occupied log cabins, and

during his unoccupied moments he assisted the farmers with their books. In 1870 Mr. Hawes came to Portland, Oregon, and his first employment was soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for the Oregon Bulletin, published by Ben Holladay. In the fall of that year he went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and taught school for the winter. Returning to Portland, in 1871 he engaged in the handling of stoves and hardware, continuing in that business until the great fire of 1873, when he was burned out and lost everything, but as he had good credit he immediately restocked and continued until 1875, when he sold out and going to McMinnville purchased the stoves and hardware of Jesse Brandt. In 1876 he again suffered by fire, and the undamaged stock he removed to Astoria and entered into partnership with C. E. Jackins, which firm was continued for three years, when he sold out. Mr. Hawes then built his present spacious store, 50 x 95 feet, two stories high, corner of Second and Genevieve streets, and immediately occupied the lower one-half, renting the other store. With increasing business, more room was desired and, in 1889 he fitted and stocked the entire lower floor, with a general assortment of stoves, crockery, and tinware, and he also carries on plumbing and gasfitting, and all its branches.

Mr. Hawes was married in Astoria November 4, 1880, to Mrs. Annie E. (Taylor) Bear, and they have had two children: Lloyd Ruthven and Annie Ione. Mr. Hawes is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, A. F. & A. M., and of Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Farragut Post, G. A. R. He has other property interests in Astoria, besides 480 acres of timber land in Clatsop county. He is a man of honest integrity and his present success is the outcome of years of energetic labor, faithfully performed.



**D**ON. ALBERT ALONZO DURHAM, an Oregon pioneer of 1847 and one of Washington county's most respected citizens, was born in the State of New York, March 15, 1814. His ancestors came to New England long previous to the Revolution and three of the brothers fought in the Continental army, one of these being Grandfather Josiah Durham.

Three others of the Durhams remained loyal to the King and fought on the English side, showing that at least they had the courage to follow their convictions of right.

The father of our subject, Silas Durham, was born in 1792 in New York, and he married Miss Laura Morse, a native of Massachusetts, a lady but a few months younger than himself. They were blessed with a family of five daughters and five sons, but three of the daughters and one of the sons have died. In 1825 they removed to the State of Ohio and settled in Ashtabula county, where our subject, who was the second child, was reared to manhood. Mr. Durham was in Flat Rock, New York, when the first canal boat came through with General La Fayette on board, on her first trip, with other prominent men, and Mr. Durham remembers seeing the distinguished visitors.

Our subject was married November 6, 1836, to Miss Marianda Almira White, who was born in New York, December 6, 1814, and was a daughter of John G. White. After the marriage our subject was engaged in the milling business, both saw and flour milling, and also engaged in farming. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Durham, but two of them died. April 15, 1847, our subject decided to make the start to Oregon, across the plains, with his wife and one child. They continued with a company for a time, but Mr. Durham became displeased with the delays that were being made continually and at last he hitched up his own team, climbed into his own wagon and said, "I started for Oregon, and I am going;" and there were several others who followed his example. He had three yoke of oxen, a wagon, provisions and a splendid gun, which he knew well how to use.

Our subject was obliged to ford all of the rivers but two, but came through safely, arriving October 1, and made his first location in Clackamas county, just below Oregon City. Here he worked at mill building and owned one-fourth of it. In 1848 gold was discovered in California and then excitement ran high and naturally our subject felt the fever. He went overland to California and dug for gold on all of the forks of the American river, being very successful, making an average of \$300 for every day he worked and on his best days he took out \$500, and took out \$3,600 in twelve days. He then returned home to fix up his business, purchased the whole of the mill and ran it from

March to September, when he sold it for \$19,000. Then he removed to Oswego and built another mill and remained there from 1850 until 1863. During this time he did a very large business and was one of the leading and most enterprising men on the river, but through the loss of a large steamboat which he had built and other causes, he met with reverses and sold out and came to his present locality.

At the present place Mr. Durham has 320 acres with a saw and flour mill and since he has been here he has rebuilt both of these and has done a prosperous business. His son, George H., who crossed the plains with him and two other sons born since reaching Oregon, R. L. and S. A., are living and are men of character. Mrs. Durham is still spared to her husband and children, and both she and her husband have been members of the Methodist Church for forty-two years. They are both in their seventy-eighth year and are among the most worthy and most respected of the pioneers of 1847. Mr. Durham has been a very active man in his life and has possessed an invincible courage, which no adversity could conquer, and notwithstanding that he has retired from active business, still he is ever at work and would not be well or satisfied without something to do. He has a fine constitution and looks much younger than he is. In politics he has always been a Republican and is thoroughly informed on all affairs of the whole country, and in 1860 he was nominated for Representative to the State Legislature. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, running far ahead of his ticket, and his services in the Legislature were distinguished by manly integrity, good judgment and common sense.



**SILAS A. DURHAM**, of Washington county, Oregon, is a native son of Oregon, born at Oswego, October 30, 1854. He is the son of Mr. Alonzo Durham, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847. Our subject was the youngest of the family of five children and was reared at Oswego until his ninth year, and then moved with his father to his present location, where he has since continually resided. He received his education at the high school in Portland and at the Pacific University at Forest Grove. Since leaving his books he has been engaged in the manufacture of flour and

lumber, owning both a flour and saw mill. He owns 900 acres of land, eighty of which is under cultivation, on which he raises grain and hops.

Our subject was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Ella C. Bryant, a native of Clackamas county, born January 27, 1859, the daughter of C. W. Bryant, a pioneer of 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Durham have two children, Walter A. and Ethel. Our subject has been an active Republican since he has been a voter, and in 1890 he was nominated by his party for the State Legislature, and in due time received an election. During his first term he belonged to the Committees on Corporations and Indian affairs, and in 1892 he was again elected, showing that he has served his constituents faithfully and received their approval.

Mr. Durham is an active member of the A. O. U. W. and has filled the most of its offices; is now Past Master and for seven years has been a member of the Grand Lodge and is now Financier of his subordinate lodge. Our subject and wife are fine representative people among the native Oregonians and are highly esteemed. He is a very intelligent, capable business man, one who merits and receives the esteem of all.



**JOSHUA McDANIEL**, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, and one of the wealthiest farmers in Polk county, is a native of Cumberland county, Kentucky, born February 2, 1826, his Scotch ancestors emigrated to the Carolinas and were early settlers there. His father, Wm. McDaniel, was born in one of the Carolinas, September 6, 1785, and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Jackson. March 20, 1806, he married Miss Frances Embree, a native of Kentucky. He had been formerly married and had four children, their names being: Cynthia, Robert, Fanny and Melvina; but losing their mother by death, he married for his second wife our subject's mother, and by this marriage had eight children.

In 1829 he moved to Illinois and settled at Mount Sterling. He was a farmer by occupation and a believer in Christianity. About 1837 he moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, where he died September 28, 1888, his wife survived him until August 16, 1873, when her death occurred, at the home of her son Joshua, in Polk

county, Oregon. She was a faithful wife and mother, and in religious faith a Methodist. Two sons and a daughter now survive these parents: The daughter is Mrs. Margaret Howell, and resides at Monmouth, Oregon; the son, W. A. J. McDaniel, resides in Yakima valley, Washington, and the other son is the subject of this sketch. In 1844 they crossed the plains. General Cornelius Gilham was their captain. The Hon. John Minto, Cyrus Nelson and Judge Thomas Shaw were in the same company, all of whom are now living. Some of the Indians of the Iowa and Sac reservation followed the company west about twenty-five miles, then stampeded the cattle after night and butchered them before they could be found by their owners. The Indian agent replaced their work oxen, so that they were able to continue their journey. At Fort Laramie the Sioux Indians objected to them passing through their country, and the company gave them presents and they let them go through. After arriving at the Dalles the cattle were left there for the winter and the people came down the Columbia river in boats. They landed at Linton. Mr. McDaniel stopped in the Tualatin plains for the winter; two families occupied one little cabin, a log lying across the ground (there being no floor) indicating the division. His mother, two sisters, four brothers and a black girl that they brought with them and himself, occupied one end of the little cabin, and Mr. Packwood and family occupied the other. Here they spent their first winter in Oregon, having arrived about December 15. Hard pressed for enough to eat, they lived principally upon boiled wheat, parched wheat and peas for coffee, their only meat consisting of about ten pounds of pork and occasionally some wild game secured from the Indians.

Mr. McDaniel took his claim in Polk county. His brother went to Chehalis valley with Mr. Nelson and took a claim in 1845. He stepped off 1,800 good long steps in each direction and stuck stakes at the corners. When the Cayuse war broke out, which was caused by the massacre of Dr. Whitman and wife, and some of the Sagers family, in 1847. He volunteered and served under General C. Gilham and Captain John Owens. The general rendezvous was at Portland. Then the army went up the river in boats and on horseback over mountain trail to the Dalles. Mr. McDaniel carried the first express sent by the general from the Cascades to

the Dalles in a canoe by night, a distance of fifty miles, and was attended with much risk.

At the close of the war Mr. McDaniel retired to the privacy of his home and sold his claim to Samuel Burch for \$600 cash, \$300, balance in trade, and then bought a half section of his mother.

Mr. McDaniel married Miss Virginia A. Fulkerson, a native of Missouri, October 15, 1848. This lady was the daughter of Hon. James M. Fulkerson, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847. She came from an old Virginia family, and her father was born in 1803, and her mother in 1800. The mother died when they were crossing the plains, and she was buried at Green river. Her father lived to be eighty-one years of age. He had been a prominent man in Missouri, a member of the State Legislature, was a judge in that State, and was twice elected to the Oregon Legislature; had served as Commissary in the Indian war in Oregon; was also a Baptist minister and a very devoted man.

Mr. McDaniel joined the Baptist Church in Missouri when sixteen years old. His wife was also member of same church, having joined in Missouri when quite young. After coming to Oregon Mr. McDaniel joined the Baptist Church that General Gilham organized, and of which he was pastor. After his death Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel joined the La Creole Baptist Church and are still members of it.

In February, 1849, he went to the California gold mines, and returned in the fall of the same year, having had only moderate success. He then built a house on a claim he had formerly purchased of his mother. Their first child was born here. He lived here about three years, and one year raised wheat, which he sold for five dollars per bushel. The donation land law having passed about this time, he sold out to Mr. Sweeney, as he could not get a section here. Mr. McDaniel removed to Holmes Crap, where he took a donation claim of 640 acres, on the property he built and lived four years. Then he sold to A. K. Post for \$3,000, and then purchased another place, moved upon it and in 1859 he purchased 560 acres of Mr. H. M. Waller. On this latter purchase he resided for twenty-two years. Here he and his wife prospered and here the family were principally reared. From time to time he kept adding to his land, until he owned 1,800 acres, all in one body, 1,400 acres of this he has disposed of to his children and now resides upon his home

place of 155 acres, with twenty acres in timber. By his industry, economy and intelligent investments in land he has made his wealth. Many acres of this land was purchased at \$7 per acre and brought him from \$30 to \$50 per acre. The returns from the rich Oregon lands have also contributed to show his success. He now has lands that have been cropped for forty-eight years, which have never been fertilized and are still bearing good crops of grain. Mr. McDaniel has many relics of the days now gone by, among which is a cradle scythe, which he purchased in Oregon City, in 1846. It was made in England, was a good one and he has cut grain with it when he and Senator Nesmith worked side by side. He also has in a good state of preservation, one of the first chairs, with rawhide bottom and it is still comfortable.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel, nine of whom were reared to maturity, seven of whom are still living. In addition to these children they have thirteen grandchildren. The names of the children are: Dr. W. J. McDaniel, a physician of Portland; A. J. is in the milling business in Portland; Mrs. George Wilcox, resides in McMinnville; Mrs. George White, resides at Rickreall; Newton is a merchant at Dallas; Lee Hill and Holt are farmers near him, and John died in his twentieth year; Mary Catharine, James and Sarah Jane died in infancy; and Maggie died in her twenty-sixth year. She was an amiable young lady, with great artistic talent and was much beloved. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel are Baptists. They joined the First Baptist Church in Polk county, which was organized by General Gilham, and Mr. McDaniel believes himself to be the first Mason made in Polk county. He and his good wife have been married forty-four years and she has been a most faithful companion and helpmate to him in every sense of the word.

Mr. McDaniel was one of the founders of the First National Bank at Independence, and has been a director and stockholder of it ever since its organization. Notwithstanding that he has become one of the richest men in the country he still evinces the same industry and economy that he did in the early days in Oregon.





**R**OBERT ALEXANDER FRAME, an energetic business man of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Edgar county, Illinois, born May 15, 1840. His father, John Frame, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of a family who were early settlers of Virginia and Kentucky. He married Miss Margaret Hogshhead, of Virginia. They had ten children, of whom four are now living. Mr. Frame was their youngest child, and was raised on a farm. He studied law with Colonel Coler, of Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois. The civil war broke out just as Mr. Frame reached maturity, and he enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company B, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. They went to Kankakee, and from there went to Columbus, and were in the Mississippi Department in Tennessee and Mississippi, and were at the battles of Vicksburg and Jackson, and they went down the river and were stationed at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas. From there they went to New Orleans, and then by way of Mobile Bay to Spanish Fort. After the capture of Mobile they went to Selma, Alabama, back to Mobile, then on to Galveston, where they were mustered out August 22, 1865. Mr. Frame enlisted as a corporal, but when the company was organized he was made third Sergeant, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and lastly was made Captain of his company. During his term of service he received no injury, and was in active service all the time. At Fort Blakely, in leading a charge, he received a slight flesh wound. The charge was made under most difficult circumstances, but they carried the fort. After the war he attended the Union Law College at Chicago, and graduated in 1866. He practiced at Fairmount, Illinois, and also at Danville, Vermilion county; from there he removed to Kansas City, and practiced there for seven years. He went from there to Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in mining enterprises. He then spent a short time in Santa Rosa, California. After a year and a half's stay there he went to Oakland, California, and was engaged by H. H. Bancroft, collecting data for his Pacific States history. In 1883 he went to Portland, and has been engaged in real-estate interests and brokerage.

In 1888 the firm of Frame & Stowell was organized, and they are now doing an extensive brokerage business. Captain Frame has purchased land on Portland Heights, and has built a pleasant residence in a most delightful loca-

tion, having a beautiful view of the sublime scenery of Oregon. Here he resides with his family.

He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Eliza S. Davis, a native of England. They have one son, George Washington Edward. Captain Frame is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.; while at Santa Rosa, California, was Commander of Ellsworth Post. He is a Republican in politics. He has made many friends during his residence in Portland.

**W**ILLIAM BALL GILBERT, one of the talented representative members of the bar in Oregon, is esteemed as the peer of any in the legal profession, in all that goes to make the good lawyer and the upright, honorable gentleman. He had his birth in Fairfax county, Virginia, July 4, 1847. His father, John Gilbert, was a native of New York, and a descendant of Jacob Gilbert, an Englishman who came to the colonies in their early history, receiving a grant of land from the king. Mr. John Gilbert married Miss Sarah C. Ball, also a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and a daughter of William Ball, a direct descendant of Colonial William Ball, who came to the colonies at or about the time that Lord Fairfax did, and was engaged in surveying Fairfax county for Lord Fairfax, he having received a grant of the county of Fairfax for his services. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Bladensburg.

Mr. Gilbert, the second in a family of six, was brought up in his native county until the great civil war broke out, when his father, being a Union man, removed to Ohio. Thereafter the youth completed his education in William's College, graduating in 1868. Then he took a law course at the Michigan State University, graduating therein in 1872; but in the meantime he spent two years in the geological survey of Ohio.

In 1874 he came to Portland and began his law practice, which he has ever since continued, with gratifying success. For the first two years here he was in partnership with H. H. Northup; from 1876 to 1879 he was in partnership with ex-Governor Gibbs, and after this



he renewed his partnership with Mr. Northrup, and this relation lasted until 1884, when he formed a partnership with John M. Gearin, which continued till 1889, since which time he has had for a partner Mr. Snow,—the firm being Gilbert & Snow.

In 1889 Mr. Gilbert was elected a member of the State Legislature, on the Republican ticket, to which party he has belonged ever since he became a voter. His father and his grandfather on his mother's side were Whigs, and voted against secession, which was true of a majority of the citizens of Fairfax county. Mr. Gilbert has just received his commission as United States Circuit Judge. Mr. Gilbert was married in 1873, to Miss Julia W. Lindsley, a native of Wisconsin, and they have five children, all natives of Portland.



MRS. NIRA C. B. KELLY, one of Oregon's most worthy pioneers, was born in Athens county, Ohio, February 3, 1816. She came of English ancestry. Her grandfather, Silas Bingham, was a soldier in the Revolution, and her father, Silas, Jr., was born in Rutland, Vermont, April 11, 1792. Her mother's name was Martha Cranston, a native of Rhode Island. One branch of the Cranston family can trace back the line from which descended the present royal family of England. Mrs. Kelly, however, takes no particular pride in that fact, nor need she, because her own life as an Oregon pioneer has been as heroic as has England's honored queen.

She was raised and educated in her native town, and when nineteen years of age moved to Kentucky, and there met the Rev. Albert Kelly, then a talented young member of the Kentucky Methodist Episcopal Conference. They were married May 19, 1837. He was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, of north of Ireland ancestry, who were early settlers of Virginia. They were a Methodist family, opposed to slavery, and Mr. Kelly gave the first vote in the Kentucky Conference against dividing the Methodist Church on the slavery question (the Kentucky Conference being the first conference to vote on the subject). He thought that if the church was divided, the next step would be to divide the nation. Although born and raised in a slave State, and in a slave-holding com-

munity, Mr. Kelly's keen intelligence soon taught him to realize and dread the hellish poison with which the upas tree of slavery blighted every person and thing in any way connected with it. He early resolved to take his family and self as far away from this institution as Uncle Sam's domains would permit. With this end in view he moved from Kentucky to Missouri, with his wife and three small children, in the fall of 1847, on his way to Oregon, expecting to cross the plains the next season.

Accordingly they started for the land of their dreams early in the following spring, but when they reached the Missouri State line they were overtaken by a furious storm, which stampeded their cattle, and obliged them to remain in Missouri another year. This was just after the massacre of Dr. Whitman and others, and the Government sent a regiment of mounted riflemen to Oregon, to keep the Indians in check. It was Mr. Kelly's good fortune to cross the plains with this regiment as an escort. When they arrived at the Dalles, Mr. Kelly went across the Cascade mountains with the stock, while Mrs. Kelly, her four little children and the baggage came on a schooner, and part of the way in a boat rowed by Indians, and arrived in the evening of October 8, 1849, in Portland. At that time there were but a few cheap, one-storied structures there. There was no wharf, the boats being pulled to shore, while they scrambled to the bank, holding to the bushes. She was cold and weak, and sought for a house in which to obtain shelter, but could find none until Stephen Coffin, a noble-hearted pioneer, invited them into his home until the men could build the fires and set up the tents. The next morning, learning that the Rev. Clinton Kelly, her husband's brother, who had preceeded them a year, was only about a mile distant, they went by boat across the river to his place. Her husband joined her in about two weeks, and they lived in a little cabin in the woods in East Portland, while he prospected for Government land.

He soon selected a section of land one mile east of the Willamette river, opposite the north end of the townsite of Portland. Here he soon built a cabin, moved his family into it, and proceeded to dig for water, but after reaching a depth of 117 feet, and finding none, he got discouraged and abandoned this claim as worthless. This same land is now within the limits of that portion of the city of Portland

known as Albina, and is worth millions of dollars.

In 1850 they took up section 17, and here they built a small house, two miles southwest of the center of the city of Portland. In this little home the first religious meetings of that section were held and here Mr. Kelly preached to his neighbors, but that was not the extent of his labors, for the faithful minister traveled many miles on foot, in those days, in the wilderness, to hold meetings or give Christian comfort in times of sorrow. On one of these occasions he was obliged to spend the night under a tree, having lost his way, and in the morning he found that he had been within one mile of his home. Mr. Kelly cleared his farm, hewed timber, sold it and obtained money to live on while they were improving the farm. Here they made their home most of the time until the spring of 1872, when Mr. Kelly moved with his wife and three youngest children to the Yakima county in Washington Territory, and again became a pioneer, against the earnest protests of his friends and eldest children. This proved a bad move for the Kelly family, as their friends had warned them.

The deadly climate of Yakima, with its drouths and blizzards and flood, and torrid summers, and frigid winters made sad havoc with these good people, whose constitution had long been injured to the soft balmy breezes and salubrious atmosphere of the Willamette. On December 4, 1873, Mr. Kelly fell a victim to pneumonia. The youngest son, Lee Whitman, was drowned while crossing a small tributary of the Yakima river, March 22, 1878, being then in his twenty-third year. Philander Bascom, the next youngest son, perished in a snow-storm about January 24, 1881, in his twenty-eighth year. The youngest child, Marietta G. Thiesen, died at her brother's near Portland, October 6, 1884, from ailments indirectly resulting from exposure and privations while at Yakima, in her twenty-seventh year. Besides the three children mentioned above, who were all born on the old place near Portland, Mr. Kelly and wife were the parents of six others, viz.: Samuel Bingham born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, May 14, 1838, and died on his father's farm near Portland, March 26, 1858. At the time of his death he was the best scholar Oregon had ever produced; Melvina D. was born in Scottsville, Allen county, Kentucky, June 8, 1842, and died in La Rue county, Kentucky, August 1, 1845;

Samantha C. was born in Green county, Kentucky, February 1, 1844, married James Skin, October 16, 1865, and died near Portland September 3, 1872; Maria C. was born in La Rue county, Kentucky, July 2, 1846, and was married February 14, 1868, to Von B. De Lashmutte, one of Portland's ex-mayor's, and most successful business men; Silas G. was born in Jackson county, Missouri, May 29, 1848, and is now engaged in farming near Portland on a part of the old Kelly donation land claim; Martha E. was born on the old farm near Portland, November 23, 1850, and was married July 4, 1874, to O. P. S. Plummer, one of Portland's leading physicians and druggists.

After coming to Oregon, Mr. Kelly spent a number of years as an itinerant preacher, having joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference. While he was not a very successful business man, and did not leave his children a large amount of material wealth, he did what was better; he gave them the best educational advantages to be had in the country, and left them an inheritance of an unsullied name.

Mrs. Kelly enjoys living on the old farm with her son, but frequently spends some time with her daughters in the city. She is very bright and intelligent and continues her connection with the church of her youth. She has a wide circle of acquaintances, and by her kind acts, loving heart and most pleasing manners has endeared herself to all whose privilege it is to know her.

**HON. S. D. GIBSON.**—Just west of the city of Salem and west of the Willamette river is a beautiful tract of land known as Fair Oaks, and the owner of the place is Hon. S. B. Gibson and upon it he resides. He came to this State in 1852, and is one of the most respected of the pioneers of Oregon. He was born in Illinois, November 11, 1836, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from their own country to the southern part of the United States in the early history of the colonies. Grandfather Samuel Gibson was born in North Carolina in 1782, and was one of the soldiers in the Black Hawk war. His son, George Gibson, born in Tennessee, in 1806, was reared to manhood in Missouri, and there married Miss Mary B. Porter, a native of Tennessee,

and they reared a family of five children. With these and his wife our subject started across the plains to Oregon.

In 1852 a large number of the relatives of the Gibson family started on a long journey. This was the year of the cholera visitation in which so many of the emigrants died and were buried on the plains. The party suffered much from the disease and several of them died, among them the old grandfather, while his son who had been very ill also, recovered. Six weary months were consumed on the trip, and it was made doubly and trebly sad on account of having to part from dear friends and having to leave their remains in the wilderness.

After the arrival in Oregon, the father located on land two and one-half miles west of Salem, took a donation claim and began pioneer life in Oregon, in a little shanty. After residing on this property fifteen years he sold it and purchased the lands on the west side of the Willamette river at Salem, where Mr. S. D. Gibson and his brother, S. A. D., now reside.

S. D. Gibson was educated in the common school and began life on a farm belonging to his father and has continued in that business all of his life, and has resided ever since coming to this State on his own land. He now has 140 acres of land on which he has built a commodious residence and a part of his great extent of land he has platted and designs to sell and has very appropriately named the tract "Fair Oaks." This is most desirable property and is being purchased and built upon as it is so near the city of Salem and so beautifully located.

The marriage of our subject took place March 26, 1867, to Mrs. Mary E. Foreman, the widow of Jeremiah Foreman, and the daughter of Joseph Hirons. Mr. Foreman was a Union soldier and lost his life at Vicksburg while fighting to perpetuate the Government. Mrs. Gibson had one son at the time of her last marriage, A. L. Foreman. One son has been born of the last marriage, named Frank, and the two young men are in business together at Rickreal and are successful merchants of that place. Frank is also Postmaster of the place. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Gibson has been a consistent Republican ever since he has been a voter and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his county and State. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature and has also served as a member of the State

Board of Equalization. He also has served as County Commissioner and was re-elected and in all of his public life has been manly and upright, pleasing his constituents who everywhere know him to be a man of honor. He possesses the esteem of all who have followed his career since he has become a citizen of the great State of Oregon.



**F**RANCIS M. WADSWORTH came to Portland, Oregon, November 7, 1865. He is a native of Toledo, Ohio, born December 14, 1836. His father, Ariel S. Wadsworth of New York, a descendant of Captain William S. Wadsworth, who emigrated from England to Connecticut early in the history of the country. A. S. Wadsworth married Miss Margaret Hitchcock. She is the daughter of Timothy Hitchcock, one of the early settlers of New England, and on the maternal side a relative of the distinguished United States Senator, Z. Chandler, of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth had three children of whom our subject is the only survivor. His father died when he was only two years old, and he was raised in Allegany county, New York.

He learned the trade of painter and when the civil war broke out he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, with Colonel D. D. Donnelly in command. The date of his enlistment was May 14, 1861. They were sent to the front and the regiment made a good war record. After Mr. Wadsworth was in the service fifteen months and while in the battle of Cedar Mountain he received a gunshot in the right lung which ended his usefulness in the army and came near ending his usefulness for life. He was a great sufferer with the wound for years. The ball drove pieces of bone into his lung, which were coughed up years later. He was honorably discharged in 1862, and he has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. In 1865 he came to Linn county, Oregon, and carried on his business. Later he removed to Benton county, and was for some time successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, producing large quantities of small fruits. He was in this business twelve years. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans of Benton county as candidate for the State Legislature. He was

elected and served as their representative, was chairman of the Committee on Education, and did all in his power to advance the interests of his constituents, his state and his vote was always cast in favor of progress and what he believed to be right. In 1853 he was appointed Siletz Indian agent in which capacity he served four years, two of the four years being in President Cleveland's administration. There were 630 Indians in his charge, men, women, and children, and his term of office was capable and honorable. After this he spent three years in the mercantile business at Toledo, Benton county. He then sold out and came to Portland, Oregon, and is engaged in the revenue service, holding the office of United States Gauger. He is a member of the K. of P., and an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R. He drove 100 miles to become a member of Baker Post at Portland. He was a charter member of the McPherson Post at Albany, and Senior Vice-Commander of it. He also was Commander of the General Lyon Post at Toledo, Oregon. At present he is a member of the General Wright Post, Portland. He has four badges commemorating his services in the G. A. R. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he is a true member of the Republican party. He has some hundred acres of choice land nearly all improved with a pleasant residence on it at Toledo, Oregon. His honored mother, now eighty-five years old, resides with him and it is needless to add that he is a warm-hearted, good citizen and a man of the greatest integrity.

He was married to Miss Louise M. Good-enough, of Tonawanda, New York, when he was twenty years of age. They have had four sons: W. S. George, W., F. M., Jr., and T. C. The eldest son died when a young man of twenty-one years.

**SETH LEWELLING**, a pioneer of 1850, and prominent Oregon nurseryman and orchardist during the forty-two years since that time, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, March 6, 1820. A biographical sketch of Mr. Lewelling, including a few years of the life of his brother, Henderson Lewelling and William Meek, now deceased, is in a large measure a history of early horticulture in Oregon.

Henderson Lewelling, in March, 1847, planted

an assortment of fruit trees in boxes at Salem, Henry county, Iowa, loaded them in two wagons and started with them for Oregon, arriving at Milwaukee in November of that year, with about half of his nursery in good order. The remainder was destroyed by an accident to one of the wagons in the Bear river cañon. This was the first nursery, and so far as yet known these were the first domestic fruit trees brought to this coast, except perhaps, such citrus fruits as were introduced in California by the mission fathers.

So highly were they appreciated that offers of \$3 per tree were freely made when they arrived. About this time Henderson Lewelling and William Meek formed a partnership, of which the subject of our sketch became a member in 1850. Their early efforts were attended with more trials and difficulties incident to new undertaking, but perseverance and hard work overcome all obstacles. From such stocks as they could buy, with what they were able to grow and pull from the woods, they had 18,000 fine trees for sale in the fall of 1851. The apple trees sold readily for \$1 each and plum, cherry, pear and peach for \$1.50 each. In 1853 the firm started branch nurseries at Salem and others near Spring Valley, on the Long Tom river and near Albany, and put out about 100,000 grafts, having kept fourteen men shop-grafting all the preceding winter.

They got some fruit in 1851 and a little more in 1852, but none for market until 1853 when they sold apples in San Francisco for \$1 per pound, and at the same time they sold pears, peaches and plums for \$1.50 per pound.

About this time Henderson Lewelling withdrew, and in 1857 Mr. Meek also, leaving the subject of our sketch the sole proprietor in which business he has ever since continued. Mr. Lewelling has given a great deal of attention to the propagation of new fruits. In 1859 he sold strawberries for seventy-five cents per pound in Portland, the first in Oregon, but the fruit was so little known that in 1860 he abandoned the cultivation of that crop. The people's ignorance of the fruit is not so strange when we remember that its cultivation in the Eastern States, to any considerable extent, dates only from 1849. The change since then has been so great that he now finds a twenty acre patch profitable while fields of one to ten acres are numerous.

In 1860 Mr. Lewelling originated the Black Republican and Lincoln cherries, both of which

are now extensively grown on the Pacific coast. About the same time he originated the Lewelling rhubarb, a seedless variety and one which has proved valuable. In 1860 he originated the Lewelling grape, which is proving a most valuable acquisition to the list of grapes adapted to the climate of western Oregon and Washington. In 1875 he originated the Golden prune, which is now coming into general demand for drying, has been indorsed by the State Board of Horticulture of Washington as a valuable variety for cultivation in that State, and seems to be considered one of the best of prunes wherever it is grown. Mr. H. E. Van Deman and W. A. Taylor, respectively United States Pomologist and assistant in writing of this prune, said: "This fruit was superior to any dried plums or prunes I have tasted, even to those specially prepared for desert use, and the dried samples you sent later were of fine quality."

In 1878 he originated the Birg cherry, a large dark purple cherry, which has also proved a valuable acquisition to the list of sweet cherries. Mr. W. A. Taylor, whom we have already quoted, writing of this cherry, under date of July 21, 1892, says: "The Birg cherry is the largest and handsomest variety that has reached us this year, and would seem to be well worthy of introduction on this side of the Rockies as well as on the Pacific slope."

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Mr. Lewelling took the world's premium for the finest and largest pears and cherries, the fruit having to be sent by express across the continent. He paid \$5 charges for a bunch of six pears from a single bloom bud, and of the cherries exhibited forty-four weighed a pound. Many people unaccustomed to Oregon fruits insisted that they were not cherries, but crab-apples, an opinion which would have vanished had they been permitted to taste them. Large as these were, Mr. Lewelling in the summer of 1892 raised a great many of the Birg variety, of which thirty-five weighed one pound. He shipped a few boxes to Saratoga Springs as an experiment, where they sold readily for \$1 per pound. Mr. Lewelling now has fifty acres of orchards and small fruits at Milwaukee, about one mile outside the city of Portland, and sixty acres of nursery and orchard at Conley a few miles farther up the Willamette river.

**J**OHAN DONNERBERG is a native of Prussia, Germany, born October 15, 1830, and is descended from a long line of ancestors devoted to mercantile pursuits. He remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and secured a good, practical business education. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a locksmith and followed this vocation until the fall of 1849, when he determined to emigrate to America, the land of great opportunities. Landing in the city of Baltimore October 5, 1849, he continued his journey by river and canal to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade for a year. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered the employ of Williams & Roberts, prominent plumbers of that city; there he devoted five years to learning this trade in every department. In 1855 he came via the Panama route to San Francisco, and finding business exceedingly dull he went to the mines in Placer county, where he met with gratifying success in his search for gold.

In the autumn of 1860 he returned to Europe, and in February 1861, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Toelker; the following spring he returned to California with his bride, arriving in San Francisco in August. He engaged in mining in Placer county until 1864, when he gave up this industry and came to Portland for permanent settlement. He arrived before the close of the rainy season, and consequently did not find business very brisk. After a few months he worked as journeyman for C. H. Myers, and in March, 1865, opened a general plumbing establishment; this partnership was dissolved in 1868, when Mr. Donnerberg formed a partnership with John Barrett, which existed until 1812; he then bought Mr. Barrett's interest, and carried on a general plumbing, steam and gas fitting establishment. In the fall of 1890, after an experience of twenty-five years, which had resulted in the accumulation of a handsome competency, Mr. Donnerberg sold his interests in this business to the firm of Donnerberg & Co., composed of his son, August and H. Claussenius, two most estimable gentlemen, of superior business qualifications.

The wife of Mr. Donnerberg died in December, 1875, leaving a family of five children: August, Henry, Julia, Mary and Frank. He was married a second time in December, 1876, to Miss Theresa Hofues, a native of Prussia, Germany, and to them have been born four

children: Theresa, Josephine, Lena and George. In 1877, Mr. Donnerberg built his home at the corner of Fourteenth and Morrison streets; he also has a country house at Long Beech, Washington, where he enjoys the sea breezes during the summer months. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of the German Aid Society, and was for years connected with St. Mary's Orphan Home. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party; his energies, however, have been devoted to commercial interests and by the exercise of honorable and upright methods he has accumulated a handsome estate.



**W**B. PARTLOW, a successful and respected Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Owen county, Indiana, March 8, 1828. His father, James Partlow, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, from which State he removed to Illinois, where he resided the remainder of his life on a farm, engaged in the practice of his profession of medicine. His first wife bore him two children: Richard S. and William B., and then died, after which he went back to Kentucky, and married a second time, by which marriage they had one child, John J. Partlow, who now lives in Danville, Illinois. In his sixtieth year he died, at his home in Illinois. Richard S. Partlow was born in Kentucky, March 8, 1825; came to Oregon in 1851, from Illinois, and has successfully practiced medicine ever since, residing in and around Portland and Baker City, Oregon, for the past thirty years. He married Miss M. E. Johns, of Danville, Illinois.

Our subject, W. B. Partlow, was reared in Illinois, and sent to the district schools until fourteen years of age, at which time he was made to learn the trade of saddler, at which calling he worked for a number of years. Finally, in 1852, he started for Oregon. He came with a Mr. William Johnson, of Covington, Indiana. Their bargain was to the effect that Mr. Partlow should contribute \$75 and drive a four-horse team, and Mr. Johnson should furnish the provisions, but Mr. Johnson expected a good deal more of our subject than was named in the agreement. He stood guard, milked cows, herded cattle, and did many other things besides driving the team as agreed upon. When they arrived at Grande Ronde he grew tired of Mr.

Johnson, so walked the remainder of the distance, about 300 miles. He had done more than enough to pay for his board, even if he had contributed no money. He crossed the mountains, coming down to Philip Foster's farm, and then to Oregon City, and soon after his arrival he began to work at his trade for Mr. A. K. Post, remaining with him three years as a journeyman, one year as a partner and finally became sole owner of the business. In connection with his harness shop Mr. Post ran a livery business, and as time went on Mr. Partlow closed out the former business to devote his attention to the latter, doing a fair business for seventeen years, during which time he had many ups and downs. In 1869 he disposed of his livery business and purchased 120 acres of choice land, two miles south of Oregon City, on which property he has since resided. His farm is now one of the most valuable in the county. His residence is surrounded by a beautiful yard, in which may be found many kinds of native shrubs.

June 28, 1856, he married Miss Frances Lucinda Chase, born in Vermont, August 5, 1828, daughter of Mr. Sisson Chase, of Vermont. Three children have blessed this union, two of whom died in infancy. The one they reared is a son, James, born March 15, 1859, in Oregon City, where he was reared and educated. He now makes his home with his father and owns thirty-two acres adjoining. In addition Mr. and Mrs. Partlow have reared a foster child, Miss Annie E. Howland, who lost her mother and was taken by these kind people when only nine years of age, so that they reared her as their own. She was born August 31, 1860. She still resides with Mr. Partlow, and owns thirty-two acres of land adjoining, by inheritance. Mr. Partlow and his son are successful farmers and also devote much attention to the raising of fine horses, of which they have a few. Both he and his son are intelligent and ardent Republicans. While residing in Oregon City Mr. Partlow was elected and served as a member of the City Council, also a member of the fire department for ten years, in which he proved himself a valued member.

On the 29th day of January, 1892, the beloved wife and mother was taken from her family by death, the immediate cause being la grippe and pneumonia. During her life she proved herself a good and faithful wife and mother during the thirty-six years of married life, and she was greatly mourned by her fam-



ily, as well as by the host of friends she had attached to herself during her residence in Oregon City and on the farm, and the family had the entire sympathy of the community in their bereavement. Mr. Partlow enjoys the good-will and esteem of all who know him, and is a good representative of the Oregon pioneers of 1852.

JOHN B. FERGUESON, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1825. His father, Samuel Fergusson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and passed his boyhood upon a farm; in early manhood he moved to Ohio, and was married in 1812 to Miss Jane Bousier. In 1826 they removed to Illinois, settling near Quincy, where they lived until 1842; they then removed to Andrew county, Missouri, and Mr. Fergusson reclaimed a farm from the natives wilds, passing the remainder of his life there. John B. Fergusson was married April 13, 1846, to Miss May Waldron, and they lived with the parents during the lifetime of the latter. In the spring of 1847 they started to Oregon with one wagon, six yoke of oxen and four cows; they arrived at the Dalles, after a comfortable trip, "without losing a hoof." They were met by Samuel and Jesse Fergusson, pioneers of 1844, and continued by river to Portland, the cattle being driven by the trail. At Portland they again yoked up the oxen, and traveling overland to Tualatin plains, where they passed the winter. In the summer of 1848 they went up the Willamette valley, and in the fall Mr. Fergusson located a claim of 640 acres, five miles west of Junction City. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has one of the best improved ranches in that section. He also owns 480 acres in adjoining localities; 200 acres are cultivated to grain, and the rest of the land is well stocked with sheep and cattle. In 1854 he drove cattle to eastern Oregon, and for twelve years followed the live-stock trade in that locality, making frequent trips to the Willamette valley, crossing the Cascade mountains by several trails, and fully as many trips by the Columbia river.

Mrs. Fergusson died in April, 1879, leaving a family of six children: John S., Sarah J., wife of Martin Trivet; Joseph H.; Mary A., wife of Joel Pitney; Martha E., wife of Morris Allen; and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Fergusson

was married again in 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Hinton, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Thompson Hinton, a pioneer of 1846; they have one child, a daughter, named Josephine. Mr. Fergusson is a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M. He has served one term as Commissioner of Lane county, but has given little attention to politics. He has been devoted to the interests of the farm and of stock-raising, and has met with more than ordinary success; he is now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors.

C. O. BOYNTON, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in Troy, New York, in 1822, a son of Ebon L. and Elizabeth (Fancher) Boynton, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. Locating in Troy at an early day, the father of our subject embarked in mercantile pursuits, and was subsequently appointed by the Legislature as City Inspector of Provisions, an office he filled for many years. In 1836 he emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, where he devoted the last years of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died in 1889 at the age of ninety years; his wife preceded him to the world beyond in 1887, aged eighty-four years. C. O. Boynton lived with his parents until July 1843, when he was married in Fulton county, Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Bonney. He settled on a farm, and devoted his energies to its cultivation until 1850, when he sold out and removed his family to Oregon. Nine families of friends and neighbors made up a little train, and crossed the plains with ox teams, accomplishing the journey safely within six months. They arrived at Foster's October 3, 1850, and continued until they reached Clackamas county; here Mr. Boynton located a donation claim of 640 acres where the town of Needy is now situated. He then engaged in farming and raising live-stock.

In public affairs he filled a prominent position; as County Assessor he served four years, and was County Commissioner for the same length of time; for twenty-two years he was Justice of the Peace; he took a deep interest in the advancement of all the county's enterprises, and his house was the home of the church during the early missionary days; the Reverends Wallor, Hines, Garrison and Parish were fre-



quent guests, and the first camp-meeting grounds in the valley were established on his farm. The town of Needy is deeply indebted to his generosity, as he contributed the five acres upon which the M. E. church is built; he also gave liberally to the fund for building the church edifice.

Mr. Boynton lived upon his farm until the spring of 1891, when he sold out and retired from the arduous duties he had been so long performing. He then came to Woodburn, and purchased seven acres inside the city limits, where he erected his residence. Desiring continuous occupation he bought an interest in the grocery store of W. E. Finzer, in which he is now actively employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have reared a family of nine children to mature years: Eben L., Bradford A.; Hellen A., wife of Clark Cown; Thurston A.; Jennie B., wife of C. Stump; Abert J., died aged one year and one month; Bessie, wife of L. S. Thomas; Ida, wife of A. Knobe; and Lida, still at home.

Mr. Boynton is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and of the Grange. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for fifty-one years, and as a public spirited citizen, he has few equals and no superiors, his influence always being for the greatest good to the greatest number.



**J**AMES THORNTON, a capitalist, and one of the old and respected pioneers of Oregon, was born near La Fayette, Indiana, May 29, 1825, a son of Levi and Catherine (Black) Thornton, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. The ancestors of both families were of the old colonial stock. The parents removed to Mercer county, Illinois, when our subject was seven years of age, but a few months later went to Louisa county, Iowa, where the father died in 1840, and the mother in 1845.

James, the fourth in a family of five children, was reared and educated in Iowa, but crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850. He was engaged in mining in Yreka California, until 1851, when he returned to Iowa. In 1853 he crossed the plains the second time, coming by the old northern route, via Fort Hall, and located in Jackson county. There are perhaps few of the

Oregon pioneers now living whose advent into this county antedates that of Mr. Thornton. He has always followed farming, but is not now actively engaged in that calling, although he still owns thirty acres of land adjoining Ashland, which is planted to pear, prune, apricot and peach trees. The orchard, although young, is bearing, and will yield good returns the present season. In 1891 Mr. Thornton shipped over 1,000 boxes of peaches to Tacoma, Washington. He has also been closely connected with school matters, having served his district faithfully as trustee many years.

Mr. Thornton has been twice married, first in Iowa, in 1848, to Miss Isabel Wallace, a native of Newfoundland, and who died April 16, 1862. They were the parents of the following children: Kate A., Laura B., Sarah E. and Henry. The second marriage was consummated in Jackson county, Oregon, in June, 1863, with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a native of Ohio. The names of their living children are: Sheridan F., Hattie M., Edward J. and Ole A. The deceased were: U. S. Grant, who died October 1, 1868, and William A., deceased January 20, 1873. The Hoosier State has furnished Oregon with some of its most substantial and professional men, and the subject of this notice is justly recognized among its number. He has been prominently identified with the growth and progress of Southern Oregon, and was also among the chief promoters of a number of its private enterprises, the Ashland Woolen Mills being among the number. He was one of its staunch supporters at the time of its incorporation, and is at this writing one of the stockholders and president of the association.



**D**ON. WILDER W. PARKER.—Among the pioneer settlers of Astoria none are more highly respected or honored than the subject of this sketch, who was born in Orange, Vermont, October 19, 1824. His parents, Ebenezer P. and Laura (Flanders) Parker, were natives of the same State, their ancestry being among the Puritan settlers of New England, and distinguished among the staunch supporters of American independence. In 1827 Mr. Parker removed his family to Washington, Vermont, where he pursued extensive milling interests, and in that locality our subject re-

ceived a common school education and prepared himself for entrance at the Newbury Seminary, an institution controlled by the Methodist denomination. Assisting himself by teaching school, he graduated from the academic department and completed his studies at the Norwich University, an institution grown out of the military school founded by Captain Alden Partridge, in 1818, previously a professor and superintendent at West Point. After four years of study our subject was diverted from graduating by accepting the position of engineer of the Norwich copper mine on lake Superior. There he remained about fifteen months, but upon hearing of the acquisition of California and the making of it accessible to Americans, he resigned his position, returned to New York, and took passage by the brand-new steamship, California, the first of the three new vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line to clear for the Pacific coast, and he was the first to take passage, only two persons taking passage on the vessel. By an unforeseen event, in no sense his fault, he was left behind and was obliged to take passage on the Spanish brig, Bogota, Captain Thomas, for Santa Martha, 600 miles east of what is now Aspinwall, thence by a French mail coasting schooner to Chagres, at the mouth of the Chagres river, and by ascending the river he crossed the continent to Panama entirely alone, except with a native for a guide, to where he arrived about five weeks ahead of the steamship. While on the Isthmus, before crossing, he learned from the United States Consul there of the discovery of gold in California, with full confirmation of the fabulous statements first published in the United States, and ere the ship arrived at Panama, about fifteen gold seekers, of every description, had reached Panama.

Our subject sailed on the steamship, California, using the order of William H. Aspinwall, president of the Steamship Company, supplemented with the ticket bought in New York, and arrived at San Francisco February 28, 1849. A company of four men was then formed, and paying \$600 per 1,000 feet for lumber they built a lap streak bottom scow, and with a ton of provisions started for the Tnolumne river to engage in mining. Mr. Parker worked about twenty days, realizing about \$20 a day, and then decided that life in San Francisco was more congenial and he returned to that city, leased a piece of ground, built a frame and canvas tent, 20 x 50 feet, which he fitted up as a

hotel and restaurant. Before winter a bakery was added and the canvas covering was replaced by boards. He paid his baker the price of \$600 per month, but sufficient pies and cakes were sold to pay all running expenses of the bakery, and the profits of the hotel were very large, continuing until June, 1850. At this time his property was destroyed by the great fire, at an estimated loss of \$20,000. He then bought the first soda fountain which was brought to San Francisco and leased a room on Stevenson's wharf, foot of Clay street, at \$700 a month, he commenced operations, selling soda at 25 cents a glass, and the first Sunday after opening he took in \$800. At the election of 1850 he was made a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City Council. In after years that City Council was designated as the "Honest Council," whose special work was, among other matters, to straighten the accounts of the preceding incumbents, finding the indebtedness to be \$2,000,000, and to establish a system of revenue, the first the city ever had. The latter was accomplished by licensing all business interests. The first system of free schools of the city was adopted at the same time, with T. J. Novins. Mr. Parker's tutor in law studies in Vermont, appointed superintendent. In February, 1852, Mr. Parker came to Oregon, and leased the old Harrell sawmill on the Lewis and Clark river, and later bought the Simpson steam sawmill at Astoria, where he did an extensive business until 1860, when, through increased competition he decided to retire. After the election of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Parker was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs of the Port, under W. L. Adams, in which capacity he served for eleven years, a part of the time being deputy to Hon. Alanson Hinman. Since his retirement from office he has been actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and in developing his city property for general use. He has been an extensive builder, of both residence and business property and upward of forty buildings are credited to his push and enterprise.

Mr. Parker was married in Astoria, in 1863, to Miss Inez E. Adams, the eldest daughter of W. L. Adams, a pioneer of 1845, to whom and his wife eight children have been born, seven of whom survive. By this marriage there are no children, although on holidays and other festive occasions Mrs. Parker has more children

about her, probably, than any other woman in the city.

Mr. Parker was among the first to urge the establishment of a free public school in Astoria, although without children himself. He has served one term in the State Legislature, and other terms as County Assessor, Superintendent of Schools, Mayor, Councilman and Director of Schools in Astoria. In the last Legislature he was appointed Chairman of the Commission of Seven to build and manage the water works of Astoria. He is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a Notary Public has served since 1863. He is a generous contributor to church and moral institutions and always is among the most active to promote public enterprises in developing the city of his adoption, which he has watched from her infancy and now sees her a populous center known all over the land.



**I**RA B. STURGES, one of the active and successful business men of the city of Portland, and president of the India Packing Company, is a native of Norwalk, Ohio, born January 18, 1845. His father, Daniel B. Sturges, was born in the State of Connecticut, removed to Milan, Erie county, Ohio, in an early day and was a pioneer in that portion of Ohio. He is a worthy citizen and resides at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The ancestors of the family were English. Mr. Daniel B. Sturges, father of Ira, resided near Norwalk, Connecticut. Little is known of the family, except that they were New Englanders, and as a rule that is equivalent to saying that they were thrifty, honest people. Mr. Sturges' father married Miss Sophia Parks, a native of the State of Vermont. She was of equally respectable parentage. They had seven children, of whom five are living. Mr. Sturges was their third child and raised in his native town, and quite early in his history was quite successfully engaged in the nursery business. In his eighteenth year, in June, 1863, he enlisted in answer to President Lincoln's call for troops. He enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, to relinquish that veteran regiment with troops to take the place of those who shed their blood for their country. They were sent to the front, first to Washington, then to Hilton Head, and during the war our young soldier participated

in fourteen battles under the folds of the old flag. He made a good soldier and was promoted to Sergeant, and at the close of the war returned to his home. The work was accomplished for which he had enlisted, the Union was preserved. For two years after the war he attended school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and also took a full course at Eastman's Business College, and was for a time in the employ of the United States Express Company. From New York he went to Kansas, and from there, in 1869, he came to California, and at Sacramento was engaged in the general office of the Central Pacific Railroad, but after two years he resigned and accepted the position of traveling salesman for J. A. Folger, of San Francisco, in which position he continued for thirteen years, traveling throughout the Northwest and becoming acquainted with all the prominent business houses in the country.

In 1882 he came to Portland and established the wholesale grocery and commission house of Sturges, Larsen & Company. After a year he withdrew from the firm and engaged in the stock business in Baker county, in which he continued eight years. In 1886 he sold and established his present quarters, which continued until October, 1888, when it was incorporated and assumed its present name, the Indian Packing Company. The incorporators were Messrs. H. M. Cake, T. G. Murphy and I. B. Sturges, manufacturers of baking powder, extracts and grocers' sundries. They do an extensive wholesale business throughout the Northwest, including British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. They have a factory located at South Portland and all goods with their trademark are equal to any in the market. Since coming to Portland, Mr. Sturges has identified himself fully with the growth of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Portland Cable Railroad Company, became a stockholder and secretary and treasurer, and from its organization to the present time has been a director. He also became interested in the Portland Smelting Company and is a stockholder. He has interested himself in Portland real estate and was one of the organizers of the plat of Southern Portland, 160 acres of which, in 1883, was put on the market by Mr. Sturges and others, and made a success of it, having sold all but that portion which they reserved for future advance. He has been connected in other additions to Port-

land and Baker City, all of which were successful.

Mr. Sturges was married in 1883, to Miss Wilhelmine Engelke, of Hanover, Germany. They have had two children: Ingo Burr and Paulina; the latter they lost by death. Both were born in Portland. Mr. Sturges is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a director and member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican and a member of the Governor Wright Post, G. A. R. He is a widely known business man of great ability; and honorable and worthy citizen, giving strict attention to his business.



**G**USTAF WILSON, Russian Vice-Consul at Portland, was born at Uleaborg, Finland, Russia, June 2, 1827. His father, John Wilson Hemmi, was a seafaring man and was connected with the United States navy. After coming to America, his father dropped the name of Hemmi. In 1842, although only fifteen years of age, Gustaf left his home to engage in seafaring life. In 1844 he made his first cruise to the United States and thereafter sailed upon American vessels. In 1850 he shipped from New York city on the ship Albaria, Captain H. Crowell in command, with general cargo. They set sail for San Francisco, via cape Horn, touching at Rio and Valparaiso. They arrived inside the "Golden Gate" October 10, and were discharged in that port. Gustaf then went to the mines, operating in several localities until February, 1852, when he crossed the Siskiyou mountains to southern Oregon and there continued his mining interests. He was engaged in the Indian outbreak of 1852 and 1853, and the later war of 1855 and 1856. With the organization of Josephine county, in 1855, he was appointed Coroner by the Territorial Legislature and subsequently elected by the people, serving in that capacity for six years. In 1862 he was elected Clerk of the same county, and re-elected in 1864. At the expiration of his term in 1866, he came to Portland and engaged as clerk with the commission merchants, Messrs. Williams & Meyers, remaining in that capacity until 1870. He then purchased an interest in their flour mill at McMinnville, and remaining there, continued as manager until 1876, when he sold out and

returned to Portland. He was there engaged in various occupations until 1883, when he was appointed Russian Vice-Consul, and has since then given his attention to the duties of that office and in looking after his personal affairs in real-estate and property interests. At the various places where he has resided in Oregon, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, such as pioneer life required, often acting as school clerk, director, road supervisor, etc.

He was married in Portland, in 1871, to Miss Christina Wideen, native of Sweden, who died in 1882, leaving one child, Alice.

In 1890, after forty-five years of absence, Mr. Wilson visited his native country and the scenes of his childhood. It proved a very pleasant and enjoyable trip.

Mr. Wilson is a Scottish Rite Mason, having passed the several degrees of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Past Grand S. W., Grand Lodge of Oregon, and is an honored and honorable citizen of the State of Oregon.



**J**W. GEARHART, Assessor of Clatsop county, was born in Henry county, Iowa, in 1837. His parents, Philip and Margaret C. (Logan) Gearheart, were natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a carpenter by trade, but after removing to Iowa, in 1836, he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for twelve years, and then with the usual prairie outfit and ox teams crossed the plains to Oregon. Emigration was small that year, and so they had an abundance of food and no trouble from the Indians, so that their trip was a pleasant one and they landed at Oregon City, just six months after crossing the Missouri river. Proceeding to Clatsop plains, Mr. Gearhart located his donation claim to 640 acres of land and then passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was among the representative men of the county and served as County Judge, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for many years.

Our subject crossed the plains with his parents and was educated in the schools of Oregon, giving particular attention to surveying. He was then elected County Surveyor and filled the office continuously for eight years, remaining with his parents meanwhile and aiding with the

duties of the farm. In 1867 he came to Astoria and as a partner of John Hobson followed the butchering business about two years, and then made his first trip to the Atlantic coast. Returning to Astoria in 1871, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for eight years and then in the canning of salmon.

Mr. Gearhart was married in Forest Grove, to Miss C. A. Neal, in 1879. She is a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural School, who came to Astoria in 1878, as a teacher of the public school. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart have four children: John Neal, Edgar Garfield, Philip and Esther.

After the death of Philip Gearhart the estate fell into the hands of our subject, who returned to the farm, where he had lived, aiding his parents during his term as County Surveyor. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the summer of 1888, when he sold the farm to M. J. Kinney, who has since transformed it into a summer resort, known as Gearhart Park. Mr. Gearhart then gave up his winters to travel and his summers to surveying. In the spring of 1891 he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, and in the fall Assessor, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. J. Lindell. He was elected to the same office by the Republican party in June, 1892, for the term of two years.

In 1887 Mr. Gearhart built his residence on the corner of Seventh and Benton streets, and owns some valuable improved business property. He gives all his time to his official duties, which are faithfully and satisfactorily discharged.



**R** W. PRENTICE, M. D., a progressive and successful practitioner of Eugene, was born at Wivenhoe, England, in 1844, a son of George and Caroline (Ellis) Prentice; the parents were natives of Suffolk, England, and after their marriage they settled at Wivenhoe, where Mr. Prentice engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 the family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Maryland at Greensboro; here the father bought a small farm, and began giving especial attention to growing fruits, an industry with which he is still occupied. Dr. Prentice was educated at the Colechester Royal Grammar School in England, and in 1864 began reading for his profession at West

Mersea with his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Worts; he spent three years in preparation, and for two years was a student in the medical department of the University of Edinburgh. Coming to America in 1872 he began practice at Urbana, Illinois; later on he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1878 was graduated from this institution. He continued his practice at Urbana with marked success. In 1882 he was appointed United States Pension Examiner, through the influence of Hon. Joe Cannon, M. C. from that district, and held the office three years. In 1886 he severed his connection at Urbana, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, pursued a course until the spring of 1887, when he received a diploma from this famous school. He passed the following summer with his parents, and then came to Oregon, locating in Eugene. He purchased a residence on High street, between ninth and tenth streets, and opened an office. It is a long and some times a weary wait in the medical profession, but success is sure to crown the skilled physician.

He was married in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1886, to Miss Elizabeth B. Hoover, a native of the "Hoosier" State. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is a member of the Lane County Medical Society and of the International Medical Congress.

Though English by birth he has become thoroughly Americanized; he was quick to appreciate the value of American principles of Government, and swore allegiance to his adopted country at the earliest moment within the limits of law; he is a warm admirer and loyal citizen of the country over which floats the glorious stars and stripes, emblem of American liberty.



**D**ARWIN BRISTOW, a progressive and energetic merchant and banker at Cottage Grove, was born at Pleasant Hill, Lane county, Oregon, December 21, 1862. His father, William Wilshire Bristow, was a native of Cumberland county, Kentucky, born July 18, 1826, but was reared in McDonough county, Illinois, whither his parents removed in his infancy. In 1848 he crossed the plains to Oregon, and located at Pleasant Hill, Lane county. In the spring of 1849 he started

to California, but returned in the fall of the same year, and began improving his claim. In the spring of 1850 or 1851 he taught the first school in the county. He was married in Marion county, October 17, 1850, to Miss E. Coffey, a native of Pike county, Illinois. During 1852-'53 he was Justice of the Peace of Pleasant Hill precinct, and for a number of years was Postmaster. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and in June, 1858, he was elected one of the first State Senators from Lane county; he was one of the prominent actors in setting the machinery of the State Government in motion.

Mrs. Bristow died in November, 1863; she was the mother of four children, only one of whom survives, a son named Darwin. Mr. Bristow was married again at Pleasant Hill, April 27, 1865, to Miss Martha A. McCall, who died August 18, 1868, leaving one child, Lizzie, now the widow of C. F. McCormac. September 16, 1869, Mr. Bristow was married in Portland to Mrs. Mary J. Wells, who still survives.

He was again elected State Senator in 1872, and served with great credit to himself and his constituency through the sessions of 1872 and 1874. He sold his farm in 1865, and went to Eugene, where he purchased a one-third interest in the mercantile business of Bristow & Co., the firm being composed of his brother Elijah L. Bristow and T. G. Hendricks; he continued an active member of the firm until his death, December 8, 1874. He was stricken down in the prime of manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, leaving an untarnished reputation. He was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Darwin Bristow removed with his parents to Eugene city, and after the death of his father, was taken into the family of T. G. Hendricks, administrator of the estate and guardian of the children. At the age of fourteen years our subject began clerking in the store of Mr. Hendricks, thus securing a business education, and at the same time pursuing his studies in the University of Oregon; he was graduated from the normal department of this institution in 1884. The autumn following he came to Cottage Grove, and in partnership with Herbert Eakin, he purchased the bankrupt stock of Luckey & Noland; they increased their stock, and by close attention to the details of the business, have built up a good trade and later have further advanced their business by the addition of a

banking department and are now carrying on a successful mercantile and banking establishment.

Mr. Bristow was married at Cottage Grove, March 16, 1885, to Miss Mary L. Medley, a native of Linn county, Iowa, and a daughter of James M. Medley, who emigrated to Oregon in 1874. Of this union have been born three children: Greta Elizabeth, William Wilshire and Darwin Darrel. Mr. Bristow has valuable business and residence property at Cottage Grove and Eugene. He is Master of Cottage Grove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Juventus Lodge, No. 48, of K. of P. He has served two terms as Mayor of Cottage Grove, and is one of the most active and enterprising men of the city.



**D**AVID MONNASTES, a widely known and influential citizen of Portland, Oregon, came to the State in 1852. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 25, 1820. His father, David S. Monnastes, was a native of England and in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in St. Louis. He married in that city, Miss Philistia Kahne, a native of that place. They had fourteen children, of whom our subject is the sole survivor.

He attended the French schools in his native city, where he later learned the blacksmith and machinist's trade, at which he worked for six years. In 1852 he started on his journey for Oregon, leaving St. Joseph on April 4, he began his journey alone, but joined in with others on the way. He had four yoke of oxen and a wagon, in which he carried his provisions, gun and other necessities. The cholera was epidemic that year, but he escaped it; and the Indians were plentiful, but they were friendly. His oxen gave out one by one, so that long before he reached the coast, he had abandoned his wagon and with his gun and what he could carry, he came on foot to the Dalles, thence to Portland he journeyed on a flat-boat. On arriving he had supper, and when he asked the price, was told that it was four bits. He had only two, which he gave, saying it was all he had, but would pay the balance when he got it.

In the morning he applied to Northrop & Summers to be trusted for a pound of powder,



four pounds of shot and a box of G. D. caps. They took his word for it, and he found his way out to Guile's lake, where he killed during the day sixteen wild ducks, most of them Mallards. When he returned with his ducks, a restaurant man, named Gordon, hailed him and asked the price. He said, "What will you give me?" He replied a dollar a pair. He accepted the offer, and received eight dollars, with which he paid his powder and shot bill and his board. The restaurant man bargained for a dollar a pair for all he could bring in, and the following day he killed and packed in thirty-six ducks, for which he received \$18. He kept on at the business all winter, making the merchants, who trusted him, the bankers, and on March 27, he had laid up \$1,165.

On April 1, 1863, he purchased blacksmith's tools and some machinery, and opened a shop on First street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets. He was associated with Captain James Trumbull a machinist, and they conducted business as partners for a year, when H. W. Davis, a molder, was taken into the firm, the firm name becoming Trumbull, Monnastes & Davis; and they conducted a foundry and machine shop for another year. Then Mr. Trumbull withdrew, and Mr. Monnastes and Davis continued the business successfully until 1866, when Mr. Davis withdrew, and Mr. Monnastes continued alone until 1873, doing a large business, and employing from thirty-five to forty-five men.

The fire of 1873 burned the business out, when Mr. Monnastes turned his attention to the purchase and improvement of city property, in which he has since been engaged. He has built a valuable block on First street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets, on the west side of First street, and has built another on the corner of Jefferson and First streets. He has also built himself a good, substantial residence, where he resides with his family, at No. 303 Third street.

He is in politics a Republican, and was twice elected by his party to the City Council. He was one of the first organizers of the Volunteer Fire Company of the city, which dates back to 1853. He borrowed an old engine, took it to his shop and fitted it up, and continued with the Volunteer Fire Company of the city, first with No. 1, then with No. 2 and lastly with No. 4, until the paid department was organized. He had been at different times its president

and treasurer, and is now an honored member of the Volunteer Exempt Firemen's Society of the city, which has in its membership the solid representative men of the city of the early time. He is a subscribing member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a life member of the Library Association. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his favorite city, and by his many admirable traits of character has excited the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.



ISAAC BALL, an Indian war veteran of the war of 1855-'56, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and now a prosperous farmer of Washington county, Oregon, was born in Illinois, February 14, 1827, and his father, Acil Franklin Ball, was born in Vermont, 1793, the family having been early settlers of that State. He married Rebecca Ellis, a native of Tennessee. They resided in Fulton county, Illinois, and had a family of seven children. Mr. Ball's mother died in 1838, and his father in 1858. The father of our subject had married a second time, but Isaac was the second child of the first marriage. In 1846 he left the parental roof and started out in the world for himself.

The first employment of the young seeker after fame and fortune was in farming and later at carpenter work, but neither promised enough success to warrant his remaining in his old home locality. Hence in 1852 he started for Oregon, and arrived in Portland, September 12, 1852, from which place he went on to Oregon City, and there engaged in work in a saw-mill. Later he managed the ferry for Dr. John McLoughlin during the winter, and continued thus employed until spring, when he went to the mines in southern Oregon, when the Rogue river war was in progress; but in the fall he went to California, and spent that winter at Forbestown on the Yuba river. After one year in California he returned to Oregon, and in the fall of 1854 took his donation claim of 160 acres of land. At this time the Indian war broke out, and he enlisted in 1855, furnishing his own horse and equipage. His enlistment was in Company D, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and he participated in all the dangers and hardships of that time. Part of the time it was possible to get meat, but it had to be eaten



without salt, but later it was impossible to get anything but horse or mule meat, and our subject was not Frenchman enough to relish this.

After the war Mr. Ball returned, and June 8, 1856, he married Miss Margaret E. Robbins, a native of Indiana, and daughter of William Robbins. They crossed the plains in 1852. After marriage Mr. Ball worked at his trade, and gradually improved his farm. A family of ten children were born to him and wife, and eight of these are yet living. Sarah Jane married John L. Reynold, and now resides with her father; Charles Edwin now resides in eastern Oregon, and is in the business of raising horses; Emma, married Joseph Lavery, and they are farmers near Centralia, Washington; Vivian M. married James House, and died at the age of twenty-one leaving one child; Franklin resides in Whitman county; Maggie married David Turner and they reside in Columbia county; Sara V. died in her nineteenth year; Daicy married Behm Whitmore, and resides in Walla Walla county; and Dow is at home with his father as also is the youngest, Bessie.

Mr. Ball has been a vigorous Republican since the organization of the party, and has been elected County Commissioner and has served for four years. He has been Justice of the Peace for eight years, and has never had one of his decisions reversed. His record for just and unbiased rulings is creditable in the extreme, and his fellow-citizens feel that in him they have found the right man for the right place. In educational affairs in his district he has taken a deep interest, and for the past thirty years he has served his district as school clerk or director. He was a Good Templar for many years, being a strong temperance man, and he is one of the most respected of the early Oregon pioneers.



**W**ILLIAM M. KILLINGSWORTH, one of the most enterprising capitalists of Portland, was born in Springfield, Missouri, September 16, 1850.

His parents, John and Eliza (Shields) Killingsworth, natives of Tennessee, emigrated to Missouri in 1850, and in that State were engaged in farming two years. In the spring of 1852 he gathered together their worldly possessions,

purchased two yoke of oxen, a covered wagon and necessary outfit, and started across the plains. After some ten days of travel, they learned of the terrible ravages of cholera upon the plains, and returned to Missouri. In the spring of 1853 they again set forth, and, after usual hardships of travel in those days, successfully accomplished the long journey and arrived safe in Oregon City. Mr. Killingsworth proceeded up the valley, looking for a homestead, and finally settled on 320 acres at the head of the valley, near Eugene City, and there lived and farmed three years. He then moved to Eugene City, and opened the Star Bakery, and in connection with it operated a general family grocery.

William M. was educated at Eugene City, good schools being an early feature of that place. When he grew up he engaged in business with his father, and continued with him fifteen years. In 1882 they sold out and the father removed to Dayton, Washington, where he was engaged in merchandising and the stock business until his death. William M. removed to Portland in 1382. With personal knowledge of the advantages and resources of Oregon, and firm faith in the future greatness of Portland, he boldly invested all that he had in property lying between the Willamette and Columbia rivers, the country covered with timber, logs and brush. This purchase was contrary to the advice of his friends, but he was convinced that Portland would extend her borders to the Columbia river, and he was willing to wait and secure the prize. He at once engaged in the real-estate business, and devoted his energies and enthusiasm to the sale of property between the rivers. He has the credit of doing more to develop the Peninsula than any other one man. He has opened up and sold North Albina, Lincoln Park, Central Albina, Clifford Tract, Megley Highland, Soher, Tract, Killingsworth, and is now devoting his energies to Point View. He takes pride in the fact that no man has invested a dollar with him without reaping a return of many fold.

Mr. Killingsworth was married at Portland, in 1876, to Miss Dora Simpson, daughter of Hon. Ben Simpson, who crossed the plains and settled in Oregon, in 1845. This union has been blessed with five children: Nannie G., Annie F., Alice B., William G. and Lou C. The family reside at the station called Killingsworth, where Mr. Killingsworth has erected a commodious and handsome house, costing \$15,-

000, within an inclosure of ten acres, which he has reclaimed from the primeval forest.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs in both the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. While he has never sought public office, he was appointed by the Legislature of 1891, as a member of the Commission of the port of Portland—a commission intrusted with the expenditure of \$500,000 for deepening the river channel from Portland to the sea.

Mr. Killingsworth takes just pride in the fact that his successes are all due to personal judgment and persevering effort, unaided by outside influence or financial support. His word has ever been as good as his bond, and he is a strong believer in the golden rule.



**M**L MORAN HILL.—Our subject is one of the few brave Oregonian pioneers still in the land of the living, who made settlement here in 1843. He was born in Chariton county, Missouri, December 26, 1822, the son of Wright Hill, a native of South Carolina, who was married to Frances Christian, who bore him fourteen children, seven of whom, as far as is known, are living. Our subject was their third child and eldest son; and when the family removed to St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1836, he was bound out to Mr. Jesse Applegate, with the explicit agreement that he was to be reared, educated and taught the mercantile business. Not being afforded the schooling he expected, he went home and was permitted to go to school four months, which is about all the education he ever received from school teachers. He was just nineteen years and seven months old, when, July 4, 1841, he married Miss Sarah Jane Reed, a native of Indianapolis, born January 26, 1823, being seventeen years and seven months old; or seven months younger than her husband when they were married. She was the daughter of Joseph C. Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have passed through many sore trials and hardships since their marriage, fourteen children have been born to them; and they have passed the fiftieth anniversary of that occasion; yet, withal, they have had their share of peace and happiness, too, and now they possess their mental faculties unimpaired and have quite good health. Mr. Hill farmed for two

years after his marriage; then, in 1843, in company with Jesse Applegate and others, he started on the perilous journey across the plains with oxen, Mr. Applegate being captain of the company, and he also supplying Mr. Hill and others with their outfits. On the Osage river the first-born of Mr. and Mrs. Hill died, and was buried there. The journey was a successful one; and gratifying because this was the first wagon train to come through for Fort Hull, and the party had to make its own roads,—sometimes in the bed of the river, sometimes along the banks of the stream and then over the steps, the men preventing the wagons from overturning by holding to ropes made fast to the wagon bodies, as they backed them down the steep places.

A second child was born to our subject and his wife at Burnt river, September 27, 1843; that babe being now Mrs. Diantha Jenkins, residing at Aquina. Peter H. Burnett was with this party and at the South Platte, Dr. Whitman met it and gave directions as to the best route to take, his assistance proving most timely and valuable. The party remained at Walla Walla three weeks, making three skiffs and a batteau, with which to make the passage down the river. The lumber for the boats was sawed, Mr. Hill being the top Sawyer. At Walla Walla McKinley was the chief factor, and the members of the party traded him the cattle, for which they were to receive Spanish ones in the valley; but it turned out otherwise, and when they reached Vancouver they complained to Dr. McLoughlin, who said: "Tut, tut! You can't use these wild cattle. We will winter them for \$1.50 per head, and you can have your own in the spring." The Doctor sold them supplies on credit, to be paid in wheat when they raised it, and was very kind in many other ways. Hard indeed would have been their lot had it not been for the good doctor; for the poor fellows were almost destitute when they reached him.

Mr. Hill proceeded direct to Washington county and settled upon what is now known as the Hallett place. He was one of the very earliest settlers in that part of the county, his nearest neighbors being from six to ten miles away, Sydney Smith being one, and Alvin T. Smith another. Mr. and Mrs. Hill began life in a little log house without any floor, and had very little to use in housekeeping, the most precious thing being a little pot, in which they boiled and roasted and baked,—in fact, did all their cook-

ing in it and their washing, too, and they ate from it after the food was cooked. It had served all these purposes all the way across the plains, and they yet have it, a precious relic, in fairly good preservation, of those trying times of 1843. After residing upon the farm named, for eighteen months, they sold it for 400 bushels of wheat, that being the currency of the country in those days, and took the farm now occupied, two and one-half miles east and south of the other. Upon it they built a log house and moved into it March 15, 1845. Mr. Hill inclosed a small field and sowed and planted, later assisting in sawing the lumber for the mill on Gales creek. The third child was born before they had a floor to their house; but they soon had a good hewed log house, in which they were both comfortable and happy. Mrs. Hill says they were a year and a half in Oregon before there was another white woman in her house. During the Cayuse war M. Hill volunteered, but before reaching the front, tidings came that the command he was with was not needed. He was a fine shot and one of the most successful hunters among all the Oregon pioneers. When it seemed they would be shut off he put his faith in his trusty rifle and feared not. Many deer, panthers and bears have fallen a prey to his unerring rifle. Indians were plentiful about him; but he got along with them very nicely, learning their language and making friends with them. Their tongue is still very familiar, and it is amusing to hear the old gentleman rattle it off at a two-four gait, to his own gratification. One day an Indian came to his house with the determination to kill him, because of some real or fancied injury received at somebody's hands. He brandished a huge knife and presented a ferocious appearance to Mr. Hill, who was upon the roof of the house when the Indian entered the yard. His mind acting quickly, Mr. Hill sprang from the roof with the intention of getting hold of an ax that lay upon the ground; but the wily savage forestalled him, by stepping between him and the ax, threatening him with the glittering blade in his hand. Mr. Hill stood undaunted before the red man, and flashed his sharp gray eye in wrath. Beneath its steady, dangerous gleam, the savage became cowed, and after a few moments slunk away. Speaking of the occurrence Mr. Hill said, "I could have killed him, but I didn't." This is but one of many perils through which our subject passed.

In 1860 the hewed log house gave way to one of frame, a somewhat pretentious residence, in which the worthy pioneer couple have lived ever since in great comfort, and with probably as great share of happiness as falls to mankind any where. Of their fourteen children the following are living: Francis M. is married and resides near his parents; Margaret, wife of William C. Campbell, and Kryptena, wife of Edward Mooney, reside at Pendleton; Hannah, wife of Herbert Cowles, lives in the Yam Hill country; Sarah Jane, wife of John Brisban, lives in North Yam Hill; Almorán Lincoln is married and lives on the home farm; Diantha, the oldest, is the wife of Mr. Jenkins and living at Aquina; besides the following are dead: Narcissa, when eighteen; Mary Ann, when twenty-two; Ulysses Grant, when fourteen; Wilson Bowlby died in infancy; Amanda and Neta Caroline. As the names of the children indicate, Mr. Hill is a Union man and a Republican. Indeed, he is ardently devoted to the one and an enthusiastic supporter of the other. Ever since the birth of the Republican party he has followed unswervingly its leaders and has done no small part in his community to strengthen its forces. He has been a Mason for forty years, having been made one at Hillsboro, and was one of the charter members of Holbrook Lodge at Forest Grove. Mr. Hill has vivid recollection of the pioneer days that would supply data for a very large book of stirring scenes and great perils in the early times. He and his estimable wife are known and highly esteemed by all the old pioneers of the State, as well as by the younger generation, who love them for their sociable and hospitable ways and for their gentle, kind and considerate natures.



**G**EORGE N. FRAZER, proprietor of the Eugene Iron Works, was born in Brockport, Monroe county, New York, in 1851, a son of James Scott and Sarah Ann (Kendworthy) Frazer. The parents were natives of Oldham, England, and the father was a molder by trade. Emigrating to America they located in Monroe county, New York, where Mr. Frazer built a foundry; he also operated a stove store and butcher shop, which enterprises were the beginning of the town of Brockport. He con-

continued in business there until 1858, when, on account of reverses, he sold out and removed to San Francisco. In this city he followed his trade, with some mining speculations until 1870, and then moved to Portland, Oregon; he was accidentally drowned in the fall of 1872.

The education of George N. Frazer was very limited, as at the age of twelve years he began learning the trade his father had followed through life. He served his apprenticeship in the old San Francisco Iron Works and in the old Oregon Iron Works. In 1871 he and his father rented the Eagle Iron Works at Portland, and their first contract was for the iron work for the Clackamas river railroad bridge below Oregon City. Our subject afterward established the Pioneer Brass Foundry in Portland, which was destroyed in the great fire. After this calamity he formed a partnership with W. J. Zimmerman, and they put in operation the iron works, and in 1875, removed to Ashland; here they operated a foundry until 1879, removing in that year to Roseburg. In 1886 Mr. Frazer disposed of his interests in the business, and went to Eugene, where in partnership with J. C. Long he started the Eugene Iron Works; at the end of the first year Mr. Long retired, and Mr. Frazer has since conducted the business alone. The factory is well equipped with all the modern machinery necessary for the most delicate casting to those of six thousands pounds in weight. There are no foundries south of Eugene, consequently the patronage is drawn from a wide territory.

Mr. Frazer was married in Ashland in 1877, to Miss Ella E. Jackson, a native of California. Two children have been born to them: George N. Jr., and Arthur L. J. The family reside on Fifth street, between Olive and Charmelton streets, where they have a pleasant home. Mr. Frazer owns other valuable town property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has a host of friends in both business and social circles.



**M** L. WILMOT, a resident of Springfield, Lane county, Oregon, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, May 10, 1834, a son of Miles G. and Adelitha (Hall) Wilmot, who were natives of the same State. In 1835 the father emigrated to Lincoln county, Kentucky, and purchased 500 acres of land. Our subject lived at home until he was thirteen

years of age, and then started out to meet the responsibilities of life. He went to Illinois, and was engaged in farm and other work until 1852, when he joined a party of forty, and crossed the plains to California; he mined in Placer county until the fall of 1854, when he decided to return to the East. He went to San Francisco, and taking passage on the Yankee Blade was in the disaster off Point Conception, in which 300 of the 1,300 passengers were lost; he was rescued, but \$5,000 in gold and all his personal effects went to the bottom of the sea. He was taken to San Francisco by the steamer Goliath, and again engaged in mining; this did not prove a success, so he returned to San Francisco from the Kern river mines, and after working a short time on Mare island, he shipped upon the clipper Westward Ho for China; returning to Callao he shipped on a Peruvian bark for a year, and at Valparaiso on the Flying Dutchman for Baltimore; from this city he returned to Kentucky and went from that State to Illinois.

He was married at Mechanicsburg in November, 1858, to Miss Mary M. Eckle, and in the spring of 1859 they settled in Bourbon county, Kansas; there Mr. Wilmot followed farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the engagements at Osage, Dry Woods and was in many hot skirmishes. Through the consolidation of regiments he was mustered out at Wyandotte, Kansas, and returned to his home; he resumed his farming operations, which he continued until 1864, when he once again crossed the plains, his objective point being settlement in Oregon. Forty miles west of Fort Laramie they had twenty-one horses stolen by the Indians, and a spirited engagement followed, in which three of the little band were killed, and many of the others wounded. Mr. Wilmot received ten arrows in his body, and became separated from his companions. He was taken up by another train, and was kindly cared for until restored to his family and friends. In the summer of 1865 he crossed the Cascade mountains, and entered the Willamette valley, arriving in Springfield. In 1866 he pre-empted a homestead, and bought 520 acres of land on Fall creek, where he farmed until 1871. He then sold out and removed to Springfield, where he bought property and a small farm adjoining the town. He secured a Government contract for carrying mail, which he held for eight years. In the spring of 1889 he was appointed Postmaster

of Springfield, assuming the duties of the office the 1st of July; he had a grocery store in connection, and later a drug business which he conducted until January, 1892. He then sold out his stock, and the following April resigned the office.

Mrs. Wilmot died in 1888, leaving no children. He was married a second time, June 27, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth J. Churchill, a daughter of Lewis Churchill, a pioneer of 1853. Our subject filled the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, but has taken little interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order. He has always been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and is one of the honored and respected citizens of the State.



**FREDERICK BICKEL.**—Though of foreign birth and parentage, the subject of this sketch was no less imbued with the spirit of progress and development, which in so marked and known degree has characterized the pioneers of Oregon. Frederick Bickel was born in Hessen, Germany, May 21, 1832, his ancestry having been residents of that locality for generations, and engaged as farmers and mechanics. In 1846 young Bickel with his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Missouri, where his father engaged in mechanical work and our subject was appointed to be under the care of George Baum, a leading confectioner of that city (St. Louis), to learn the trade of confectioner, receiving for his services three dollars per month and board during the first year, four dollars the second year, and six dollars the third, but during that year Mr. George Baum died with cholera, which was then epidemic in St. Louis, and the business was continued by Mr. Frank Dekum, (now of Portland, Oregon,) with whom our subject continued until 1851, and then they together started to cross the plains, when they changed their minds and decided to go to California by the steamer to Chagres, thence across to Panama, and not having through tickets they took a sailing vessel for San Francisco, which being overloaded, unseaworthy and short of provisions, having 350 passengers on board they had to run in at Acapulco, and then left the ship. They then secured passage on the steamer "Golden Gate,"

and duly arrived at their destination in May, 1852.

Mr. Bickel then began work at his trade, and after a few months went to Shasta City, where he worked for wages until May-1853, when the city was destroyed by fire. Having received a letter from Mr. Dekum to come to Portland, Mr. Bickel returned to San Francisco, gathered together necessary utensils for the confectionery business, and by the steamer "Columbia," started for Portland. Upon his arrival, a partnership was formed with Mr. Dekum and they purchased a small bakery, and engaged at once in the confectionery and bakery business. In 1854 they built their first business house, on Front near Alder.

In 1855 Mr. Bickel enlisted in Company A, Oregon Volunteers, and engaged in the Indian wars of eastern Oregon and Washington, which was quite extended and embraced all the tribes of the Northwest. He was in the battle of Walla Walla, which lasted four days, where the Indian chief, Pu Pu Mox Mox was killed and the tribes scattered. In the spring of 1856 the company was disbanded and our subject returned home and resumed business.

In 1856 the firm set up the first soda water fountain in Portland and did a fine business during the heated months, continuing the restaurant and oyster business during the winter months. Needing increased facilities, in 1859 Mr. Dekum put a larger building on First street, between Washington and Stark, and there they remained until 1871, when the building was removed to First street, between Stark and Oak, where the business was continued in manufacturing only, selling at retail in the city and wholesale throughout the Northwest. The firm continued as manufacturers until 1880, when our subject purchased the interest of Mr. Dekum, who retired from the firm. Mr. Bickel then continued the business until 1883, when he sold out to Messrs. Bernheim & Manner, who are still manufacturing.

In 1883 Mr. Bickel built his commodious warehouse on the corner of North Front and O streets, 80 x 100 feet, four stories and basement, part of which is occupied for storage purposes and the balance as business property. In 1860 he built the New York hotel, on the corner of B and Front streets and has been much engaged in building residence property,

besides many business houses, all of which he still owns.

He was married in Portland, in 1864, to Catherine Karlskind, a native of Illinois and niece of Mr. Frank Dekum. They have had five children, namely: Caroline F., George L., Louisa M., Albert Frank and Frederick. Mr. Bickel has been a close follower of business. He is a Republican in politics, but has only exercised his right as a citizen to the extent of casting his vote and paying his taxes. Business interests and family ties have been the governing influences of his life and to these he has been equally faithful. By habits of industry, integrity and perseverance he is now in the enjoyment of a fine family and a handsome competency.



**C**HARLES HEGELE represents one of the oldest crockery and glass stores of Portland, and as one of the prominent business men of the city it is appropriate that some personal mention of him should be made in this work.

Charles Hegele was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1835. His ancestors were distinguished as students and clergyman. One uncle was a missionary to the German Lutheran Church of Africa about 1826. His father was an instructor in the schools of Wurtemberg. Charles was educated in his native country and there served an apprenticeship of four years to the general merchandise business. In 1854 he emigrated to New York city and there secured a clerkship. He remained in that city until 1859. That year he embarked from New York to San Francisco, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and on his arrival in that port was variously employed until 1862, when he went to Victoria, British Columbia. In 1868 he came to Portland. The copartnership of Alesky & Hegele was then organized and they opened a small confectionery and also manufactured candy in limited quantities. In 1871 they increased their facilities and conducted a wholesale business throughout the Northwest. This was continued until 1882, when Mr. Hegele disposed of his interest in the establishment and made a trip to Europe, visiting old friends and associates. Returning to Portland in the spring of 1883, he then

formed a copartnership with L. P. R. LeCompte, who was thoroughly familiar with the crockery and glass business, and with him established the well-known house of Chas. Hegele & Company.

The nucleus of the present business was organized in a small retail trade in the early '60s by the firm of Crandall & Towle, who engaged chiefly in the sale of oils and lamps. They were succeeded in 1864 by Hayward, Coleman & Company, who were succeeded by Jackson, Sanderson & Company. In 1870 the retirement of Mr. Sanderson again caused a change in the firm name and it became W. Jackson & Company. The business was then increased in order to keep pace with the growth and development of the city, and was continued under that name until 1883, when the establishment was sold to the present proprietors. Since 1865 the business has been located in the present locality, although upon the opposite corner, until the present firm removed to its increased quarters at 53 and 55 Front street, where it occupies the entire Kamm building, 40 x 100 feet, four stories and basement. Their stock embraces crockery, glass ware, lamps, plated ware and French china, all of which is imported from Eastern and European manufacturers. They were formerly agents for the Peoria stoneware of Illinois, but with the retirement of that firm from business in 1890 Mr. Hegele organized the Pacific Pottery Company, which located its factory at North Portland, and of which company Mr. Hegele was elected president. Since then they have made an extensive and expensive series of experiments, combining clays from all localities until they have succeeded in manufacturing a stoneware unsurpassed by any factory in the United States.

Mr. Hegele was married in San Francisco, in 1876, to Miss Augusta Hildebrand, daughter of G. W. Hildebrand, a pioneer of 1857, who conducted a private school for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hegele have two children, Herbert W. and Hilda E.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. With many important enterprises he has been prominently connected. He was one of the first gold miners in Alaska and was one of the organizers of the Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company. He was a stockholder of the first Mechanic's Fair, the first Telephone Company, and the Linton-Portland Smelting and Refin-



ing Company. In short, every enterprise tending to promote the growth and development of his adopted city finds in him an earnest supporter.



**CAPTAIN J. G. HUSTLER**, the oldest living pilot of the Columbia river bar, was born in New York city in 1826. His father, Jackson Hustler, was a native of England, and was a seafaring man, who was captain of the first packet ship from New York to Liverpool in 1818. He followed the sea upward of twenty-five years. His wife, Bridget Kelly, was a native of Ireland, and they were married in New York city.

J. G. Hustler was educated in the schools of New York city, until the age of thirteen years, when he was apprenticed upon the school ship North Carolina, and later transferred to the old ship Independence, where he continued the studies pertaining to nautical life as a midshipman, and he was then placed upon the ship of war Preble, and made a cruise to the coast of Africa. While lying in the river Gambia the crew were attacked with African fever, and 119 of 132 men on board succumbed to the terrible disease, several officers being of the number. Working the ship to Port Praya, Cape De Verde island, a fine graveyard was arranged, and there many of the deceased were buried, others being consigned to the deep before their arrival. They lay at Port Praya for three months without seeing a soul, as the inhabitants were afraid to come near. They were at last discovered by Commodore Perry, of the frigate Macedonian, and a crew was supplied, and the afflicted sailors were returned to New York, where they landed in the fall of 1844, and were then discharged.

Our subject then retired from the navy, and after recuperating, engaged as pilot out of New York harbor, and was an able seaman up to 1848. He then joined a company of forty-one men, and purchased the brig Sarah McFarland, fitted her out with mining supplies, and upon January 7, 1849, set sail for California, the El Dorado of the West. Rounding Cape Horn, the voyage was successfully accomplished, and they landed in San Francisco in September. The company then broke up, sold the brig, and our subject started for the mines at Mokelumne

Hill, and was very successful, but was taken sick, and in November he returned to San Francisco. There he met Captain John White, an old New York pilot, and together they came to Astoria on the schooner Mary Taylor, and anchored off the town December 25, 1849. They at once began piloting off the bar, using the Mary Taylor as a pilot boat. Together they continued up to 1852, when the Board of Pilot Commissioners was organized, and Captain Hustler received the first "branch." A "branch" had been previously given to Captain White, by the Governor of Oregon. Captain Hustler continued as pilot up to 1859, when through sickness he was obliged to retire. He then engaged in general merchandise and ship chandlery, continuing until 1868. After the completion of the Main street wharf in 1871, by Ben Holladay, Captain Hustler was appointed wharf manager, and has filled the position until the present date. He owns valuable city property in Astoria, besides acre property on the Lewis, Clark and Young rivers. He was one of the founders of the Astoria Iron Works in 1881, and has for several years held the offices of secretary and treasurer.

He was married at Astoria, in May, 1852, to Miss Eliza McKean, daughter of Samuel T. McKean, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. This union has been blessed with two children: Mary C., and Maggie, who became the wife of R. M. Speddon, but is now deceased. Captain Hustler has been a member of the F. & A. M. since 1854. In 1864 he was elected Clerk of Clatsop county for four years, and has been school clerk for thirty years.

Thus is briefly portrayed the life of one of Astoria's early and prominent pioneers, who has been a factor in the growth of the city, and now lives in the enjoyment of her greatness.



**CAPTAIN HIRAM BROWN**, favorably known among the early pilots of the Columbia river, was born in Cayuga county, New York, December 14, 1823. His parents, Sherman and Polly (Odgen) Brown, were natives of the same locality. The former was a tanner and shoe manufacturer, and followed his trade in the States of New York, Illinois and Missouri.

Our subject improved the educational ad-



vantages offered him in those early days, and remained with his parents until the age of seventeen, when he struck out for self-support, and at intervals followed steamboating on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, with occasional engagements in sawmills or lumbering interests.

In 1849 he joined a small company at Quincy, Illinois, and with one wagon and four yoke of oxen crossed the plains to California, making the trip in four months and ten days. He engaged in mining in Grass valley, which he followed about one year with good success, but tiring of the occupation and life, he went to San Francisco and there embarked on the old side-wheel steamship California, for Oregon. After waiting three days off the Columbia bar for a pilot, the captain sailed in and landed in Astoria, September 1, 1850.

Mr. Brown came to Oregon to see the country, but finding occupation in the building of a sawmill on Tongue Point, in which mill he was offered the position of head sawyer, he was induced to remain. Subsequently he began working on the river steamboats as a common hand, and thus became familiar with river navigation. In 1854 he secured a certificate to act as pilot between Astoria and Portland, commencing with sailing vessels. In 1857 he began piloting the steamboats of the opposition line of "Bully" Wright, his first service being upon the Brother Jonathan. With the transfer of this line to the Union Pacific Company, Captain Brown remained with that company until his retirement, October 31, 1889.

In addition to his steamboating, he was engaged in other enterprises. From 1857 to 1863 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits with A. Van Dusen, and then formed a partnership with C. Leinenweber, and the firm built the Hemlock Tannery, which was operated until the death of Mr. Leinenweber, in 1889. In 1874 they were interested with others in building the first cannery in Astoria, which was operated under the name of Badollet & Co. Our subject also owned canneries at Tillamook and Nestucca, and conducted an extensive salmon-canning business until the close of the season of 1889. Captain Brown has also purchased various landed interests around Astoria, Portland and Vancouver.

Our subject was married in Quincy, Illinois, in 1846, to Miss Annie Durfee, who died August 2, 1849, leaving one son, Horace, who was

drowned at Astoria, June 11, 1880. Captain Brown found his second wife at Astoria, in Miss Esther Stephens, to whom he was married in 1856. Captain and Mrs. Brown have had four children, namely: Annie, now Mrs. C. H. Page; Ida, now Mrs. J. E. Thomas; Charles S. and Hiram E.

The Captain built his residence in upper Astoria in 1859, which was subsequently removed on scows and hauled to its present location, No. 581 Wall street, then remodeled and improved. Among his other property interests Captain Brown still owns the water front upon which he first landed in 1850. He is Past Master of Temple Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and is highly esteemed by the conservative business men of Astoria.

**DR. JOHN W. COWLES**, a well-known and influential citizen of McMinnville, Oregon, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on November 3, 1823. His father, Cyrus Cowles, was a native of New York, while his grandfather, Adonijah Cowles, was born in Massachusetts. Their ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, and grandfather Cowles fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonies. Mr. Cowles' father married Miss Rachel White, a native of New York. Her people also were early settlers of Massachusetts. Her grandmother was a Knox. The White family were Methodists and the Cowles were prominent members of the Masonic fraternity. His parents had five children, three of whom are living.

Our subject was reared in his native State and attended school at the De Reuter Institute and the Pompey Hill Academy. After leaving school he became a teacher, removing in 1840, to Ohio, where he continued to teach and also to do farming. He next resided in Wisconsin, where he remained for five years, when, in the spring of 1852, he crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining near Placerville, where he was quite successful, but on account of failing health was obliged to discontinue mining. He then came to Portland, Oregon, where he sought employment until his funds were reduced to \$2.50. He then secured a school in Yam Hill county, six miles north of McMinnville. One day, before he had found employ-

ment, he was walking along in the rain, feeling very much depressed, and observing Zebedee Sheldon in his yard, Mr. Cowles asked him for work. On learning that our subject was a teacher, Mr. Sheldon said, "I have six children, I will give you \$10 for each for three months' schooling." Overjoyed, Mr. Cowles accepted the kind offer, which was indeed a windfall to him. But, alas, for his fond hopes! Mr. Sheldon had reckoned without his host, or rather, without his wife, who, on consultation, decided not to have the children taught.

Mr. Cowles then offered to stay and teach a few days for his board until the rain subsided. After he had commenced to teach they decided he might stay. Two of the boys whom he taught that winter are now physicians, one located at Eugene City, the other at Salem. After teaching for three months he secured a school, which he taught for two years and a half. The schoolhouse was two miles and a half from McMinnville, but McMinnville was then only a donation claim. The county was sparsely settled and the scholars came on horse-back.

In 1857 Mr. Cowles was elected County Auditor, but was able to do the county business and continue his teaching. He was later elected County Clerk, and was elected County Judge for two terms in succession. He was then sent to the State Senate. He had become a Republican on the organization of that party, and it was at their first meeting that he was nominated for Auditor. He was, during the war, a strong Union man. He continued to retain the position of Auditor until the State Constitution was adopted, when he was elected Clerk. During the eight years he served as County Judge he was engaged in farming three miles northwest of McMinnville.

In 1864 he opened a mercantile establishment at McMinnville, in partnership with James R. Bean. After a year and a half in business he returned to his farm, remaining there until 1888. He then assisted in organizing the McMinnville National Bank, of which institution he was elected President, which position he still retains. His well-known reputation for fidelity and unswerving integrity have contributed materially to the success of this banking enterprise, which has grown from small beginnings to be one of the largest in the city. The banking company own the building in which they transact business, which is one of the best

in the place. Mr. Cowles has aided in improving the city, having built several residences, as well as assisting in the erection of the bank building. The first dwelling house was built in 1865, when there were very few people in the place.

He was married in 1861, to Mrs. Lucretia Martin. They have had one child, Mary, who died at the age of two and one-half years. Their kindness of heart has been allowed to take practical shape in the rearing and education of several children, not their own, only as we are all members of the one large family of humanity.

Enterprising, public-spirited and possessing superior financial ability, combined with the sterling virtues of honor and integrity, he has established a desirable reputation among his fellow-citizens, inspiring them with the utmost regard for his worth, and exciting the affection of a host of personal friends.



**J**OB W. ROSS, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, September 17, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Sparks) Ross, were natives of the same State. They emigrated to Ohio, in 1816, and in 1830 to Illinois, and were continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits. Job W. was reared upon the farm and remained with his parents until the age of twenty-one, when he learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed at Peoria, Illinois.

He was there married to Miss Mary Bowman and in the spring of 1851, with two wagons and seven yoke of oxen, he joined a little company of friends, and started to cross the plains, with his wife and four children. Owing to the high water they fell behind the tide of emigration, and upon the Platte river they were captured by Pawnee and Omaha Indians, and despoiled of provisions and camp equipments, and when released were obliged to return to Iowa, and pass the winter there. Mr. Ross occupied his time that winter in hunting and trapping, and in the spring of 1852 the little family started out again, and this time, without unusual experiences, and after six months' time they reached the Willamette valley. From that lovely spot they journeyed to Astoria, where they landed in November, and our subject began work at his useful trade, while his helpful

wife engaged as cook in a lumber camp, at \$75 per month. So successful was she at this business of providing provisions that, in a few months her husband started a boarding house, rented rooms and thus continued until 1855, when he built a house and followed the business for a number of years, ably assisted by his wife. In 1866 Mr. Ross was one of a stock company to build "Liberty Hall," to be occupied by social, political and religious gatherings. This was the first hall erected in the town, and has been continuously managed by Mr. Ross, who now owns a controlling interest of the stock. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have six children, namely: Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Coe, deceased; Mary Ann, widow of Lyman Hall, deceased; William; Sarah, now Mrs. Nicholas Clinton; George, and Albert.

Mr. Ross has not been in active business since 1865, except when he served as Deputy Inspector in the Custom House Department for a term of three years. He has a pleasant home, overlooking the town, surrounded by well-kept grounds, in which are a number of choice shrubs and plants, and here he employs his idle moments, and watches with interest the growth and development of his adopted city.

**JOHN S. CLARK**, although yet a young man, is one of the oldest settlers of Union county, Oregon. He was born in what is now known as Washington county, Oregon, February 4, 1848. His father, Daniel Clark, was born in Ireland and was brought to America when but four years of age, and came to Oregon in 1844, and married Miss Berthian Herrin. She was a native of Indiana who came to Oregon with her parents in 1845, and married Mr. Clark in 1847. He died in 1885 at the age of sixty-one, and she in 1862 at the age of thirty-two.

John Clark attended the public schools, and when fitted entered Willamette College at Salem, Oregon, and there completed his education. In 1869 John started in life for himself, came to Grande Ronde valley where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He continued in this business for four years and then went to Cove and started there a manufacturing shop in connection with a blacksmith, which grew into an implement business, with a general mercan-

tile trade. In 1881 he suffered the loss of his right arm by having it caught in some of the machinery of the manufactory, and being so disabled by this accident that he could not further manage the business, then sold out and took charge of Frank Brothers large implement house, at La Grande. As manager he continued with that company until 1891, and then opened a business of his own in grain and feed, buying and selling, at which he continues at the present time.

In the spring of 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic party for County Assessor, and he was elected in June of the same year by a majority of 780 votes over two other candidates, in a Republican county and a vote of less than 3,500 which shows the extensive acquaintance and popularity he has in his county. He is an energetic, pushing man and notwithstanding his misfortunes he has accumulated until he has a home of his own, and is in a good business.

The marriage of Mr. Clark was celebrated in October, 1870, with Miss Anna R. Rees, a daughter of Willard H. and Amanda Rees, *nee* Hall. She was born in Marion county in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children: Willard H., Myrtle E., and Lora. In his political opinions Mr. Clark has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

**LOUIS G. ALTMAN, M. D.**—Prominent among the leading physicians of the Homoeopathic school is the above named gentleman, a brief resumé of whose life is as follows:

Dr. Altman is a native of the Buckeye State, and dates his birth in Stark county, August 19, 1852. His parents Solomon F. and Barbara (Gilbert) Altman, were both natives of Ohio, the former of German, the latter of English extraction.

In a family of five children the subject of this sketch was the first-born, and he received his education in the public schools of his native State, completing his course in the Otterbein University, in 1876. He then taught school for several years, in the meanwhile reading medicine, under W. H. Thomas, an eminent physician of Elkhart, Indiana. After one year of reading under the guidance of Dr. Thomas, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College and

Hospital of Chicago, from which he graduated with honors, in 1882.

Dr. Altman established himself in practice at Warsaw, Indiana, where he remained one year. He also practiced a short time at Bristol, the same State, and then removed to St. Francis, Kansas, and engaged in active practice for some six years.

At St. Francis, in 1887, September 4, he was married to Miss Ethlinda Jarvis, a native of Ohio, and they have one child, Alta A. Mrs. Altman is a lady of culture and refinement, and graduated from the Otterbein University of Westerville, Ohio, in the class of 1882, and engaged in teaching in Ohio and Indiana for several years.

Dr. Altman and family removed to Oregon, in 1891, and located in the city of Corvallis, where the Doctor has built up a good and constantly growing practice. His ability as a medical adviser has met with ready recognition by the medical fraternity and the community at large. He is thoroughly skilled in his profession, and his patrons are among some of the most refined and cultured families of Corvallis, and throughout the entire county. Dr. and Mrs. Altman are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.



**F**RANCIS FOLEY, of Adams, Umatilla county, Oregon, a pioneer of the Pacific slope, born in Vermillion county, Illinois, July 27, 1834, was the son of John Foley, a native of Ohio, and of Sarah (Hayworth) Foley, born in Ohio, of Scotch parentage. The father removed to Illinois, a single man, in an early day, was married there, after which he went to Lake county, Indiana, living there until 1852, when he settled in Dallas county, Iowa, taking up land, buying some and improving all into a good farm, upon which he lived, and where he finally died, February 22, 1892, aged ninety-five, having been born July 15, 1797. His wife, born July 22, 1811, still living in Iowa, bore him eight children, four of whom are yet living: one in California, two in Iowa, and one, our subject and the second child, in Oregon.

Francis Foley, reared upon a farm with much hard work to do, had but little opportunity for schooling, and what he did receive was in the

not too thorough district schools. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when he went to Kansas, at that time a new country, settling upon a claim near Emporia, in Lyons county, and improved it, only to discover later that it was included in the Indian grant. It was hard to give it up after all the hard work he had bestowed upon it, but he had to do it; so in 1864 he pulled up stakes and went to Oregon, driving an ox-team all the way, taking six months for the journey. Our subject located at the Grande Ronde valley, near the cove, in Union county, living there ten years.

Our subject was married November 6, 1864, in Union county, Oregon, to Hannah Reese, daughter of George H., and Margaret (Wright) Reese, and born March 22, 1850. The parents of Mrs. Foley were natives of Ohio. Mr. Foley met his wife while on the long journey to Oregon, and seeing her day by day, the acquaintance ripened into love. In the year 1874, he with his wife retraced the way back to Iowa, remaining there eight years, when they came again to Oregon in 1882, settling near Athena, in Umatilla county, where they lived seven years. Our subject then took his family to Jackson county, but not liking the country, returned to Umatilla, and bought a farm of 200 acres, four miles south of Athena, near Adams, upon which he now resides. In 1891 he built a handsome residence upon this property, where he, his wife and children pass their days happily together.

The parents of Mrs. Foley crossed the plains to Oregon with her in 1864. Mr. Reese died in 1876, at the age of sixty-four years; his wife is living at the age of seventy, in Willow county. She is of Welsh descent, her father having been born in Wales. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Foley has been crowned with three children, namely: John W., George H., and Nellie, all of whom the parents have good cause to be proud. John W. began as a student at Salem, and finished his education at the Portland University, Portland, while George H. took the business course at the latter institution, and Nellie, also received an excellent education and has taught school, but is now at home with her parents. In politics Mr. Foley is a Republican.



**F**RANCIS FELLER, one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of French Prairie, Marion county, is a native of Lorraine, France, born July 28, 1840. He is of French ancestry and was reared and educated in his native land until his fifteenth year. In 1855 his father and family emigrated to the United States and settled in the State of Illinois. In 1857 he came by water to Portland, Oregon, and from there direct to French Prairie and began his career as a farm hand. In 1863 he went to the mines in Idaho, engaged in placer mining for a year, made some money, as in one single day he took out \$800, and for two weeks in succession made \$1,000 per week for his share.

In the fall of 1864 our subject returned to French Prairie and attended school for three months, devoting the most of his time to the study of mathematics. Before going to the mines in Idaho he had become acquainted with a beautiful and estimable young lady, a Miss Rheumah Whitney, a native daughter of French Prairie, born October 15, 1847. She was the daughter of Mr. William Whitney, an English gentleman and one of the most prominent farmers and pioneers of French Prairie, who came here in 1847. To this charming young lady our subject was married March 12, 1865. His father had become the owner of from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of land and he gave each of his children \$1,000 and applied it on the land if they bought it from him, they paying him six per cent on the remaining debt. Mr. and Mrs. Feller obtained 420 acres of the land and Mr. Feller paid cash for the balance, over \$1,000.

On this choice property our subject and wife began married life. They worked hard, improved it and built upon it and prospered. In 1875 Mr. Feller sold it to one of his brothers-in-law and purchased 860 acres, which is the beautiful farm upon which he now lives, on French Prairie. Of this property, by his intelligent effort, he has made one of the best farms in Oregon, and in 1888 he built a large and elegant farm residence, one of the best planned and finished in the State. Mr. Feller has planted a large hop garden, and in connection with his farming he largely engages in the growing of hops, and for this business he has built a large hop house in accordance with the most approved methods.

Our subject is also a stockholder and vice-president of the Farmers' Warehouse Associa-

tion and in this warehouse is stored their own grain until they are ready to ship it and sell. He also engages in loaning his surplus funds. To Mr. and Mrs. Feller have been born nine children, as follows: James P. and William F. are married, reside on the farm and are managing the hop business. The other children are at home and are named Alfred, Elizabeth May, Nellie, Hattie, Annie, Charles and Ida. They all inherit a strong physical organization and are all through a very fine family, the youngest being two years of age.

Mrs. Feller died of a cancerous ulcer October 1, 1892. She had been a most faithful wife and kind mother and had aided her husband in all of his undertakings, helped him to plan the fine residence, and the husband and children met with a very sad and serious loss when she was taken from them. As soon as her husband had learned of the nature of her trouble he sought aid from the most competent physicians in Oregon and the West, and then took her to California for medical treatment, but all was of no avail, and sadly the husband brought her back to her home, which she soon left to return no more.

Mr. Feller is a member of the Masonic order and has held the important office of Secretary of his lodge and also belongs to the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat and has received from his party the nomination for the State Legislature and also for Commissioner of the county, but in both cases he was defeated, but was a strong and popular candidate, running far ahead of his ticket, as his party was largely in the minority. He is a well and thoroughly informed man on general topics and is as good a business man as a farmer, a citizen who has earned his prosperity.

**J**OHAN P. COLE, a prominent lumberman of Aurora, Oregon, is a native of the State of Illinois, having been born in Chester, Randolph county, November 7, 1838. He is of English ancestry and at the time of the Revolutionary war had been very numerous, as ninety of his relatives participated in that struggle. Grandfather Nathan Cole, the second, was born in New York, became a merchant, but later removed to East St. Louis. He purchased a tract of land in Illinois, where the city of Chester now stands, and here he died in his fiftieth year. He left a family of seven sons.

Abner B., the oldest in the family of Nathan Cole, was born in 1811, and married Miss Nancy R. Cochran, a native of Randolph county, Illinois. She was born in 1817, her parents having come to Illinois from the South. Mr. A. B. Cole reared a family of four children by his first wife, of whom our subject was the eldest. The mother died in 1849, in her thirty-second year, but the father survived to be eighty-one years of age, his death occurring in 1890. He had come to Oregon in 1862, engaging in the occupation of a farmer. He was in his religious views a Presbyterian and through life a man of the highest reliability.

Our subject received a common-school education in Chester, Illinois, later enjoyed educational advantages at Beloit, Wisconsin, and still later at St. Louis, Missouri. He learned the mercantile business in his father's store, in Chester, Illinois. This was a large retail establishment conducted in connection with the milling business. In 1861 he crossed the plains with a number of cattle, intending to bring them to Gray's Harbor, and by the time he had reached Walla Walla he concluded it would not pay to take them farther. The hard winter of 1861-'62 then came on and he lost seventy head, all that then remained. The next summer he burned charcoal and later packed provisions to the mines. In June his father and family came to Orgon by water and they induced Mr. Cole to come to the Willamette valley. They settled at Salem and Mr. Cole worked in the woolen mills. In the spring they moved to a farm of 750 acres, which his father had bought in the Waldo Hills, and this property is still owned by the family.

On January 5, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Condit, a native of Illinois, born in 1839, and a daughter of Rev. John S. Reasoner. Mr. Reasoner came to Oregon in 1852 and Mr. Condit in 1854. By her first marriage Mrs. Cole had one child, Alva M. Condit, who now resides at Park Place, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have had the following children: Abner B., John R., Nathan E., Emma A., Christopher O. and Rebecca A. Abner B. and Nathan E. are now in the lumber business with their father; Christopher is attending school, and Emma is teaching school.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cole resided on the farm until 1877, and then removed to a tract of land on the Molalla river, where he engaged in the lumber and milling business.

In 1888 he built a mill and residence at Aurora, at which place he has since lived. Here he has a planing mill in connection with his other mill and has a large local trade for his lumber and lath, which he is able to supply, as his mill has a capacity of 1,000 feet per hour. Mr. Cole is a Prohibitionist and was the nominee of his party for the State Legislature. Previous to this he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Marion county. He and his wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has been an active worker in the Sunday-school and Superintendent of the same for many years. They are worthy people and highly esteemed.



**C**HARLES ALBRIGHT, JR., a native of Oregon City, and one of her very enterprising business men, was born March 1, 1856. His father, Charles Albright, Sr., came to Oregon in 1852; he was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1821; was the pioneer butcher of Oregon City, and the business has since been carried on continuously by himself and his son, who succeeded him. The senior Albright brought with him to this coast his wife and five children, settling at this point and opening out in his business. By giving it his close attention and managing judiciously, he was successful in accumulating some money, which he invested in land and in a residence. He was a reliable, worthy citizen.

His son, our subject, was educated in his native town and in Portland, after which he was connected with his father in business for some years, thus becoming well fitted to carry on the business with good judgment. During all the history of Oregon City Mr. Albright's market has been the leading and largest one, and the son still holds the trade and enjoys the confidence and patronage of his father's patrons and of the children among whom he has been brought up. A prophet, it is said, is often without honor in his own country, but the present instance is a remarkable exception; but there are several other exceptions also in Oregon City. The citizens are justly proud of Mr. Albright. He has built a picturesque house in this beautiful city, which he occupies as his residence. He owns a quarter of the block where he carries on his business, in the center of the town and on Main street. It occupies the



ground where a market was built as early as 1843; to keep up with the progress of the place Mr. Albright, Sr. and Jr., have several times remodeled the place. Mr. Albright is alive to the interests of his town, is an active and valued member of the Board of Trade, and is "on hand" with his aid for every worthy object. He is a member of the K. of P.

In 1877 he married Miss Olive Jerome, daughter of Captain Jerome, a prominent steamboat captain of Oregon City, and they have three children: Emma, Ethel and Bessie, all born here.

**J**OHAN HAGENY, a druggist of Portland, represents the oldest retail drug store in the city, which confines itself strictly to a prescription and retail business. This store was founded by Mr. S. G. Skidmore in 1867, at 111 First street, and removed to the present location, 151 First street in 1879, and was there continued by Mr. Skidmore until his death in 1883, when the business was transferred to Mr. Charles E. Sitton, who at the time was a partner in the business, and the firm continued under the former name. During the year of 1885, Mr. Hageny became connected with Mr. Sitton as manager of the store, and upon the death of Mr. Sitton in 1890, Mr. Hageny purchased the business.

John H. Hageny was born in Winterewyck, Holland, in 1854. His ancestry for generations having been numbered among the business men of that locality. During the childhood of our subject his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there his father, W. A. Hageny, opened a book-store and general binding, which he continued until his death in 1889.

John H. attended the schools of Cincinnati until about thirteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to Adolphus Fennel, a German druggist of that city, who subsequently became Professor of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, the organization of which was advanced by the persistent energy of Mr. Hageny. Mr. Hageny then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as a prescription clerk in the drug store of Emil Martin, and afterward opened a drug store in the same city, continuing it for two years.

He then moved to Oregon and was employed

by Blumaner & Huebner, of Portland, Oregon, and there remained for two years. In 1878 he went to the Dalles to take charge of the establishment of Snipes & Kinnersly, and there continued until 1885, when he returned to Portland and became manager for Charles E. Sitton. Since purchasing the business, Mr. Hageny has incorporated under the name of S. G. Skidmore & Co., he continuing as secretary and manager. He employs six hands and conducts a general prescription and retail trade.

He was married in Indianapolis November 11, 1874, to Miss Kate Koontz, a native of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Hageny have four children: Helen, Esther F., Prudence and John H., Jr. The family reside at Twenty-third and N streets, where he built his cottage in 1889. He is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter, F. & A. M., and with his ability and energy is conducting a very substantial business.

**B**D. PAINE, a resident of Eugene, Oregon, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1839, and is a son of Philander A. and Sarah (Filkins) Paine, natives of the same county. He received his education in the district school and at Little Falls Academy, remaining under the parental roof until the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted at Utica for three years in the First New York Light Artillery Company A, the date of his enlistment being October 9, 1861. He was appointed Corporal of his company, and proceeding to Washington he passed the winter there. In the spring of 1862 he started with General McClellan on his Peninsular campaign; the first engagement was in the siege of Yorktown, and this was followed by the battles at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks; in the last-named place his company was forced to abandon their guns, having lost 114 out of 128 horses. Mr. Paine escaped without an injury, though the battle was hotly contested, and several of the officers of his regiment were killed. He was then transferred to the Seventh New York Independent Battery, Captain Regan, and was promoted to the office of Sergeant. He participated in the seven days' fight of the Peninsula, bringing up the rear at Harrison's landing after the engagement; he then returned to Fortress Monroe, and remained as guard about Norfolk and participated in the



siege of Suffolk. With General Butler and the Army of the James he took part in the siege of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged at Hatcher's Run in the fall of 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Being released from further duty he went back to Herkimer county, New York, and was married in 1865 to Miss Lucy Stanning. He lived upon the homestead until 1869, and then removed to Delaware county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876; he then removed to Monticello, Jones county, and embarked in the hardware trade with Lehman Palmer; this establishment was sustained for five years, during which time Mr. Paine served two terms as Councilman, and one term as Mayor of the city. In 1881 he disposed of his interests, and the following year removed to Oregon. He purchased a farm two miles northeast of Eugene, and gave his attention to general farming until 1886; then he came to Eugene, and bought an interest in the business of Charles M. Horn; they carry a general assortment of sportsmen's goods, being jobbers of the Winchester guns and rifles, agents for the LeFevre hammerless shotgun, and also for the Parker, Baker & Smith shotguns.

Mr. Paine resides on Seventh street, between Lincoln and Lawrence streets, where he built a home in 1887. In this city he has served as Councilman and school director, and is the present City Treasurer. He is Past Master of Eugene City Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, K. T.; Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Oregon, and a member of J. W. Geary Post, No. 7, G. A. R.



**JOHN E. LOMBARD.**—Though but a recent settler in the city of Portland, Oregon, Captain John E. Lombard has already gained a position of prominence among her representative men. He was born in Wales, Maine, in 1836. His ancestor, Sir Robert Lombard, a native of England, emigrated to America at an early day, and settled upon Cape Cod, where the American branch of the family was founded. Harding Lombard, the grandfather of our subject emigrated to Maine among the pioneers of the State, and settling upon the

coast engaged in a seafaring life, six of his sons being similarly engaged, all becoming captains of vessels, and engaged in trading and importing, sailing to all ports. John Lombard, the father of John E. followed the sea for over thirty years and then retired and established saw and grist mills and woolen factories at the outlet of Sabattis lake, which interests he continued until his death. His wife, Martha (Given) Lombard, was a native of Maine and of Puritan stock.

John E. Lombard was educated at Sabattis Academy, Litchfield Liberal Institute, and Kent's Hill College, and at the age of seventeen years he started in the footsteps of his ancestry and with his uncle, Captain Luther Lombard of the ship *Wales*, sailed his first cruise upon the deep sea, the voyage being from New York to Liverpool. Returning to the United States, our subject then shipped with strangers, sailing between Atlantic ports, and by due diligence and steady promotion, at the age of twenty-one years he became a captain and his first ship was the *Sevastopol*, owned at Bath, and engaged in the Atlantic trade. Upon her, the captain remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he resigned and offered himself to the United States Government, and became connected with the navy as a master. He was then stationed upon the frigate *Vermont*, at Port Royal, South Carolina, for about eight months, and then detached and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Mohegan* as navigator. After a short service he was placed in command of the captured blockade runner, *Anna*, and took her to New York to the navy department. He was then promoted to a Lieutenant, and placed on the gunboat *Ino* at New Orleans and about the mouth of the Mississippi river. After some months he was ordered North for special duty as executive officer and sailing-master of the United States steamship *Ino*, which with a picked crew of experienced men, was going in search of the privateer *Sumter*, commanded by Captain Sims. The *Ino* was fitted out in Boston and they sailed direct to Cadiz, Spain, and then to Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* lay in the harbor. Unable to take her in a foreign port they blockaded the port and after four months Captain Sims abandoned his vessel and returned to Liverpool, and came out with the *Alabama*, all of which can be found in National history. The *Ino* then cruised in the Mediterranean and along the coasts of Brazil, France,

England and South America, until the close of the war, when after nearly five years of service our subject resigned and came again into the merchant service, and as captain of the steamer Yesso, ran to China, and remained upon that coast for three years, visiting all treaty ports. In 1868 he returned to the United States, and as captain of the ship Richard S. Ely, trading between New York, China and California, and then on the ship J. R. Lincoln, which was at that time the largest American ship afloat. Upon her he remained for five and one-half years, chiefly in the foreign service. Upon the ship Wilna Captain Lombard made his last cruise, visiting China and returning to Portland, where he arrived in October, 1883, and after thirty years of seafaring life he placed his first officer in command of his ship, in which he was interested and then retired to the less hazardous and more domestic life upon land. The Captain has sailed around the world several times, and has visited every prominent port of entry. Soon after his arrival in Portland he interested Eastern capitalists and organized the Portland Natural Ice Company. The supply is brought from lake Cocollala, Idaho, where they have erected an ice plant, with a storage capacity of 5,000 tons, shipping the ice by rail to Washington and Oregon, as required, selling only by wholesale. This was the first enterprise of the kind in the Northwest. The company has since established a very complete plant upon the Hood river, with a storage capacity of 10,000 tons. This being so much nearer the market, being but sixty-five miles as compared to 432 miles to lake Cocollala, will materially affect the price and competition. San Francisco capitalists have recently acquired the stock, with E. W. Hopkins as president of the company and Captain Lombard as manager.

Captain Lombard was married in Gardner, Maine, 1858, to Miss Isabella J. Larrabee, a daughter of Colonel Philip Larrabee, a ship-builder of Bath. To this union have been added four children, one only surviving, J. Philip. Mrs. Lombard has passed about twelve years at sea and became an experienced navigator. Realizing the increasing value of city real estate, the Captain has secured large holdings in improved and in unimproved property with valuable water frontage. He is a Knight Templar, F. & A. M., and a member of Loyal Legion United States of America, and also of George Wright Post, G. A. R., and Surveyor-Bureau

Veritas of France, one of the oldest classifications of vessels in the world; also Surveyor to the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The Captain is one of the Commissioners of the port of Portland, and one of the three members who compose the executive committee. He is one of the wide-awake, active, all-round men who take a live interest in the progress of the city, and is willing to use both time and money in the development of her natural resources.

**D**ON. C. W. ROBY, a distinguished educator and public man of Oregon and citizens of Portland, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, April 20, 1850. His ancestry dates back to the early settlement of New England, and his progenitors were prominent in the business and manufacturing interests of New Hampshire. His father, Harrison Roby, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1839, and built the first house at Stoughton, near Madison, where he engaged in general farming and surveying.

At the early age of nine years, young Roby was thrown on his own resources, but with an ample inheritance of New England determination, he exerted both muscle and mind in the accomplishment of the task set before him. At the age of sixteen years, he commenced to teach school, and afterward attended the State University for six years, which amply fitted him for an educator. Several years afterward he acted as school superintendent of Winnebago county, Wisconsin. In 1872 he graduated from the law department of the State University, and for several years there after practiced his profession in Madison and La Crosse.

He was elected superintendent of the city schools of La Crosse, which position he ably filled for some years.

In 1879 he was called to Portland to accept the position of superintendent of the central schools, which were then located on the present site of the Portland Hotel. He continued in charge until October, 1885, when he was appointed Postmaster of Portland by President Cleveland, in which capacity he continued until April, 1890, when, through a change of administration he was succeeded by George A. Steel. Mr. Roby's administration of the post office was

noted for its exceptional efficiency, the result of his close attention to the details of the office.

In 1890 Mr. Roby secured a long lease of the Holton House, which he renovated and refitted at considerable expense. He then sublet it and resumed the practice of the law.

Mr. Roby is accustomed to hard work and is continually busy. Physically he is a splendid type, he is tall and handsome, being six feet and two inches high, with a courteous manner which prompts him to accord a respectful bearing to all and combining discrimination with great firmness of purpose and of character. He is widely known all over the coast, not only for his culture, but because of his great affability and sociable nature.

He has been associated with several large syndicates, which have been very profitable. In 1881, Mr. Roby built his fine residence on Sixth street, where he now resides.

He was married in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1879, to Miss Margaret Ray, an educated and accomplished lady, and a native of the Badger State. They have three children: Mary, Harrison and Fanny.

He is a member of several societies, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar, Royal and Select Masters, F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias, Elks and other local organizations.

In 1891 Mr. Roby was elected a member of the Board of Education by the taxpayers of Portland. He still continues as school director and takes an active interest in all educational matters, and through his energy and attainments he occupies a notable position among the citizens of the commonwealth of Oregon.



**D**R. JAMES P. ATWOOD, one of the well-known residents of this great of Oregon, might almost be called an early settler as he was reared here from childhood until the present time. He was born in Green county, Wisconsin, March 19, 1846. His father, A. F. Atwood, was a native of Indiana, he being born in Clark county that State January 1, 1817. While a young man he moved into Illinois, where he became acquainted with Miss Rosannah B. Hays and they were married in 1842. Ten children were born of this union and James P., our subject, was the second child. Mr.

Atwood, Sr., was a farmer by occupation and had taught school in Illinois, and about 1845 the family removed to Wisconsin. There the father engaged in farming, but in 1853 again made a change, this time making his way to Oregon, locating in Benton county, taking up a donation claim of 320 acres, four miles south of Corvallis.

Mr. Atwood improved this farm, bought other land, sold and moved to Walla Walla county, Washington. There he purchased quite a tract of land and engaged in farming and the raising of stock until his death March 23, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother of our subject died in January 1881, at the age of fifty-four years and now there are only three of the large family remaining, these being our subject and his two brothers who live in Walla Walla county, Washington, on their father's old homestead. The parents were of English and Irish descent and this intermingling of blood has given the descendants many ennobling characteristics. When our subject selected his life profession he chose that of medicine, feeling that here was a field of unlimited scope. He first attended the public schools, then entered college at Corvallis, with Prof. Johnson as instructor and finished his course. After this he entered the Sublimity College at Sublimity, under Prof. Crawford, now of Portland and after he has completed a course at this institution of learning he taught school in order to obtain sufficient funds to pursue his studies in his profession. His kind father seeing his efforts gave him an interest in his stock-raising and he was then able to begin upon his wished-for career. The young student chose for his preceptor Dr. Lingo, of Salem, now deceased, and after a course of studies with him he entered the medical department of the Willamette University, attended three full courses of lectures, and graduated in 1870, receiving his degree of M. D. After practicing his profession for a short time he entered the medical department of Columbia College at New York city, graduating from that institution in 1874, when he received his diploma. Dr. Atwood then came to Baker City, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Our subject was married, in 1882, to Miss Florence Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of San Francisco. She was born, April, 1860, and has borne to her husband one child, Per-

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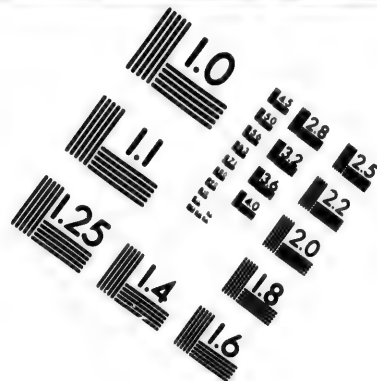
*W. W. Spaulding*

The first of the two studies was a cross-sectional study of 1000 young people aged 15-19 years, living in the community. The second study was a longitudinal study of 1000 young people aged 15-19 years, living in the community. The first study was conducted in 1995 and the second study was conducted in 1996. The first study was conducted in 1995 and the second study was conducted in 1996. The first study was conducted in 1995 and the second study was conducted in 1996.

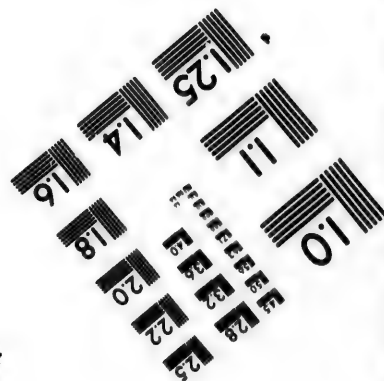
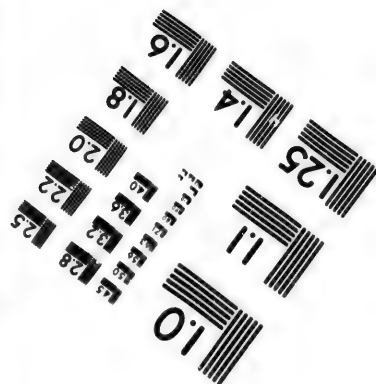
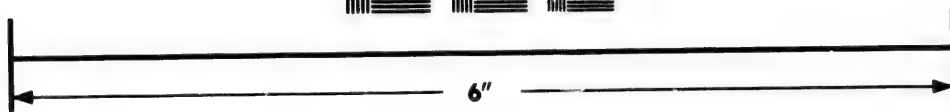
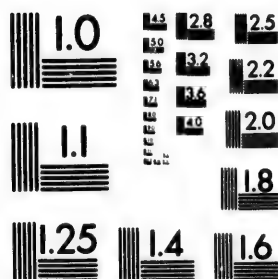
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Mr. Spaulding came to Portland on the voyage and subsequently found himself stranded without money in a strange city. He sought employment and was engaged as a clerk in the firm of A. & A. Lewis, with whom he remained until they accepted a situation in the city of Portland. A. H. Johnson, with whom he remained for five years, after which he became associated with A. Johnson & Spaulding, and after five years of business prosperity withdrew from the firm, engaging in the business of buying and selling cattle and pork. In these different enterprises he has kept a large business, and continued to follow this occupation for fourteen years, accumulating considerable money. In 1866 he commenced his present business, corner Front and A streets, where he continued until 1870, when, on the opening of the Central Market was located on First street, near A, and a copartnership firm was established under the firm name of Johnson & Spaulding, the business being carried on said market. This firm was dissolved in 1878, when Mr. Spaulding began buying and dealing, which he continued until 1886. He then resumed the meat marketing and butchering business and started a wholesale and retail establishment for its sale and distribution, at the corner of First and Madison streets, where he remained until 1891, when, upon the organization of the Portland Butchering Company, he was elected its president, and has since still retains. Provision for the consolidation of this company with the Portland Dressed Meat Company having been made, the two companies were merged into one on January 1, 1893, this consolidated corporation thereafter controlling (as the two companies did heretofore), the meat business of

Since 1900, as he has prospered, he has accumulated funds in city property, until he is now the owner of large quantities of real estate in the city. He is half owner of the Madison Street Terrace tract, and owns several real-estate companies; also property in Oregon and Washington, and blocks in Portland, and Trust Company. He has proved a great success for himself in his residence for himself and his family in fair streets, where, he is a faithful companion of his



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W. W. Spaulding

vine Atwood, born August 1 1883. Dr. Atwood is a member of the Masonic lodge at Baker City, a man of public spirit and always ready to assist in anything for the advancement of the county and State. He is not a member of any church, but is in sympathy with Christian work and is always willing to reach in his pocket and give to any good cause. The Doctor has remained and followed his profession, until he has won distinction and the confidence and esteem of the people of the county.



**W**ILLIAM WALLACE SPAULDING, a typical progressive American citizen, combining in himself the best traits of a Scottish-English ancestry as well, is one of the earliest pioneers of Portland, Oregon. His ancestors, of Scotch-English blood, emigrated to New England at an early day, locating in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in about the year 1640. There were born, reared and educated three or four generations of the family, participating prominently in the affairs of the Colony of Massachusetts and later of the State. His ancestors were Puritans, that sturdy sect, opposed to all oppression and wrong. His grandfather, Sherebiah Spaulding, as also his father, Sherebiah Spaulding, Jr., were born in Chelmsford, his grandfather serving as Captain in the Continental army in its patriotic struggle for independence. He fought at the battle of Lexington, and all through the war, to its victorious end. His father married Miss Lurena Agusta Shed, a native of Carlisle, Massachusetts, daughter of Mr. Madison Shed, of that State, who was also a Revolutionary soldier. The parents of the subject of this sketch had nine children, five of whom are living. Mr. Spaulding of this biography being the second in order of birth. His early life was spent at home on his father's farm. He attended the public schools, and an academy in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. After leaving school he was four years in the butchering business in Boston, afterward purchasing the business of his employer. This he continued for a year, when, failing in health, he decided to seek a milder climate on the Pacific slope. He had been married on June 2, 1861, to Miss Heppie L. Ford, and he sailed with his wife in the following spring to San Francisco. The following fall he came to Portland. He had

exhausted his funds on the voyage and subsequent travels, and found himself stranded without means in a strange city. He sought employment and was engaged as a clerk in the store of Allen & Lewis, with whom he remained a year. He then accepted a situation in the meat market of A. H. Johnson, with whom he worked for five years, after which he became one of the firm of Johnson & Spaulding, and after another five years of business prosperity he withdrew from the firm, engaging in the stock business, buying and selling cattle and packing pork. In these different enterprises he built up a large business, and continued to follow this occupation for fourteen years, accumulating considerable money. In 1866 he commenced his present business, corner Front and A streets, where he continued until 1870, when the building of the Central Market was completed on First street, near A, and a copartnership firm was established under the firm name of Johnson & Spaulding, the business being removed to said market. This firm was dissolved in 1873, when Mr. Spaulding began cattle raising and dealing, which he continued until 1885. He then resumed the meat marketing and butchering business and started a wholesale and retail establishment for its sale and distribution, at the corner of First and Madison streets, where he remained until 1891, when, upon the organization of the Portland Butchering Company, he was elected its president, which position he still retains. Provision for the consolidation of this company with the American Dressed Meat Company having been completed, the two companies were merged into one January 1, 1893, this consolidated corporation hereafter controlling (as the two companies did heretofore), the meat business of the Northwest.

From year to year, as he has prospered, he has invested his surplus funds in city property, until he has now become the owner of large quantities of the best real estate in the city. He is half owner of the Seventh Street Terrace tract, and is a stockholder in several real-estate companies; owns land in both Oregon and Washington, and has several valuable business blocks in Portland. He is a director in the Portland Trust Company. He was also one of the promoters of the laying out of Fulton Park, which proved a great success. He has built a fine residence for himself on Park avenue and St. Clair streets, where, with his wife, the faithful companion of his

sorrows and joys for thirty years, he lives in peace and happiness, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences money can buy, or modern invention procure. To her he ascribes much of his good fortune, as she has been his best friend in adversity and prosperity, supplementing and sustaining his efforts in the battle of life. They had one son, born in 1865, who was named after his father. It was their misfortune to lose this promising child by death at the interesting age of twelve years.

Thus can be seen what industry and well-directed effort can accomplish. Without means, without friends, in a strange land, but with ability and experience, with a will to do and intelligence to direct his actions, he has bent circumstances to his will, and built for himself a fortune and a name, which will serve to encourage others to like endeavor for all time to come.

**GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN**, Attorney-General of the State of Oregon, was born near Natchez, Jefferson county, Mississippi, on January 1, 1854. He received his preliminary education at the public schools, and in 1871 entered the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, graduating from the academic and law departments in 1876, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. In the fall of that year he came to Albany, Oregon, and after teaching school for four months, was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which office he held until 1879, when he commenced the practice of law in partnership with Judge L. Flinn. In 1880 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected to the State Legislature from Linn county, and in 1884 was elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District. In 1886 the firm of Flinn & Chamberlain dissolved, Mr. Chamberlain continuing the practice alone. In May, 1891, he was appointed Attorney-General of Oregon, by Governor Sylvester Penneyer, and was re-elected to the same position at the June election, 1892. In January, 1892, he entered into legal practice in partnership with Hon. J. K. Weatherford, State Senator from Linn county.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and is at present Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. He is also a

member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of all of which societies he is a respected member.

Of superior legal acumen and intellectual force and ability, combined with a gigantic will, he has in a short time gained one of the most honorable positions in the State, and enjoys the esteem of the community at large, and of a host of personal friends.

**GEORGE A. HARDING**, the leading druggist of Oregon City, and one of its most enterprising business men, is a native of Sydney, Australia, born on the 18th of August, 1843. His father, James Harding, was a native of Bristol, England, of English ancestry. He married Miss Penelope Bridges, of Norfolk, England. They removed to Australia, where he was engaged in mercantile business until the time of his death. He died in 1855. He had six children, of whom three are living. Mr. George A. Harding was their third child. In 1857 he came to Oregon City, when he was but fourteen years old, and attended the public schools of the city. He learned the trade of painter, and was engaged in the business until 1864, when on the 24th of November, 1864, he volunteered to serve in the Union army, Company E, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. They were stationed at Vancouver, Walla Walla and Fort Colville. They were kept on the coast to keep the Indians in check. He was mustered out on the 23d of November, 1865. He returned to Oregon City and resumed his trade. When a boy he had spent two years in a drug store in Australia, and he also spent three years in the drug store of Dr. Steel, a prominent physician of Oregon City. In 1874 he formed a partnership with J. P. Ward, then in the drug business. They then bought out Bell & Parker, druggists, and consolidated the business, which was a continuation of the pioneer drug store of the town. In 1878 Mr. Harding bought out his partner, and in 1880 bought out the firm of O. O. T. Williams & Co., and has since had the leading drug store in Oregon City. He has not confined himself to the drug store alone, for he has interested himself in starting all the enterprises of his town since he became a business

man in it. He was one of the founders and stockholders, and has been a director and vice-president of the Oregon City Bank since its organization. He was one of the business men of Oregon who bought out the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company, and is also a stockholder and director of the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company, which lights the city of Portland, and is destined to be a business enterprise of great moment to both Oregon City and Portland, and a source of large returns to the men who had the enterprise to plan and so far manage it. He has also interested himself in the real estate of the place, and is president of the Willamette Land Company. They have purchased lands, subdivided them and then sold them, which has resulted in the growth of that part of the city.

He was married in 1877, to Miss Margaret Jennie Barlow, daughter of J. L. Barlow, a worthy pioneer of Oregon, who came to the Territory in 1854. He married Miss Mary E. Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, who came to the Territory in 1843.

Mr. and Mrs. Harding have had six children, born in Oregon City, namely: Jennie L., George Lee, Carlton Barlow, Nieta Natilie, Loyd Ordway and Evelyn. Mr. Harding is a charter member of the G. A. R. He has held all the offices in the post, and has also been Junior Vice-Commander of the department. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been elected a member of the City Council four successive terms. He has also been a member of the School Board, and the plan for the construction of the new schoolhouse were perfected during his administration. Mr. Harding is an agreeable man, full of business push and energy, and has the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens.

 **J. TRENCHARD**, Clerk of Clatsop county, was born in Astoria, Oregon, in 1854. His father, O. J. Trenchard, was a native of Kent county, Maryland, educated in the schools of the State and graduating from the medical college. He commenced practicing in Baltimore, Maryland, but emigrated to California in 1849, and to Oregon in 1850. Traveling north in 1884 by sailing vessel, he met Mrs.

Marion Turner, of Vancouver island, native of Scotland, to whom he was subsequently married at Cathlamet, Washington, by Judge William Strong. Dr. Trenchard settled in Astoria and engaged in practice. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of Clatsop county, and served one term.

During the mining excitement in Idaho he joined John Hobson and engaged in packing, with trading post at the mines, which they continued for four years. From hardships and exposure he contracted rheumatism, and was obliged to give up his work and return to Astoria. He then entered into partnership with Captain Flavel, in mercantile interests, and continued in this business until his death, in 1867, aged forty-one years. His widow still survives and occupies the old homestead in Astoria.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Astoria until he was fourteen years of age. Upon the death of her husband, the mother went to the home of her father, on Vancouver island, and young Trenchard began work in a logging camp and sawmill. He followed this business until December, 1860, and then returned to Astoria and began clerking for Mr. A. Van Dusen. In 1873 he engaged with John West & Company, cannery of Westport, and acted as store and bookkeeper for four years. Returning to Astoria in 1876, he formed a partnership with C. P. Upshur, under the firm name of Upshur & Trenchard, and purchased the ship-chandlery, hardware and grocery business of Captain Flavel, which they operated until 1880. The firm then closed out and Mr. Trenchard was bookkeeper from the Union Packing Company for two years. He was then in the meat market of Wherry & Company until 1884. In 1882 he was the Democratic nominee for County Clerk and Recorder, as was defeated by one vote. In 1884 he was nominated and elected by the same party, and has been continuously re-elected, including the June election of 1892, receiving the largest majority of any previous election.

Mr. Trenchard was married in Astoria, in 1880, to Carra J. Van Dusen, a native of Astoria, and daughter of R. Van Dusen, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. They have one child, Anita.

Mr. Trenchard was one of the organizers of the Astoria Abstract Title and Trust Company, and is active in its management. In 1871 he joined the Astoria Engine Company No. 1, and

served fourteen years. He was the Chief of the Fire Department for two years, and served for six years in the City Council. He is at present the president of the Astoria Board of Trade. He affiliates with F. & A. M., Uniform Rank K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He is a fine man and is a fair representative man of Astoria.



**J**UDGE B. F. BONHAM is distinguished among the legal profession of Oregon. He was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, October 8, 1828. His ancestors were of English descent, settling in Virginia before the Revolutionary war, and devoting themselves to agriculture and the church. John P. Bonham, the father of our subject, was a farmer and merchant of east Tennessee, until 1840, when he emigrated, with his family to Henry county, Indiana, purchased a farm in the wilderness, and while living in the little log cabin, cleared up his land for farming purposes, there living and laboring until his death in 1864.

Our subject began his education in Tennessee and continued it at the winter schools of Indiana, passing his summers in labor upon the farm. As soon as possible he began teaching and thus earned sufficient to attend the Muncie Academy and secure a good English education. In 1853 he struck out for Oregon, seeking a change of climate to benefit his health, and crossing the plains with ox teams, he arrived in safety in the fall of the same year, and settled near Parkersville, on French Prairie, in Marion county, where he taught school for a year. At Salem he taught school one season in the one-story schoolhouse, the only public school in the city.

In January, 1856, he was elected Auditor of the Territory, which position he held until the admission of Oregon as a State, in 1859. In 1858 he was elected to the last Territorial and the first State Legislature, and in 1860 he declined further nominations that he might devote himself to the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1870, when he was elected from the Third Judicial District as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon and ex officio Circuit Judge of said district. In 1874, by right of succession, he became Chief Justice of the State, continuing until the expiration of his term in 1876. He then followed

his profession until October, 1885, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as Consul-General to Calcutta, where he passed four years very delightfully in the discharge of his duties, with great credit. He returned to Salem in June, 1890, and resumed his practice, at which he is still engaged.

Judge Bonham was married in 1858, to Miss Mildred A. Baker, daughter of John Baker, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. Mrs. Bonham has given some attention to literary work, and while in Calcutta, her descriptions in the letters she wrote to the Oregon Statesman, were eagerly perused, and highly commended. Her vivid pictures clearly portrayed the beauties of that "city of palaces," and the social relations of that strange people.

They have had seven children, only two of whom survive, Winona M. and Raphael P.

Judge Bonham was admitted to the practice of the law by the Territorial Supreme Court in 1856, and being a painstaking student he has always enjoyed a very successful practice, and is highly respected among able lawyers and jurists of the coast.



**D**R. W. H. BYRD, a practitioner of medicine in the Willamette valley, and residing at Salem, is a native of Oregon, born at Fairfield, Marion county, October 31, 1854. His father, L. A. Byrd, was a native of Arkansas. In 1846 he crossed the plains to Oregon, in the company of the Rev. Cornwall and located in the Waldo Hills. During the early mining excitement he went to California, returning again to his place in Oregon. Early in the '50s he sold his place in the Waldo Hills, and after an interval, during which he again visited California, he located on a farm at Fairfield. There he was married, later, to Miss Martha C. Savage, and there they reared their family of five sons and three daughters, William H. Byrd being the eldest child. He was educated in the public schools of Fairfield and Salem, which were of a very high order, and subsequently taught school and began reading medicine. In 1880 he went to San Francisco and into the office of Dr. L. C. Lane, the leading surgeon of California. The latter was the founder and builder of Cooper College, a handsome structure, which he subsequently presented to the medical depart-

ment of the University of the Pacific, in consideration of the college being named for his uncle, Cooper, who was one of the founders of the medical schools in California. Mr. Byrd read medicine with Dr. Lane and attended lectures at the college, and in 1881 returned to Oregon and graduated from the medical department of the Willamette University at Portland. He then began practice in Salem, which he has continued with marked success throughout the Willamette valley.

In the fall of 1889 he went to New York city and took a course at the New York Post-Graduate school, receiving a diploma and returning to Salem in the spring of 1890. His practice was continued alone up to the spring of 1891, when he entered into partnership with Dr. J. N. Smith. (See this book.)

Dr. Byrd was married in Salem, in 1882, to Miss Teresa Holderness, a native of Washington, who died in 1886, leaving one child, Winifred M. He was again married in September, 1890, to Miss Margaret J. Macrum, a native of Pennsylvania, but reared in Oregon, daughter of I. A. Macrum, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank.

Dr. Byrd is a member of the blue lodge and chapter in Masonry, and of the I. O. O. F. For two years he has served as physician at the State penitentiary. He eschews politics, having been offered positions of trust and responsibility, which he sedulously declines, preferring to follow his profession.

He was one of the organizers of the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Portland, and is still a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Salem.



**EMMETT VAN VRANKEN** was born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, in 1839, and is a son of Garrett and Sylvia (Midburg) Van Vranken, also natives of the Empire State. Mr. Van Vranken was prominently connected with public affairs, and occupied the office of Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and many minor positions for a number of years. Emmett Van Vranken lived with his parents until ten years old, and at that tender age started out to earn his own support, he was first employed in a hotel at Broadalbin, and as he advanced in years he was given positions of

greater responsibility. He was connected with the hotel business until 1860, when he determined to go to the Pacific coast; he made the trip via the Isthmus, and after his arrival in California he located at Red Bluff; here he had a hotel and grocery store, and remained in the place until 1863; then, in the employ of H. H. Burt, he went to British Columbia, and engaged in packing from Port Yale to the forks of the Fraser and Canal rivers; later he packed to Carribean, his train being the first to go to the Carribean mines. He wintered in Victoria, and during the summer of 1863 packed from the forks of Thompson and Fraser rivers to the forks of the Fraser and Canal rivers, a distance of 300 miles. The winter of 1863-'64 was passed sixty miles north of the Dalles, and during the summer of 1864 he packed from the Dalles to Idaho. In the spring of 1865 he returned to Willamette valley, and purchased a large number of hogs, which he drove to Grande Ronde valley, and there sold them at a handsome profit. He returned to the valley in the spring of 1866, and engaged in farming in Lane county, subsequently purchasing 150 acres two miles south of Junction City; there he resided and carried on agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he sold out and moved to Junction City. For two years he was in the wheat elevator business, and in 1882 was appointed Postmaster of Junction City under the Garfield administration. He filled the office for two years, and resigned at the end of that time. He bought the Club saloon at the corner of Front and Avenue streets, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Van Vranken was married in Lane county, July 4, 1866, to Miss Augusta M. Gregory, a native of Iowa, and to them have been born four children: Ella, wife of J. J. Blew; Willie died, aged one year and four months; Le Monte and Anna. Our subject is a worthy member of Junction City Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M.



**M. HICKS**, proprietor of the Valley Nursery at Woodburn, was born at Boyleston, Henry county, Iowa, April 11, 1854, a son of W. K. and Malvina (Scranton) Hicks, natives of Indiana. In 1846 Mr. Hicks removed his family to Iowa, and continued the occupation of farming until 1880 when



he sold his land and retired from active pursuits; he afterward joined his son in Oregon, and now resides with him. Our subject lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, securing his education in the public schools; he was reared to habits of thrift and industry, and thoroughly trained in all the details of agriculture. In 1878 he came to Oregon, and first settled near Silverton, where he followed farming until 1880; then he came to Woodburn and entered the employ of J. H. Settlemeier, proprietor of the Woodburn Nursery. With characteristic zeal and energy he began the study of this business, and soon became skilled in all branches of this important industry. In 1882 he bought five acres of land, and started a small nursery covering about one and a half acres; by diligence and care he brought about most gratifying results, and has since increased his acreage to fourteen acres, and has a full assortment of small fruits, fruit trees and rare shrubs. He has built up a good retail trade, and sells at wholesale throughout northern California, Washington and British Columbia.

Mr. Hicks was married at Woodburn in 1885 to Miss Ella Remington, a native of Oregon, and daughter of D. L. Remington, who came to Oregon in 1859. One child has been born to this union, a son named Donald. In 1887 death entered the household and claimed both mother and child, leaving a bereaved husband to mourn their loss. Mr. Hicks built his cottage home in 1883, and is surrounded by every comfort. In October, 1892, Mr. Hicks was married a second time to Mrs. Clarinda May (Lewis) Riches, daughter of Samuel Lewis. Mr. Lewis came to Oregon in an early day, and is one of Oregon's pioneers, a man much respected by all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis died in 1892. Mr. Hicks has been more than ordinarily successful in Hicks business, and is winning both fame and fortune.



**P. FRASER, M. D.**, is numbered among the older practitioners of Portland. He was born in Cass county, Michigan, in 1835. His father, Peter Fraser, was born at Inverness, Scotland, December 25, 1800. He received a collegiate education at Edinboro and was trained for the legal profes-

sion. In 1824 he emigrated to the United States and located in Michigan in 1827. Having formed an aversion for the professions he chose an agricultural life, which he carried on a large scale for those days, having under cultivation about 400 acres. Mr. Fraser lived a quiet, unobtrusive life upon his farm, and though a zealous member of the old Whig party from its organization and was frequently tendered nominations and high public offices, they were always refused and he never accepted an office higher than town clerk and school director. Though active in promoting good government, he preferred the rank and file to becoming a leader of his party.

E. P. Fraser received his literary education at the Academy at Elkhart, Indiana, and at the University of Michigan. Like his father, it was expected that he would take up the study of law, but at an early age he turned his attention to civil engineering and railroad. Subsequently becoming interested in the study of medicine, attended his first course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and the second at Jefferson Medical College, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

He entered the army in May, 1861, as Hospital Steward of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, where he served three years, the last two acting as Assistant Surgeon. He was present at the following battles, receiving several slight wounds: Frederickstown, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and several engagements during Sherman's advance on Atlanta. The term of enlistment of his regiment expiring he was mustered out of service near Marietta, Georgia, June 15, 1864. Soon after this he located in DeKalb county, where he practiced until 1872, when he moved to Chicago and came to Portland in the spring of 1878.

Though without a single acquaintance in the Northwest, he soon took a position in the front rank of his profession, which he has constantly maintained. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the chair of Hygiene and Dermatology in the medical department of the Willamette University. In 1880 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and dean of the faculty, and in 1881 he was made Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, which chair he occupied with the office of dean, until his resignation.

nation in 1891, when the honor of Emeritus Professor was conferred upon him. The medical department of the Willamette University was organized at Salem, in 1884, and removed to Portland in 1878. Dr. Fraser was the chief promoter in erecting the medical building in Portland, corner Fifteenth and Couch streets. This building was completed in 1887, costing \$27,000. The subscriptions to the building fund were largely secured through his efforts, the plans were drawn upon his suggestions and he superintended its construction. It is one of the finest medical buildings on the Pacific coast.

The Doctor is a member of the A. O. F. A. M., Geo. Wright Post, G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the American Medical Association; the Oregon State Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1882 until 1888; the Portland Hospital Clinical Society, and is the gynecologist on the staff of the Committee of Arrangements, and chairman of a section of Ninth International Medical Congress, which was held in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and is now vice-president for Oregon of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which will be held in Washington in September, 1893, and for the past ten years he has been President of the United States Pension Examining Board at Portland.

In 1883 the Doctor built him a handsome residence on the corner of First and Grant streets, where he still resides. He is now making arrangements for an extended trip through Europe and the Holy Land, and around the world. He expects to return in 1894 and resume his practice, which he will continue until the end of his life.



**D**R. A. J. GIESY, one of the foremost physicians of Portland, was born at Steilacoom, Washington, October 19, 1853, his parents being Christian and Emma (Wagner) Giesy. The father, a native of Switzerland, came with his parents to the United States when an infant, the family locating near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared. He was one of the moving spirits in a company organized to colonize the newer districts of the West, and he went to Missouri with them. In 1853 he came to the Pacific coast

for the purpose of establishing a colony in this region, and with this object in view proceeded to Steilacoom, Washington. As he did not find things in that section suited to the object of the colony, it was ultimately located in Marion county, Oregon. He lived at Steilacoom two years, then removed to Wallapa, where he lost his life in Shoalwater bay, in 1857.

A. J. Giesy, with whose name this sketch commences, resided in Washington until eight years old, after which the family removed to Marion county, Oregon, where he was reared to manhood and educated. He entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. Martin Giesy, when sixteen years of age, and while thus engaged also studied medicine under that physician. He began attendance at the medical department of the Willamette University, Salem, in the winter of 1874-'75, and was graduated from that institution in 1876, after which he went to Huron and commenced practice. Five years later he went to Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, 1881-'82, receiving a diploma.

He returned to Oregon in June, 1882, and in December of the same year located in Salem. In 1883 he received the appointment of assistant physician in the Oregon Insane Asylum, and was connected with the institution in that capacity for two years. He resigned in 1885, and removed to Portland, where he has taken rank as one of the foremost physicians of the city. He is a member of the Portland Medical Society and of the Oregon State Medical Society, and was president of the latter in 1889. He now holds the chair of Dermatology and Hygiene in the medical department of the University of Oregon.

He was married in Salem on the 10th of November, 1886, to Miss Ida H. Church, a native of Oregon, and daughter of Stephen T. Church, who was secretary of the P. T. Company, and a widely known and respected pioneer of Oregon.



**D**R. J. N. SMITH is prominent among the medical profession of the Willamette valley, and is a resident of Salem. He is a native of Washington, Washington county, Iowa, born in 1852. His father, I. N. Smith, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Iowa in 1836, then called the Northwest Terri-

tory, the Indians still being in possession of the country. Mr. Smith was one of the pioneers to drive out the Indians and to clear up the country and fit it for occupancy.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of Washington and passed his boyhood with his parents upon the farm. He also taught school in Washington county, and while teaching at Westchester in 1872, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Jesse Hill, and continued studying and teaching until 1874, when, with his parents, he came to Oregon, and his father settled near Peoria, Linn county. Here he still resides at the age of eighty years, and is in the enjoyment of every faculty and of good health.

On his arrival in Oregon, J. N. Smith went to the Warm Spring Indian reservation, taught the Indian school and continued the study of medicine under Dr. John Nicklin, who was located at the reservation. After two years of study, he attended lectures at the medical department of Willamette University, and began practice at Buena Vista, Polk county, returning for a second course in the fall of 1880. He graduated from the medical department of the college in the spring of 1881. He then located at Dallas, Polk county, and practiced until the summer of 1888, when he settled at Salem, and has since followed his profession. He continued alone until May 1, 1891, when he entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Byrd, whose biography elsewhere appears.

Dr. Smith was married at Dallas in 1883, to Miss Mattie Ellis, a native of Iowa, and the union has been blessed with one child.

Dr. Smith is a member of the A. O. U. W. He has not engaged in politics, nor in other interests outside his profession, as his love for that has held him constant in his attendance upon the sick and in ameliorating the affliction of the sorrowing.



**WILLIAM M. C. CHRISMAN**, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1844, and one of McMinnville's most prosperous citizens, was born in Virginia, September 20, 1830. His parents, Joel D. and Polly (Sprout) Chrisman, were both natives of the Old Dominion, where they and their respective families were well and favorably known. Grandfather Gabriel

Chrisman, was born in Virginia about the year 1776. The family is of German descent, whose ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. The parents of the subject of our sketch had nine children, eight of whom attained maturity, five now living. One son is a prominent citizen of the Dalles, Oregon; one lives in Ventura county, California; while the others are also esteemed residents of this State, all of whom are financially very successful, and stand high in their various communities for business integrity and morality.

The subject of our sketch was the seventh of the family, and accompanied his parents to Oregon when he was fourteen years of age. This was in 1844, and that winter was spent in Oregon City, when in the spring of 1845, the family came up the Willamette river, about two miles southeast of the present site of Dayton, where they pre-empted 640 acres of land bordering on the river. They camped on their claim until their log house was built, which was covered with boards, with logs laid across to keep the boards in place. The floor was of split and hewed timber. All their cattle, with the exception of three oxen and two cows, had died, and with the assistance of these oxen and one of the cows in a team, and a wooden mold-board plow, they did their first plowing. Ten acres of wheat were sowed and harrowed in, and with an extemporized scythe blade and fingers, they harvested the first grain, which was afterward laid shingle fashion, with heads up, inside of a corral, on which they turned the horses, who ran around upon the grain until it was threshed. The straw was then piled in the middle, while two persons with a sheet, fanned the grain, which another person, standing on a box, poured in front of the fan. In this tedious fashion, they threshed forty bushels to the acre. Their provisions for the first year was principally boiled wheat, and they used parched wheat for coffee. All the grain was ground in a large coffee-mill. The seed for their first crop was borrowed.

The father was an industrious, upright man, who gave close attention to the affairs of his farm, taking little interest in anything else, excepting that he was a good shot and loved to hunt, by which means, the family had all the venison they wanted. The subject of our sketch recalls with interest, a visit made them by some of their young friends, boys and girls, who came on horseback a distance of fifteen miles to spend

the evening and have a social dance. There was nothing in the house to eat, except wheat, and the subject of our sketch was anxious to have some deer come along, that he might add to the larder. He soon discovered some and came to the house for the gun, when his father said, "Let me take it; I can get one of them," and the family stood in the door and watched while the father kept the brush between him and the deer, until he got close enough to shoot. It was a long range, but a doe fell when the gun cracked. She proved to be a very old one, but they had venison steak and parched wheat for supper, and those early gatherings of the young pioneer are among the brightest memories treasured by the participants to-day.

The mother was an industrious, frugal woman, devoted to her family and friends, and was much beloved because of these qualities and her uniform good nature. She was born February 17, 1798, and died March 27, 1852, leaving many to mourn her loss. After her death, the father divided the land, giving the youngest sufficient property to keep him during the rest of his life. The father survived until August 16, 1875, when he expired in the midst of his family and friends, who had learned to esteem him for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. He was born November 7, 1795.

The subject of our sketch attended school two and one-half miles from his home. This school was kept on Dayton plains, and was taught by a Mr. Smith, and there, Mr. Chrisman learned to spell, read and figure, studying his lessons by the light of kindlings on the hearth.

When he arrived at maturity he commenced life for himself on a half section of land, which he worked industriously, and was quite prosperous.

In 1853 he was married to Miss Margaret Parrish, a daughter of John and Margaret Parrish, who came to Oregon in 1850.

After their marriage they moved on to their new farm, and while they were building the hewed-log house, they camped under the sheltering boughs of an oak tree, on their land, and the young devoted wife, helped him raise the house. This place was located six miles south of Dayton on the Salem road. They resided here for six years, when they sold and purchased the land he has since owned, located seven miles southwest of Dayton. He first purchased here, 105 acres of land, on which he built a good house, where he and his wife lived and worked,

meeting with gratifying success and accumulating property and means. He added from time to time to his original purchase, until he became the owner of 935 acres of as choice farming land as was to be found in the country.

He then retired from his farm, going to Amity, where he built a large comfortable residence, where he and his family lived for six years. At the end of this time he sold out, and came to McMinnville, where he purchased a pleasant home, where he and his family now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman lived very happily together, being greatly devoted to each other. They had no family of their own, but took and raised a child to womanhood. Mrs. Chrisman became afflicted with a cancer of the stomach, and her husband cared for her most tenderly, but after six months' suffering she died in 1880. They had been married thirty-seven years, and Mr. Chrisman pays a most glowing tribute to her memory, pronouncing her as good a woman and as devoted a wife as ever lived. She was universally beloved on account of her lovable disposition and high Christian character. To express in some slight degree his great love for his wife, he has placed a beautiful monument on her grave, which is one of the handsomest ever seen, and cost \$3,000.

Mr. Chrisman was again married July 11, 1892, to Sarah A. Kilby, a native of Tennessee.

His farm, which he still owns has been principally devoted to grain, and has always been very productive. He is now raising a good many cattle and draft horses on the place, which is proving to be very successful and remunerative. Of late he has been loaning money. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of McMinnville, the prosperity and firm financial standing of which is proverbial.

He is a strong Republican in politics, while his father was a Democrat. Mr. Chrisman voted the Whig ticket at his first vote, showing that he is a person who does his own thinking. When the Republican party was formed he joined them, and his constituents nominated him for Representative to the State Legislature, but that was an off year for the party, and every candidate was defeated; not but that the men were worthy, but owing to a combination of circumstances, for which no one was responsible. While not being an office-seeker, he is, like all good men, deeply interested in the affairs of his

State, and has for years attended the conventions of his party.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was for a couple of terms Master of his lodge.

Thus is added another name to the already glorious throng of Oregon's developers and present standard-bearers. It is by reason of such sterling qualities of heart and mind as exhibited by the present subject, that she is enabled to take such a proud stand among the Sisterhood of States, standing in the foremost ranks, with her feet planted on a sure foundation of agricultural and financial worth, while the exhilarating breezes of liberty and the balmy zephyrs of happiness bathe her celestial forehead.



**W**ILLIAM B. HENDERSON, one of the leading farmers of Umatilla county, Oregon, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, October 9, 1839, and lived there until his twenty-second birthday. He received his education at the Fair View Academy of Ohio, and then began the arduous duties of teaching, which calling he followed for some time in his native state. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Henderson came to the State he now resides in, making the trip, via Isthmus, setting sail from New York. The journey consumed thirty-two days and was a smooth one, with the exception of the first day out. The storm was not a serious one and Mr. Henderson landed in Portland, April, 1862. As he was without means he began teaching in Marion and Linn counties, continuing this occupation until he had earned enough to purchase some land. Mr. Henderson then farmed his land until 1878, when he removed to Umatilla county, where he bought the farm he now owns, consisting of 480 acres of fine land. It is well improved and has a comfortable residence upon it. Substantial barns further beautify it. Mr. Henderson now rents his land and does none of the work himself, there being no necessity in working hard any more, a daughter being the only one he has now to provide for. The wheat raised on Mr. Henderson's farm is as fine as any grown in the county and he has 300 acres in that staple grain which yield about 9,000 bushels.

Mr. Henderson was married in 1867, to Miss M. J. Deckard, a native of Missouri, who came

across the plains, in 1853, with her parents, at the age of six. Mrs. Henderson died, May 18, 1869, leaving a loving husband and little girl to mourn her loss. This daughter, Ella Maud, is still living with her father. Mr. Henderson, like many other of the emigrants, came to Oregon with but very little means, but by his close attention to his business he has accumulated sufficient to support himself and daughter very comfortably, as long as both shall live, without any more hard work. He has filled several small offices of his township, among which are Justice of the Peace and minor offices. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Henderson was the son of William and Mary (Vance) Henderson, natives of Grange county, Ohio. Of the twelve children born to them our subject was the fourth. Nine of these children are still living. Mr. Henderson, Sr., had a brother who enlisted in an Ohio regiment, was captured in the fourteen days' fight in the Wilderness and sent to Libby prison, but afterward transferred to Andersonville, where he died, the cause of his death being the bad treatment received. No words can paint the terrible sufferings of these brave soldiers from starvation and thirst. Mr. Henderson, Sr., died February 27, 1892, from the effects of the grip, aged eighty-six years. His wife is still living in Ohio, aged eighty-two.



**V**L. ARRINGTON, Treasurer of Douglas county, was born in De Kalb county, Missouri, in 1845. In 1851 he crossed the plains with his father, J. M. Arrington, now deceased, and during the year 1851-'52 they farmed in the Willamette valley; moved to Douglas county in 1852. In 1853 the father was one of the organizers of the Territorial Constitution, and later was an Assemblyman and Commissioner of Douglas county. From 1868 to 1872 he was one of the projectors of the Coos Bay Wagon Road, of which he built fourteen miles; was a civil engineer by profession, and his death occurred in November, 1890, aged seventy-seven years.

V. L. Arrington received his education in the district schools of this county, after which he taught in this and Coos counties nine years. In 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic party for County Superintendent of schools, but was

defeated. He was then engaged in merchandising and milling until 1888, when he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1890, and again in 1892. His first majority was fifty-six votes, his second 351, and his third 441. He being a Democrat, and the county 250 Republican majority, shows that he is held in high esteem by all parties. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Arrington was one of the prime movers in the Building and Loan Association, which was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, and in four years has built thirty-four houses, and accumulated and loaned \$26,924. He is now serving as secretary of this association. In February, 1892, he organized a Building and Loan Association in Oakland; is secretary of the Roseburg Water Company and the I. O. O. F. Building Association. The latter was organized in 1892, with a capital stock of \$12,000, increased to \$16,500, its object being to build an Odd Fellows' hall and opera house, at a cost of \$16,000. Our subject was also one of the originators of the Umpqua Valley Canning Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000, of which he is also the secretary; in 1878 was made a Notary Public, and is still one; and in 1888 was the originator of an abstract office, which he subsequently sold. He owns a section of fine timber land in Comas valley, and a one-third interest in a sawmill adjoining the claim.

Mr. Arrington was married in 1877, to Miss Sidna C. Anderson, a native of Oregon, and who died in 1879. They had one child, James I. M. In 1884 the father married Miss Julia S. McConell, a native of Oregon, and they have had four children: Lily Frances, Charley M., deceased; Julia Violet, and Vincent M. Our subject's beautiful residence is located on Stephens street, and he also owns other valuable property in this city. He is an energetic and public-spirited citizen, and to such as he the material prosperity of Roseburg is greatly due.



**C**HARLES W. WASHBURNE, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Junction city, Oregon, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1824, a son of Robert and Eva (Roy) Washburne. His parents were natives of Virginia and descendants of the colonial settlers of that commonwealth. Charles Washburne, the grandfather of our subject, was killed by

the Indians near Clarksburg, Virginia, during the early border warfare. Robert Washburne removed with his family to Ohio about 1822 and engaged in farming; later he went to Illinois, and afterward to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Charles W. remained with his parents during their lifetime, and continued agricultural pursuits in Iowa until the gold excitement in California spread over the entire country. He crossed the plains with a company of seventy, landing at Coloma October, 1849. After about fifteen months of mining in that locality and at Georgetown he went to San Francisco, where he took a sailing vessel down the coast. Coming by way of the Isthmus, crossing lake Nicaragua, down the river San Juan, the proposed canal route, he returned to his home in Iowa.

He was married in November, 1851, to Miss Catherine A. Stansbury. He then settled upon a farm in Henry county, Iowa, and followed farming until the spring of 1853, when he sold out and again crossed the plains, his destination being Oregon. He had two wagons, eight yoke of oxen and some loose cattle. The event of the journey was the birth of his oldest child on the plains near Chimney Rock. They crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route and landed at Foster's in the fall of 1853, after six months of travel. Mr. Washburne located his donation claim of 320 acres, one and a half miles southwest of the present town of Junction City. He built a log cabin with a shake roof, which he completed in time to have shelter from the winter rains. He then began farming and breeding from the animals he brought with him; gradually established a large live-stock business. He also secured other lands to the amount of 6,000 acres, which he still retains, besides large property interests in Washington. He has been an extensive grower of grain, sowing from 800 to 600 acres annually. In 1874 he removed to his present home, adjoining Junction City.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburne are the parents of eleven children: Ella is the wife of John Wortman, of Portland; George S., deceased, was a prominent attorney and judge of Lane county, standing very high in his profession; he married Miss Minnie L. Lockwood, who with two sons, Chester W. and Karl G., survive him; Thomas A. and Chester D. are both deceased; Eva J. is the wife of Robert Hill, a merchant of



Colfax, Washington; Byron A., William C., Emma A., Bertha K., Frederick W. and Letitia S.

In 1872 Mr. Washburne represented the Republican party of Lane county as a member of the Legislature. In 1891 he purchased the mill property at Springfield and put in a complete roller process, with a capacity of 150 barrels a day. This establishment is conducted by his two sons, Byron and William. He made an addition to Junction City in 1891, and was one of the organizers of the Junction City Hotel Company, of which he is still president. He is one of the most active and progressive men of the town, and has done his share in developing her resources.



**CAPTAIN A. C. FISHER**, one of the enterprising men of Astoria and copartner in the firm of Fisher Brothers, was born in Germany, in 1846. In 1855 his parents emigrated to America and located in Lyme county, Connecticut, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1864, when the entire family removed to Oregon and located a homestead, in Clatsop county.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents through the various changes, until reaching Oregon, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Henry, and they built the schooner, "Ella Nora," which they operated for ten years, doing general freighting business about the river and harbor. In 1874 our subject purchased an interest in the steamboat, "Onietta," in partnership with D. K. Warren, C. A. McGuire and Captain Babbidge, and together they ran the boat between Astoria and Siskiyou, in a general freight and passenger business. In 1876 Captain Fisher bought the steamer, "Sam," and ran it on the same route for several years, developing such a trade that greater facilities were required and he then built the steamer, "Electric," which he operated until September, 1889, when he sold out and bought the interest of Louis Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Fisher and then established the firm of Fisher Brothers, which continued in the same line of merchandise as before, carrying groceries and hardware, also ship-chandlery and agricultural implements. The firm occupy a building erected by Captain Fisher, in 1877, when the streets were unimproved and

the work was done from boat along side. Streets and building were completed about the same time and Wilson & Fisher established the present business. The surviving member was born in Lyme county, Connecticut, and came to Oregon with his parents in 1864. Arriving at mature years he engaged in boating with his brothers, and later was employed in the cannery of A. Booth & Company, in various capacities.

In 1876 he took a course at the Commercial Business College, at Portland, and in 1877 he formed the copartnership with Mr. Wilson, and without experience they put up \$1,000 each, as working capital, and embarked upon the business, which has since been so successful. From this small beginning their business now averages about \$100,000 per year.

He was married, in Astoria, in 1877, to Miss Clara Madison, and they have one child, Earl Augustus. Captain Fisher is unmarried. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Encampment and one of the exempt firemen.

The Fisher brothers own valuable business and resident property, both separately and jointly, and as enterprising, executive business men, are actively enlisted in the development of the city of Astoria.



**ROBERT M. PORTER**, of Forest Grove, came to Oregon in 1850. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 7, 1826. His father, Ebenezer Porter, was of Scotch ancestry, early settler of New England, born in Virginia and removed to Ohio and resided at what is now Cincinnati for three years. He went to Dayton and married Hannah Streef, of Virginia, of Irish ancestry. They raised three children. Mr. Porter, our subject, was the eldest child and he lived in Ohio until he was twenty-three and then crossed the plains to Oregon and took up a donation claim near Forest Grove. There was a mill privilege on the property, but later he sold it and went to Forest Grove November 13, 1850. One settler, Milton Tuttle comprised the city of Forest Grove at that time. Mr. Porter made that place his home and purchased a village lot building on it the house that Mr. Garrison now occupies. He resided on the west side of the town for five years.

In 1852 he married Caroline Brown of Mis-



souri. They had three children, Ebenezer, May and Tobiatha. May married and soon after died and Tobiatha became the wife of William Cooper, of Tillamook. Mrs. Porter died in 1859, and later he married Mrs. Laura Stokes. Her maiden name was Selover. She had four children by Mr. Stokes and one by Mr. Porter. This was a daughter named Estelle. She died in her twenty-eighth year. After his marriage with Mrs. Stokes he sold the town property and moved to her farm which joins the town and he resided on this property twenty years and then purchased a house and lot in Forest Grove, where he and his wife now reside. Mrs. Porter came to Oregon in 1851, and her first husband in 1848. She came from Tompkins county, daughter of Peter Selover. The Stokes' donation claim included the present college grounds and Mrs. Porter still owns 100 acres of the original claim.

Mrs. Porter is a member of the Congregational Church and when she joined it it was held in a log cabin. Her children by her first marriage are, Alice, now Mrs. William Turpin; Ella, now Mrs. Thomas Floyd; Laura, now Mrs. Albert Young. Her son Charles lives in Forest Grove and is telegraph operator on the Times. She has twelve grandchildren. Mr. Porter became a Republican when the party was organized and was a strong Union man at the time that question came up. He has been an upright honorable man and has resided in Oregon forty-two years. He is known and highly esteemed by all the pioneers.

**JOHN KOPP**, the genial and obliging proprietor of the North Pacific Brewery of Astoria, was born in Switzerland, in 1853, a son of Joseph Kopp, a resident of Astoria, Oregon, aged seventy-four years. Our subject was reared to farm life in his native country, and in 1873 emigrated to the United States, locating in Michigan, near lake Superior, where he was engaged in the iron and copper mines. In 1875 he removed to Illinois, where he was engaged as a day laborer one year, followed the butcher's business at Storm Lake, Iowa, engaged in gold mining in the Black Hills, followed his trade in Montana, in 1883 started the Bay View Brewery at Seattle, with A. Henrich as a partner, and in 1884 established the North Pacific

Brewery at Astoria. The plant is located on Sixth street and Abernethy avenue, and the capacity of the brewery is 15,000 barrels per year, and of the ice plant ninety tons per month. He employs from ten to fifteen men the entire year, and not only supplies the city of Astoria, but Tillamook, South Bend, Sea Side and all coast points. He has established an enviable reputation as a good business man, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he sustains business relations.

In 1891 Mr. Kopp was chosen as Councilman by the residents of the Third Ward of Astoria, and in 1890 was nominated by the Democratic party as Senator for this district. By that party being in the minority he was not elected, although he ran ahead of his ticket. He was married in 1880 to Miss Annie Boentgen, a native of Germany, and they have the following children: John, Julia, Lizzie, Anna, Lena and Hattie. Socially, our subject affiliates with the Elks, the K. of P. and the Sons of Herman. He is still in the prime of life, but as a man of business and enterprise, he stands second to none in Astoria, and no public enterprise in the city lacks his financial support.

**REV. JOSIAH L. PARRISH**, the oldest living pioneer of the State of Oregon, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on January 14, 1806. His father, Benjamin Parrish, a native of the State of Connecticut, was born in 1777, during the Revolutionary war. He was of English ancestry and came to the colonies with the Puritans. He married Miss Sally Lamberson, a native of New Jersey, who was of Dutch ancestry. They had ten children, of whom five are still living. Josiah L. Parrish was their oldest son. He was sent to the public schools. He learned the blacksmith trade of his father, and worked at it so young that he had to stand on a stool to blow and strike. He remained in his native town until he was sixteen years of age, when they removed to Monroe county, and later to Allegany county. He worked on the Erie canal at Brockport, and later left Allegany county for New York in 1839. From there, on the 9th of October, 1839, he started for Oregon, with the Rev. Jason Lee and party. They sailed on the ship Lausanne, going by the way of Cape Horn

and the Sandwich islands, and arrived in Oregon in May, 1840. There were in the company Rev. A. F. Waller, Rev. Gustavus Hines, Rev. L. H. Judson, Rev. James Olley, Rev. J. L. Parrish, Dr. J. L. Babcock, Mr. George Abernathy, Mr. Houlton Campbell, Dr. John H. Richmond (who is now in Dakota), Mr. H. B. Brewer, Mr. W. W. Raymond and their families, and Miss C. A. Clark, Miss Elmer Phelps, Miss Almira Phelps and Miss Orpha Lankton.

Mr. Parrish was raised a Methodist, having been converted when ten years of age and powerfully renewed when eighteen years of age. He was an ordained minister when he came with the missionaries, but he was also a good blacksmith, in which latter capacity he acted for some time, doing the blacksmithing for the missionaries and others. He was blacksmith, harnessmaker, wagon and tool maker, and, like St. Paul, "all things to all men." They first stopped at the old mission, ten miles below Salem, on the Willamette river. After blacksmithing three years he was sent as a missionary to the mouth of the Columbia river. He found one white man there, named James Burney, who had an Indian wife. An Indian named King George piloted their boat up the river. Rev. Daniel Lee helped him start his missionary work. There were plenty of Indians at Vancouver, and they came on board Mr. Parrish's boat, and, although he could not speak a word of their language, yet he had known the Indians and their customs in the East from the time he was a boy, and he gave them some tobacco and they put it in their pipes and smoked it. Mr. Parrish thinks the Indians swallowed the smoke, as it appeared to make them very sick, and they would fall down as if dead, but soon recovered. He landed on Clatsop plains, seven miles south of the Columbia river, where, with his wife and three children, he lived, learned the Indian language and taught them to work and preached to them the story of the Cross. He worked at splitting rails and at everything that needed doing. His way with the Indians was, "Come, boys, let us do this." He always told them the truth and never allowed himself to betray the least fear. They became his fast friends and would do anything for him, and many of them embraced Christianity. In 1849 he was appointed Indian agent, his territory extending from California to British Columbia. He had for five years the arranging and settlement of all difficulties be-

tween the Indians and the whites. He suffered great exposure and had many hairbreadth escapes. He gained the entire confidence of the Indians and never had any trouble with them. After five years' service he received a re-appointment for four more years, but, on account of his wife's ill health, he resigned.

During the gold excitement in California a party of white men were sent from Port Anford to find a trail that would connect with the trail for California. On the Coquille river they came in contact with about 200 hostile Indians, by whom several of the white men were killed, and those that escaped suffered greatly before returning to Port Anford. They returned the day that Mr. Parrish arrived on ship at Port Anford. Mr. Parrish was accompanied by Dr. Dart, who was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Dr. Dart wanted a conference with the Coquille Indians, and asked Mr. Parrish to take forty well-armed men and go and find them. He replied, "I will go if you will let me take my own way. All I want is three red blankets, a whole piece of red calico, a pony to pack the goods on, some hard-tack and salinon and a trusty Indian that can talk Coquille, and also some tobacco." Their reply was, "They will kill you," but he said, "I know the Indians better than you do." He started with this outfit, saying to them, "You may look for me back in two and a half days." When he arrived within about a mile and a half below the Indians' camp he halted and made his camp. He then sent his guide forward with the red blankets to present to the three chiefs, and told him to stay with them over night and ask them in the morning to come and see him, unarmed. In the morning he went out of his camp a short distance and saw two Indians coming, and got behind a large rock out of their sight and retired to his camp. They came to the rock and peeked around it, and he beckoned for them to come to his camp. He gave them some tobacco and calico and bade them sit down. In half an hour his Indian returned with twenty-eight Indians, armed and painted for war. When they came in sight he beckoned for them to come nearer. He gave each a bit of tobacco and asked them to sit down. They formed a half circle, with his Indian Jack and himself in the middle, and he gave them a talk, the purport of which was, that he was a chief, representing his people, and if they would treat his people well it would be all right. He told them that he had

known Indians from a boy and knew their customs and habits. He had a large red sash around his waist, tied in a bowknot on one side. He untied it and told the head chief to stand up. Mr. Parrish then approached him and tied the scarf around him, and said, "This is my heart and my talk, what is your heart?" The chief stood a moment, then turned to his son, took a sea-otter skin from his shoulders and handed it to Mr. Parrish. That ended the treaty. They then all had a repast of hard-tack and salmon.

After this General Palmer was made Superintendent. In 1854 Mr. Parrish was Indian agent of the district from California to Coos bay, several treaties were made with the Indians, which resulted in much good to the country. He gave them blankets, shirts, shoes and hats, and was with them five months, organizing their district, and became thoroughly acquainted with them. He was informed at Port Anford that miners near the California State line had had trouble with the Indians, and that a white man had been killed by three Indians, and there was danger of the miners making war on the Indians to obtain satisfaction. Mr. Parrish was to arrest the offenders and give them a fair trial, and thus make peace according to law. He had learned that the Indians, who had killed the white man, were near the California State line, so he went down the coast, treating with the different tribes as he went down. At one place the whites had burned out the Indians, and there was a very excited and warlike feeling among the Indians. He sent out word to them that the man of peace had come. The Indians were naked and wild, their women having only a string around them, from which hung strips of cedar bark down to the knees. He staid with the Indians for six days, and treated with them. He told them that they had three Indians who had killed a white man, and they must deliver them to him to be dealt with according to law. They agreed to deliver them the next morning, but when the morning came, the guilty ones had gone. He singled out twenty of them, and said, "I will take these to Port Anford, if you do not deliver the men." So the next day they brought in two of them, the other had escaped up the Rogue river. He then sent two chiefs after the man, and told them to meet him at the mouth of Rogue river with the man, and he started back with the others. When he arrived at the mouth of the river, the chiefs were not there, so he

took a canoe and went to see where they were. After he had gone up ten miles he met the chiefs. They reported that they could not get the Indian, that they had had trouble, and had come near fighting. Mr. Parrish said, "Never mind, turn back with me." When he arrived at the village, he told them that he was like the sun, that always accomplishes its designs, and he must have the man. They said he had gone. Mr. Parrish asked if the man had any friends, then, and the chiefs turned out his wife and sister. Mr. Parrish told them to get into his canoe and also told the chiefs to get in. Then he talked to them, and told them he would take them to Wright's cabin, down the river, and remain there until morning. If they brought the man, they could return; if not, he would take them to Port Anford. At that they made a great yell of terror, and he started, saying good-by. On the way down, there was an eagle trying to get a duck. When the canoe reached where he was, he was foiled in his attempt, and alighted in the top of a tree. As the boat was being pushed rapidly down stream, he raised his rifle and shot the eagle. The Indians were filled with amazement at his power. He put the Indian chiefs and the women in the cabin, and he kept watch in front of it during the night. About nine o'clock in the morning, a woman came with food for them. She asked if he was going to take them to Port Anford, he said, "Yes, unless they bring the Indian." She went off crying. In about an hour one hundred Indians came, driving the man before them, and he was perspiring at every pore. Mr. Parrish approached him and offered his hand to shake, and said, "Where is your heart?" He said, "He didn't know." Mr. Parrish said, "Will you go with me to Port Anford, or will you be like a dog and run in the brush, when you get a chance?" He said, "I will go with you, as living as I live." Mr. Parrish tied a cord around his arm, then untied it, and put it in his pocket. When they reached the place where Mr. Parrish's horse was, Mr. Parrish rode on a trot, and the Indian kept up. They had peninsula to cross, where there was much water, but the Indian plunged in and followed through. Darkness overtook them eight miles from Port Anford, and they made a fire of driftwood. Mr. Parrish told the Indian to lie down, which he was glad to do. Mr. Parrish watched him until two o'clock in the morning, when the tide went out, and they started on, and arrived at Port Anford, where he met General Palmer

and his party, and the men he had sent with the two Indians were there also. The Indians were kept for six weeks, and as there was no legal court, through the solicitation of Mr. Parrish, they were allowed to go to their friends. At the time they had killed the man, they had just escaped from their burning houses, and that mitigated the crime, and it was believed that a court would have acquitted them. All of this is related as a reminiscence of the early days, and to show the wonderful courage and power Mr. Parrish had. He returned to Salem, where he found his wife sick. He had been with the Indians five months. General Palmer wanted him to return, but he resigned his post as Indian agent. His wife never recovered, but lingered along until 1870, when she died. During nearly all the time he was engaged in preaching. He was stationed at Portland, Oregon, as preacher in 1849, and has preached at many of the appointments of the State.

His first marriage occurred in 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Winn, a native of New York. They had four children. They lost the oldest son, Lamberson W., the first year they were in Oregon, in September, 1840. The surviving sons are Norman O., Samuel B. and Charles W. S. B. is chief of police at Portland; C. W. is a lawyer at Cañon City, he was born on Clatsop Beach, in 1844, and was one of the first white children born in Oregon; and N. O. resides in Salem.

His second marriage occurred in 1870, to Miss Jennie L. Lichenthaler. They had two daughters, Grace and Josie. Mrs. Parrish died in 1887, and in 1888 he married his present wife, Mrs. M. A. Pierce, a native of Indiana, and widow of Mr. J. O. Pierce, a pioneer of Washington county, Oregon. She had one son by her previous marriage. Mr. Parrish is now in his eighty-sixth year, as straight as an arrow, and is in the enjoyment of all of his faculties, except that he is a little deaf. He has lived a long and useful life, which he has devoted to the Methodist Church, the Willamette University, and the State of Oregon, to the cause of Indian humanity and to God. He was one of the first trustees of the Willamette University, and has given to it much pecuniary aid. He has been elected a life-honorary president of the Board of Trustees, and for twenty-five years has occupied that position. He has been the owner of considerable valuable land in the Willamette valley, near Salem, and has also had valuable

city property in Portland, having built several business blocks, and at one time lost \$40,000 by signing notes and bonds with people whom he desired to help. He has given liberally of his means for the advancement of the cause nearest his heart, and still has enough left to keep him comfortably in his ripe old age. He had the honor of being invited to drive the first spike in the Oregon & California railroad, in Portland, at which, with others, he made a speech. With a broad-ax, which he still owns, he drove in 1889, the first spike in the first street railroad in the city of Salem. This broad-ax was brought to Oregon in 1833, and did all the early work for the missions requiring the use of such an article, including all the hewing for the mission farm below Salem. It was taken in 1840 to Clatsop, and did all the hewing on the mission there, and was lost in the Willamette river while being taken there, but was recovered after lying in the river bottom for about a month. It is now in the museum of the Willamette University, having been presented to that institution by Mr. Parrish, in 1892. For seventeen years, without money and without price, he has preached the gospel of repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ to the convicts in the State penitentiary, and on one of his birthdays, he was presented by the officers and convicts with a gold-headed cane in token of their regard, and in appreciation of the interest he had taken in them. In 1888 his residence was destroyed by fire, and he lost his cane in it, but he has since gotten another gold-headed cane, and has purchased a good, new residence. Here surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of universal love and veneration, he is gradually nearing his reward. May his life be spared many years is the heartfelt wish of many affectionate friends, which wish is echoed by whites and Indians alike, whose abodes dot the hills and valleys from California to Oregon.

FRANK M. MANSFIELD, a pioneer of Oregon and a most respected citizen of Umatilla county, was born in Knox county, Illinois, March 13, 1835. He was the sixth child in a family of nine children born to James and Elizabeth (Champion) Mansfield, both of Kentucky, who were married in that State, re-

moved to Indiana, and in 1833 to Illinois. Our subject grew up as a farmer boy, and when his father decided to go to Oregon he was eager to accompany him. For twenty years Mr. Mansfield, Sr., has been one of the leading men in Knox county, where he had been one of its early settlers, but in 1853 he decided to cross the plains and again try pioneer life in a new country, therefore, supplying themselves with plenty of horses and oxen, they started out and in the fall of 1852 reached the Willamette valley in Oregon. They were six months on the road, but had no trouble with Indians and encountered those hardships which were the natural result of a journey of that length through the wilderness. Mr. Mansfield took up 320 acres of land in Lane county, which he improved and made into a comfortable home, but his death occurred November 26, 1862, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife survived him until May 20, 1884, when she passed away at the good old age of eighty-eight.

Our subject attended the district schools of Illinois before he started for the West, at which time he was eighteen years old. After reaching his new home he entered the mines and worked in Idaho and Oregon, and was very successful in his endeavors. After some time he quit mining and entered into the sawmill business, and continued that for five years in the Willamette valley and sold it to buy a ferry boat, which he conducted at the crossing of the Willamette river at Harrisburg, and had a line of drays to connect with it and run into the town. This employment he continued until 1873, when he moved to Umatilla county and located on 160 acres of fine land three miles east of Athena. This place he has improved, and now has one of the most desirable homes in the county. He was always industrious, and being a man of intelligence has known how to profitably improve his place and now can well be proud of the result. When he built his fine residence he thought of the future and set out rows of trees, so that the three acres which he devoted to his home place should be beautiful, and now his grove is a thing of beauty, some of the trees measuring two feet in diameter. He has added to his original purchase and now has 320 acres of land under cultivation, and he and his only son manage it all.

Our subject was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Nanny E. Purdy, a native of Illinois, who came to Oregon in 1865, and they spent

many years of happiness together, but January 29, 1886, she was called away from life, leaving desolate her husband and one child. The latter, David H., is living now with a family of his own near his father. Our subject was married a second time September 25, 1887, to Mrs. Lizzie White, born in Boone county, Missouri, June 30, 1846, a daughter of Mathew and Sarah (Hicks) Fountain, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Mrs. Mansfield was married to her first husband, Mr. Peregrine White, in 1862. He was a native of Massachusetts and died in 1882 at the age of forty-nine years, the only child of the marriage dying in infancy. Mrs. Mansfield is a lady of many accomplishments and of great refinement and manages her home with taste and ease.

At the outbreak of the Rogue river Indians our subject volunteered and assisted in the putting down of the bands of savages and took part in some severe battles. He is a self-made man and one, much respected in the neighborhood. Politically he is a supporter of Democratic principles and well known all over the county.



G. HOVEY.—That the pioneers of Oregon were a sturdy, intrepid and self-reliant class of men, no one who shall study their character and history will ever dispute. There is scarcely a citizen of Oregon who has not known or heard of Hon. A. G. Hovey. Ever since his settlement he has borne an active part in the public interests of the Territory and State. His aggressive, pushing disposition indicate the stern qualities of courage and purpose which form the basis of his character, moral and mental, and displace the more ephemeral qualities of a purely sentimental hopefulness or ambition. He is an exemplar of the adage that "God helps those who help themselves," and his whole life has bristled with instances indicative of such belief. He was born in the country town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, forty miles from Boston, July 11, 1830, a scion from honored ancestry in the history of New England. The American branch of his name originated with three brothers who came from England soon after the Revolutionary war, and settled each in one of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Cap-

tain John Hovey, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts. Not possessing the sordid riches of life, his chief inheritance was a mind quick to observe, rapid to comprehend, and concise in expression. With a limited education he was put to the carpenters' trade, in which he became proficient and a master builder. His influence as a citizen was proverbial in the communities where he lived. He died in 1851, aged sixty-five years. He married Miss Abigail Duston, of Manchester, New Hampshire, a descendant of Mrs. Hannah Duston, whose husband and infant were murdered and she taken captive, but with one other prisoner escaped at night, after scalping several of the Indians with their own tomahawks, and returned with their scalps as trophies to the settlement. She was a true type of Puritan womanhood, robust, intrepid, yet gentle and kind. Mrs. Abigail Hovey, the mother of our subject, was a woman privileged with a higher education, possessing elements of culture and refinement, which made her noted for her general intelligence and influence. She died in 1883, aged nearly ninety years.

A. G. Hovey was one of eight children, six sons and two daughters, the latter being the eldest and youngest. When quite a lad his parents removed to the historic town of Marietta, Ohio, where he was educated in its schools. At his earliest manhood, in 1849, we find him a member of a company of twenty men, crossing the plains with ox teams to the gold mines of California. Leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, in April, four of their number died of cholera, which raged among the large emigration during the first half of their journey. Their route was taken by the North Platte, South Pass, Bear river, Sublett's cut-off, Humboldt and Carson valleys, to Sacramento city, California, where the remaining sixteen arrived in October. Fitting there for the mines, they located at Rhoades' bar, Cosumne river, during the fall, but the company spent the winter in the diggings at Long's Hollow, in the Weaver district. After a year, not being one of the luckiest, and having a taste for an agricultural community, rather than a mining one, and induced by the passage by Congress of the Oregon donation land law, secured by Oregon's delegate, S. R. Thurston, he embarked at San Francisco by steamer, and arrived at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1850, passing up the Willamette valley, stopping at Oregon City, Salem, Albany

and Brownsville, located at Corvallis (then Marysville), and taught its first school, commencing in December. The families of Dickson, Stewart, Avery, Stout, Alexander, Baker, Knotts, Trapp, Mulkey and Newton furnished his pupils at that early day, many of whom still live and have held honorable positions in the communities of the State. Mr. Hovey points with some pride to this early service in his career. His first labor was performed for Hon. Wayman St. Clair, then pioneer merchant. Early in 1851 he was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court for Benton county, by O. C. Pratt, then one of the judges of the Territory, and later was elected by the people the first Clerk of that county. While serving in these courts, Mr. Hovey read law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice by Hon. George H. Williams, then United States District Judge, and later was admitted in the Supreme Court of the State, but never practically entered the profession, preferring business pursuits, in which he has always been a busy man. In 1853 Mr. Hovey married Miss Mary Ellen Mulkey, eldest daughter of Hon. Luke Mulkey, pioneer of Benton county. She died in 1861, aged twenty-five years. In 1853 Mr. Hovey declined the county offices which he had held, and located upon his donation claim, near Corvallis, where he became a practical and successful farmer until 1861. Politically, Mr. Hovey's feelings and sentiments placed him in line with the Republican party; was among the earliest who assisted in its organization in Oregon, and at its first State Convention was chosen one of three delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, and instructed for Mr. Seward. Neither Mr. Hovey, Mr. Holmes or Dr. Warren being able to attend, their proxies were sent to Horace Greeley, of New York, without instructions, who cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, thereby securing his first nomination. In 1884 Mr. Hovey was again chosen one of six delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and heartily supported James G. Blaine and John A. Logan in their nomination and candidacy. In 1862 Mr. Hovey was elected to the State Senate, serving three sessions, until 1866. In 1864 he married Miss Emily Humphrey, eldest daughter of Hon. George Humphrey, of Lane county. They have one daughter, Carrie May, and two sons, A. G., Jr., and Blaine. In 1866 Mr. Hovey removed to Portland, remaining one year, and in



1867 removed to Springfield, Lane county, engaging in milling and merchandising until 1879, when he took a residence at Eugene, and in 1881 was one of the proprietors who established the Lane County Bank, firm of Hovey, Humphrey & Co., and continues its president. He has long been a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the highest positions of the order in the jurisdiction of the State. Mr. Hovey has always taken a deep interest in the material enterprises of his community, tendering his encouragement and aid, and at this time (1892) is bearing a leading part toward the building of the railroad from Eugene to the Sinslaw coast. Continuing an earnest devotion to the educational, moral and political interests of the people, he has frequently accepted positions in their behalf, but quite often declined them. Against his wishes he was chosen, by a large majority, Mayor of Eugene, but in 1891 he declined to serve longer.

In 1892 Mr. Hovey was appointed a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and also appointed by President Harrison a member of the Board of Visitors to the annual examinations at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and attended there on the 1st, and at Minneapolis on the 7th of June, 1892.

A man of strong convictions and honest opinions, positive in his nature and integrity, it is readily determined where he stands, and is justly held among the intelligent, useful and truest type of Oregon's leading men.



**HONORABLE WILLIAM N. BARRETT,** a distinguished native son of Washington county, Oregon, was born there on November 24, 1855. His father, William R. Barrett, was born in the State of Ohio on April 30, 1831. Grandfather Nathan T. Barrett was also a native of Ohio, where he was born on November 14, 1806, and great-grandfather Barrett was born in Virginia, but moved to Ohio early in the history of the State. Their ancestors were English, and their great-grandfather was a Quaker. They were farmers and mechanics. The grandfather was a saddler, which business he carried on in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was a member of the Christian Church, was a good and industrious man, and lived to be

eighty-seven years of age. They are a family of longevity, all having attained to a good old age? On the maternal side, they were of French and German ancestry, and later, there came into the family a strain of Irish ancestry, so that they are a combination of four nationalities, while their residence in America for five or six generations, substantiates their claim to be Americans. In 1854 Mr. Barrett's father came to Oregon, locating in Washington county on a donation claim. He had married Eliza J. Purdin, a native of Missouri, a daughter of Ira E. Purdin, Sr. He was a native of Ohio and his wife was a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Purdin settled in Missouri, coming to Oregon in 1854, locating in Washington county, where they were well and favorably known. Mr. Purdin died here in 1891. Mr. Barrett's parents began life in Washington county in a log cabin, and in the following year their first-born son came to bless their new home. They named him for his grandfather and father, William Nathan. He is in more ways than one a good specimen of the productive powers of his native State, weighing 275 pounds avoirdupois, and being of acknowledged mental ability. They raised seven other children to maturity, all being representative sons and daughters of Oregon. Mr. Barrett's father worked at carpentry for many years. He served for a time in the Yakima Indian war, and for a year and a half was in the mines in Idaho, since when he has been exclusively engaged in agriculture. He is widely known as an honest, industrious citizen. His good wife is still spared to him, and in each others society they peacefully walk in the evening of a well-spent life.

The subject of our sketch was raised on the farm, and attended the public schools, entering at the age of nineteen years the Academy at Forest Grove. He graduated in 1879 from the Pacific University in the academic and collegiate courses. He was for ten years engaged in teaching school in his own and adjoining counties, and in 1882, was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the State Legislature. He was elected, creditably serving the interests of his constituents. In 1882 he began to read law with the Hon. T. H. Tongue, being admitted to the bar in 1884. He began his practice in Hillsboro, in partnership with the Hon. W. D. Hare, continuing in this relationship for three years, when they dissolved, since which time he has practiced alone,



his business being lucrative and his ability as a lawyer being unsurpassed. For seven years he was Deputy District Attorney of Washington county, and in 1890 was a second time elected to the State Legislature, and in 1892 was elected for District Attorney, the district comprising Clackamas, Washington, Columbia, and Clatsop counties. He has filled the office of City Recorder for seven years. He has taken an active part in everything tending to advance the interests of his county or State. He is an efficient official member of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a member for years. He belongs to the Tualatin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., being Past Master of his lodge. He has always been an active Republican, and is well-known throughout the State, and highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Lucretia Parrish, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Ira E. and William Nathan, Jr.

Of superior intellectual powers, pronounced legal acumen, and sterling qualities of heart, it is not surprising that he should have achieved success. These qualities alone would create a prosperous career by whomsoever possessed.



 **D. ROCKFELLOW**, Armorer for the First Regiment, Oregon National Guards at Portland, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born April 8, 1845. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Clinton, New Jersey, while his father, Tenius Rockfellow, emigrated to Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; there he followed the life of a farmer, and also represented his county as Tax Collector for many years. He was married to Martha Degg, a native of Pennsylvania, and the family afterward removed to Parkersburg, where they still reside, the father at the age of ninety-two years, and the mother aged eighty years. They are the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Their early years were spent in honest, energetic toil, and believing that experience in a life of industry was the best educator, our subject was reared to the occupation of his father, receiving his mental training only as he made his opportunity. He was a mere lad in years, though a man in stature at the breaking out of the civil war, and was the first to enlist in the service of the Govern-

ment; he left his horses standing in the field, and walked to Lancaster, five miles away, to join Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment for a nine months' term of service; he was sent to the Army of the Potomac, and from the second Bull Run to the termination of the war, was on active duty. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he rejoined for a period of three years, and was assigned to Company B, First Penn Reserves. He was then granted a furlough of ten days, which time he spent at home; he then returned to his regiment and was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Veteran Volunteers, known as the "Buck-tail Regiment;" being composed of the re-enlisted men from all the Pennsylvania regiments. He served to the close of the war, and participated in the grand review at Washington, after which he was honorably discharged. He and his three brothers passed through all the battles and skirmishes without receiving serious wounds. After his return home he recruited a company of 110 men, known as the Lancaster Fencibles, and was appointed Captain by Governor John W. Geary.

Upon taking up the duties of life as a private citizen, Mr. Rockfellow embarked in the grocery trade at Lancaster, which he followed five years. At the end of this time he went to Atlanta, Georgia, and operated a small cotton plantation near that city, at the same time engaging in newspaper work; he founded the Atlanta Tribune, and during the time served as Deputy United States Marshal. In 1878 he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, having been appointed special officer in the Bureau of Engraving & Printing; he held this position two years, and at the end of that time resigned to join a Government exploring company to Alaska. After his arrival on the Pacific coast the expedition was postponed, and he was assigned to Company K, First United States Cavalry, stationed at Walla Walla and Fort Klamath. At the end of two years he was discharged by special order from the Secretary of War. He then came to Portland and was purser on the Willamette river steamboats and was in the offices of the Union & Northern Pacific railroads until March, 1891, at which time he was appointed Armorer of the First Regiment Armory, Oregon National Guards; this position he resigned March 1, 1892. June 14, 1890, he enlisted in Battery A, Oregon National Guards, and was appointed First Sergeant, which office

he held until June 14, 1891; he was then transferred by order of Governor Pennoyer to the non-commissioned staff of Colonel C. F. Beebe, as Sergeant of the Signal Corps, which office he subsequently resigned. He was appointed on the brigade staff by Brigadier-General H. B. Compton, First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp Acting Signal Officer July 30, 1892.



**CLARK WALTER**, one of the pioneers of Oregon, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, April 7, 1841, a son of Lucius Walter, a native of New York, and there he married Miss Adeline Fellows, a native of the same State. In 1836 he removed to Michigan and tried pioneer life there, and later moved to Indiana, when that part of the State in which he settled was but little more than a wilderness. By occupation he was a farmer and followed that business all of his life. He was the father of three sons and four daughters, and our subject was the third child and the only one of the family now living. The father died in 1887 at the age of seventy years, and the mother in 1852 at the age of thirty-six.

Our subject was one of the first men to respond to the call of men for the three months' service in the late war, entering the Sixth Michigan Infantry, which was made afterward into heavy artillery, but he found that his health was not equal to the exposure of a soldier's life and after one year and two and a half months of service he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He had taken part in the battle of Baton Rouge, but that was the only battle. He was in a number of skirmishes, however, where the exposure and danger was quite as great as in a pitched battle.

In 1864 our subject was engaged to take a band of horses across the plains to California and proposed to stay there, but after reaching the Golden State he found there was difficulty in getting paying employment, and he returned by water to Pennsylvania after six months' trial of California. Later he went South as far as Knoxville, Tennessee, where he remained in the employ of the Government for eight months, but still later decided to again try the North. Hence he went to Minnesota and remained there for twelve years on a farm. In 1877 he came to Oregon, crossing the plains a second time,

and here settled in Umatilla county, where he bought land and has remained ever since.

Mr. Walter has engaged in farming ever since he came to this State, where he owns 400 acres of land near Athena, where he raises wheat principally, but always raises one field of corn and sometimes makes twenty-five bushels per acre, which is the largest corn yield ever known in Oregon.

In 1890 he formed the Umatilla County Farmers' Co-operative Company at Helix and was elected president and manager of it. He has carried the business on with great success, and the business has been paying twelve per cent net on the capital invested. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and by the careful management of Mr. Walter it has grown wonderfully, doing a business the first year of \$15,000, in a county where there is much competition.

Mr. Walter was married March 7, 1864, to Miss Hannah B. Kinzie, a native of Michigan, and they have had seven children born to them, as follows: Lena Mable, a graduate of the Monmouth High School and now one of the teachers of the public school in Pendleton; Charles A., Edith A., John C., Frank H., Eva and Gertie, all at home.

Although our subject is in most comfortable circumstances now he has seen hard times in his life. He has had much poor health, and when he crossed the plains the last time he was obliged to borrow the means. However, he has paid that all back. He has filled some of the most responsible positions in the county, as for six years he was County Commissioner. He is independent politically and a much respected member of the G. A. R., having formed the post at Helix, named Gettysburg Post, No. 33.



**HON. JOHN T. APPERSON**, Register of the land office at Oregon City, is a pioneer of 1847. He was born in Kentucky, on the 23d of December, 1834. His father, Beverly Apperson, was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1803. The family is of German origin, the founder in this country coming to America at a very early date and settling at Jamestown. Captain Apperson's father married Miss Jane Gilbert Jubo, a native of Tennessee, of Welsh ancestry, that were early settlers

of Tennessee. There were born to them ten children, of whom seven are living, all in Oregon.

John T. Apperson, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child. In his childhood the family moved to Missouri, where they resided until his thirteenth year, when with a company of a 100 wagons, they started upon the perilous journey across the plains. Later in the journey the company divided, and at Ham Fork his father died of fever, and his mother was left with her nine helpless little ones. That was a trying time when the beloved father and husband was buried, the survivors could not remain by that lone grave, and like the children of Israel they moved forward toward the land of promise, and without further misfortune, they arrived safely in Oregon City, where a cousin and son-in-law had preceded them. They spent their first winter in Oregon, east of Portland, near the mouth of the Sandy, where they wintered the stock they had brought with them. The mother took up a claim but abandoned it. Their cousin was a tanner, and he purchased the Lawnsdale tannery, and they moved there in the spring of 1848, and the mother and nine children worked in the tannery to earn a subsistence. In the spring of 1849, the gold excitement in California was at its height. The family moved into Portland, and the Captain with others went to California and mined on the Yuba river, and in Nevada, and on the Deer creek. They met with reasonable success until he was taken sick and was obliged to leave the mines. He went to Stockton, in San Joaquin county, and was engaged in driving stock for two years. Then he returned to Oregon, and was for three years in the employ of the Milling and Transportation Company on the west side of the river with the firm of Abernathy, Pendleton & Co. After that he engaged in steamboating on the Willamette river. His first boat was the *Rival*, of which he was master, and made trips between Oregon City and Portland. After running a season, he went to the upper river and ran between Oregon City and Dayton, carrying freight and passengers. He became part owner of the boats *Clinto* and *Union*, and continued on the river until the fall of 1861, when he sold his boats and enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry. He went as a private, but was soon afterward made First-Lieutenant. It was the intention of the regiment to join the Army of the Potomac, but the Government deemed them of greater value on the

frontier, and they were sent to serve in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington Territory, and in Idaho. The men of the regiment furnished their own horses, and equipments, and the regiment was one of the best in the army. It was needed to keep the Indians in check, to protect the settlers, and to look after rebellion at home. It saw considerable service that was active among the Indians, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out on the 5th of April, 1865.

The Captain then returned to his old occupation of steamboating for five years, when in 1870, he was elected to the State Legislature, and creditably represented his county for two years. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and in 1876 was re-elected serving four years. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and served there the term of four years, taking an active part in the legislation. In 1881 he was nominated by his party (the Republican) to succeed himself and after making an earnest campaign was defeated by fifty votes. In 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, and aided in the nomination of James G. Blaine. He also served for four years as a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1888 he was again elected to the Legislature, and served his two years. The next year he entered upon his duties as Register of the land office, in which position he still is. Captain Apperson is an active and worthy member of the I. O. O. F., having passed the chairs in both branches of the order. He has been Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882, representing the Encampment branch of the order. He was made a Mason in Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, (the oldest one on the Pacific coast) in 1858, of this lodge he is Past Master.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary A. Elliott, native of Missouri, and the daughter of William Elliott, a pioneer of 1846, who now (1892) resides with his daughter, Mrs. Apperson. Her mother was Miss Nancy Sconse prior to her marriage, and she was a niece of Alexander Hamilton of national fame.

Captain Apperson is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is thoroughly informed on almost every subject, and has a wide and extended acquaintance. In Oregon City, which is his home, he has taken a deep interest, also

in the improvement and development of the county, being especially interested in transportation and manufacturing. He has for a long time been engaged in the breeding of fine cattle and horses. In every public enterprise he is on hand to give assistance, both as to advice and in a more substantial manner. This public-spirit and enterprise have gained him the high esteem and gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

**D**R. E. G. CLARK, prominent in the dental profession of Portland, and popular as a citizen and man, was born in Corvallis, Benton county, July 9, 1855. His father, David G. Clark, was a native of Ohio, and crossed the plains in 1852, and was subsequently married, in Mohawk valley, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Samuel Gray, an esteemed pioneer of 1853. Mr. David Clark was for twenty-five years connected with mercantile interests at Corvallis and Albany, from which he retired in 1888. He then passed two years at Spokane, Washington, as Deputy County Treasurer, returning to Albany in 1890, where he now resides.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Willamette University at Salem, commencing January, in 1878, the study of dentistry at Albany, in the office of Dr. George W. Gray, with whom he remained until October, when Mr. Clark went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he entered the dental college, at which graduated in March, 1880.

He then returned to Oregon and opened an office in Portland, where he practiced successfully for two years; after which he removed to Eugene City, where he continued the practice of his profession with the same success.

It was in the latter pretty little city that he was happily married, in December, 1884, to Miss Frances Swift, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Samuel Swift, a widely and favorably known pioneer of 1848.

In January of the following year he returned with his bride to Portland, where he entered into partnership with Dr. John Welch in the practice of dentistry, with whom he continued for four years, at the end of which time the firm was dissolved. His present offices are in the Mulkey Block, one of the best business build-

ings in the city, where he performs both operative and mechanical work. His skill and accuracy have gained for him a lucrative practice among the more substantial residents of the metropolis, and he has steadily advanced in prosperity, until he now commands a comfortable income.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark have one child, Frances Dorris, a young Oregonian, who bids fair, under the care of her excellent parents, to become a credit to the city and State.

He is a prominent Mason and an active member of the Woodmen of the World. On May 23, 1889, he was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, by which Board he was elected secretary.

These indorsements, coming from such a high source, are sufficient evidence of his merit, and weigh more in his favor than all the words of eulogy that could be offered.

**J**OHAN G. PILSBURY, one of Oregon City's representative citizens was born in Biddeford, Maine, August 19, 1839. His father, Samuel Pilsbury, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1812. They are lineal descendants of William Pilsbury, who left England in 1656, and settled at Newburyport, where he made his home. The house that the family built in 1700 is still standing, and is owned by one of his descendants, and has always been occupied by some one of the family. The father of our subject married Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of George Sutherland, of Saco, Maine. The father of Mrs. Pilsbury served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Pilsbury had seven children, all of whom are living.

Our subject was the fourth child in this family, and was reared and educated in his native town until he was twenty-three years of age. Then it was that President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 men, and Mr. Pilsbury was one of the first to respond, enlisting in April, in Company D, First Maine Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent direct to Washington, to protect that city, and remained here during Mr. Pilsbury's term of service. He was mustered out on the 3d of August, 1861, and retired to his home and business. In 1862 he came to California, where he worked a year, and

in the spring of 1863 he came to Oregon, and went to the mines in Idaho, where he remained three seasons, meeting with fair success. He then went to British Columbia, and remained one year, but did not succeed in this venture, so he returned to Oregon City, and engaged in contracting and building until 1878, when he was elected Sheriff of the county of Clackamas, and at the end of his term he was re-elected. Soon after the close of his term of office he received the appointment of Receiver of the land office, and served four years. Mr. B. F. Birch then received the appointment and made him his deputy, and he has served five years in that capacity.

In 1875 he married Mrs. Margaret S. Post, a daughter of Samuel Miller, a pioneer of 1851, who took a donation claim, two miles from Oregon City, where he resided and raised his family and died in 1884. Mrs. Pillsbury had two children by Mr. Post, Nettie, who married A. J. H. Strickland; and M. H. married Alexander Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury have two children, Ethel and Hazel, both at home with their parents.

Mr. Pillsbury is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Past Master of his lodge. He is Past Commander of Meade Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and is also an active member of the A. O. U. W. He has invested in city property, has several buildings, and is a stockholder in the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company, a valuable and important enterprise.

Mrs. Pillsbury is a member of the Meade Relief Corps, No. 18, and is Past Senior Vice-President of that order. They are highly respected by all who know them.

**R**ICHARD H. THORNTON, lawyer and law professor, was born at Lancashire, England, September 6, 1845. He received a liberal education in his native country, and emigrated in January, 1872, to Canada, where he engaged in teaching at Hamilton and Ottawa, until the fall of 1875. He then visited the United States, spending several months in traveling. He finally settled in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1876, and entered the Columbia, and afterward the Georgetown, Law School, from which latter institution he graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of LL. B.

He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Williamsport, in the same State. He continued in the latter place until June, 1884, when, with a view of assisting in the organization and founding of the school of law of the University of Oregon, he removed to Portland. He was elected dean of the law school, and, by his ability and energy, was instrumental in the growth and prosperity of this institution, which, from the small beginning of two graduates in 1886, graduated a class of nineteen students in 1892. The course in the law department covers two years, and, under its able corps of lecturers, including Hon. Matthew P. Deady, Hon. L. L. McArthur, Hon. C. B. Bellinger and Mr. Thornton, has become, in this comparatively short time, the leading law school in the Pacific Northwest. In hours unoccupied with teaching Mr. Thornton conducts a general office practice.

He was married in Philadelphia in 1877, to a niece of the late talented jurist, Robert C. Grier, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Oregon does not possess a more enthusiastic believer in her marvelous resources, a greater admirer of her worth and beauty, or a more earnest champion of her cause and assister in her development, than the subject of this sketch, who, both by natural gifts, years of study, and excellent opportunities and training, is eminently fitted to lend his share toward placing her in the foremost rank, educationally, socially and morally, of the glorious sisterhood.

**N**APOLÉON DAVIS, a representative business man of Salem, and president of the First National Bank of that city, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Hamilton county, of that State, in 1848. He is a son of Mr. Alfred Davis, a native of Tennessee, and of Scotch ancestry, who served his country in the war with Mexico. In 1852 Alfred Davis crossed the plains with his family to California, and after seven years spent there, returned to Illinois, in 1859. On the breaking out of the late war he tendered his services and was given a captain's commission by Governor Yates; he rendered his country valuable service until the close of the great struggle, and until victory had crowned the efforts of the valiant Union Army; he then, again crossed the plains to Ore-

gon, with his wife and nine children; they settled on a new farm, and, in 1867, before he had had time to make much improvement on his farm, he died, leaving his wife with a family of young children in a strange land.

Napoleon Davis, their second child, had crossed the plains to California with the family in 1858, then in his fourth year. When they returned to the East, in 1859, he was eleven years of age. He remained with his mother in Illinois, attending public schools, until his father came out of the army, and again crossed the plains with them, this time to Oregon, in 1864. The journey was accomplished with ox teams. A good yoke of oxen drew the carriage in which the mother and little children rode; his father rode a horse and drove the loose stock. Five yoke of oxen were hitched to a large wagon, in which were their supplies, and our subject, then in his sixteenth year, took command of this team, swinging the whip over them, and making his way from Illinois to Oregon on foot. On their journey one of the oxen gave out and a cow was yoked in its place, the cow being milked every night. There were ten wagons in their company, and his father had command of the company as captain. They were five months on the journey and arrived safely at their destination. Mr. Davis was in his eighteenth year when he lost his father, and was left with the care of his mother and eight children on their new farm. They had made but a small clearing and the widow and her children experienced many dark and trying times, too harrowing to relate. As fire refines gold, so these days of adversity were not without their beneficial effect on this youth, so early to feel the load of care. He had been an apt scholar at school, where his time was well employed, and he instinctively turned to that of which he knew most as a mainstay in this hour of trial. He secured a school, which he taught, and between times he worked on their farm, thus enabling the family to live until brighter days should come. And they did come, in all the brightness of sunshine after storm.

In 1870 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Alzida Braze. They had one son, Howard. After three years of happy married life his wife died, and Mr. Davis passed through the great trial of his life. In 1875 he married his present wife, who was Miss Irene Clark, daughter of Rev. J. Clark, a Baptist minister. In 1878 Mr. Davis resolved to try for a higher educa-

tion, with the intention of more completely fitting himself for teaching. Accordingly he took a five years' course in the Pacific University, from which he graduated with honor in 1883, with the degree of A. B. Thus far he has surmounted every difficulty, and in spite of adverse circumstances, had, by his own efforts, obtained an education. He taught school for a couple of years at Forest Grove, where his fame as a thorough and capable teacher increased, and he was offered, and accepted, the principalship of the high school at the Dalles, and while there, became so popular as an educator that he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and although the State had a strong Republican majority, he ran far ahead of his ticket, and was only defeated by a small majority. He soon after received the appointment of Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the State School Land Office, and in this capacity served his State most satisfactorily for four and a half years. During his term of service he sold 1,000,000 acres of land, and more than a million and a half dollars of trust funds passed through his hands, and his success and management of his office was such as to evince that he was a financier of the highest ability and integrity. In February, 1891, he resigned this position to accept the presidency of the First National Bank of Salem. In August, 1891, his resignation was accepted and in the following September he entered upon the duties of his office.

In his church relations Mr. Davis is a worthy and efficient member of the First Congregational Church of Salem. In fraternal societies he is a Master Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Albany Commandery. In business he has been known throughout the State as a quiet, unassuming, painstaking man of marked ability, and one richly deserving the success he has attained. His history is such as should stimulate every poor boy to like honorable effort.

 JUDGE R. S. STRAHAN, a distinguished light of the legal firmament of Oregon, having stood a practitioner of the bar of Willamette valley for upward of a quarter of a century, is the subject of this sketch. He resides at Albany, Linn county, and is Chief Jus-



tice of the Supreme Court of that State, a position which came to him as the reward of honest merit, and his honors are fully appreciated by a people who have long known his distinguished merits.

Judge Strahan was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, January 1, 1835. His father, John Strahan, was a native of county Down, Ireland, but he emigrated to the United States in the year 1812, settling at Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker. In 1832 he moved to Lawrence county, Kentucky, where he engaged in the growing of fruit. Two years later he married Miss Selah Canterbury, a native of Kentucky. In 1841 he took his family and made his home in the Platte Purchase, Buchanan county, Missouri. Later he settled in Audrain county, where he remained until his death.

Judge Strahan received his education in the common schools of Missouri, with a brief academic course at Mexico, Missouri. He remained at home until he attained his majority, when he went to Louisa, Kentucky, county seat of Lawrence, and began the study of law, in the office of his uncle R. F. Canterbury, Esq. Two years afterward he was admitted to practice after having passed an examination made by Circuit Judges, E. C. Phister, Marysville, Kentucky, and J. W. Moore, of Mt. Sterling. Returning to Missouri he made his home at Milan, Sullivan county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was appointed Probate Judge in 1860, and held that position for four years. That region of country became so unsettled by reason of the war that he emigrated to Oregon, proceeding to New York, thence going by way of the Panama route to the Isthmus, and so on to the then northwest limit of the United States, settling at Corvallis in the Willamette valley. He resumed at once his practice of law.

In 1868 he was elected District Attorney, serving for two years, and in 1870 was elected State Senator for four years. In 1876 he removed to Albany, Linn county, continuing a general practice in both State and Federal courts. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1890 became Chief Justice by right of succession. In general practice the Judge has been very successful, both in volume of business and in the successful defense of his clients. In criminal law, a remarkable feature of his practice is that he never lost

a client tried for capital punishment. On the bench he has made hosts of friends, through his courteous and fair treatment of all parties and subjects.

His opinions have commanded attention throughout the country, many of them having found a place in the "American State Reports," the "Lawyers Annotated Reports" and in the law magazines and other journals throughout the States. Up to his election as judge, he had been attorney for the Oregon & Pacific Railroad from the date of its inception, and he devoted much attention to railroad law.

His marriage took place at Milan, Missouri, in 1861, to Miss Sarah H. Wilson, a native of Canton, Illinois, and four children have been the fruit of this happy union: Jessie, who died in infancy; Hereford, Claude and Pet.

The Judge is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons and also of the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the organizers and is still a director of the Farmers and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Oregon, an organization widely known throughout the State. He has been one of the active promoters of all public improvements at Albany. He has erected two brick business blocks, besides residence property, and has been directly interested in every enterprise looking to the benefit and development of the town.

Judge Strahan is a wealthy representation of that class known as self-made men, having wrought out his life by personal effort. He has continued throughout his manhood a diligent and persistent student of his chosen profession. He has unbounded faith in the life of any man, who as a boy with natural ability adopted a fixed line of study or business and with perseverance adheres to the line of duty. Such has been his own life.

This life of his is the result attained by him, and the nobility and uprightness of it show him to be one indeed worthy of imitation by the young men of the country.

**HON. W. CAREY JOHNSON** came to Oregon in 1945, and is now a prominent member of the bar of his State. He is a native of Old Town, Ross county, Ohio. The event of his birth took place on the 27th of October, 1838. His father, Rev. Hezekiah



Johnson, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and his grandfather was the Rev. Eliezer Johnson, a Baptist minister in Maryland. It is said that the progenitors of the family remained loyal to the king in the time of the Revolution. Farther back than that in the history of the family they are unable to go. Mr. Johnson's father was sent by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to Oregon in 1845, to organize Baptist Churches on the coast. He traveled all over the Willamette valley, preaching the gospel and establishing churches, and on the Fourth of July, 1847, started the Baptist Church at Oregon City. He took a donation claim three miles northeast of Oregon City, on which he resided till the time of his death, and the property is still owned in the family. He was a man of executive ability, a doctrinal preacher and a strong Abolitionist, having an intense abhorrence of every kind of oppression.

He brought with him across the plains his wife and seven children, of whom five are still living; one of the daughters, now Mrs. Winston, resides at Damascus, Scott county, Mississippi; Amy Johnson, has her home on the old homestead; and Rev. Franklin Johnson, D.D., is president of the Ottawa University, Kansas; H. H. Johnson is County Clerk of Clackamas county. (See his history in this book.)

The father died at Oregon City in 1866. His wife died at the home of her son, W. Carey Johnson, the subject of this sketch, in 1874.

W. Carey Johnson was in his twelfth year when he came to this Territory. He was sent to the public schools at Oregon City, and attended a Baptist school in that city. Later on he read law with the firm of Wait & Kelly. Mr. Wait later became Supreme Court Judge and Mr. Kelly was made United States Senator.

Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began to practice his profession in his own town. He has a most lucrative practice now, that he has built up by his own efforts.

He is in politics a Republican, and in 1858 was elected District Attorney, in which capacity he served one term. In 1859 he was elected City Recorder. Three years later he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District. 1865 and 1866 he held the responsible position of Special Attorney, under the Hon. Caleb Cushing, to investigate and settle the affairs of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound companies. In 1866 he was elected a State

Senator, to fill a vacancy, and during that session rendered valuable service as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. While in the Senate he had the privilege and power to vote upon the amendment of the Constitution of the United States which abolished slavery.

Mr. Johnson has been for years the Attorney of the Williamsville Transportation and Lock Company, and he was one of the founders of the Merchant's National Bank. He is a director, and was for some time its vice-president.

On Christmas day in 1868 he was married to Miss Josephine DeVore, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of the Rev. John J. DeVore, a noted Methodist minister, prominent in the early history of the State. She is a graduate of the Willamette University, and is one of the most intelligent women in the State. They have had five children, all born in Oregon City, of whom four are living, namely: Bolfe, Nelo, Merle and Ronald. The two eldest are at Stanford University, California; one is at school at Portland, and the youngest is at home.

Mr. Johnson has built a commodious residence on the Heights in Oregon City, commanding a very fine view of the beautiful country which surrounds it. In his grounds he has retained a few of the fir trees of the forest and notwithstanding his home is in the center of the city it is a romantic and beautiful spot, a fitting place in which to spend the remainder of a good and worthy life. Mr. Johnson is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in which his father was so long prominent, and he has for many years been its clerk. He has so lived and conducted his business that he enjoys the good will and affection of a very wide acquaintance among all classes of people throughout the State.



**HAMILTON M. LINES**, one of the highly respected citizens of Independence and for eight years the capable Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District of Polk county, is the subject of the present writing. He is a native of the State of Indiana, born November 15, 1836. He is of English ancestry, his great-grandfather, William Lines, having emigrated from old England to South Carolina, where he reared a family of nine children, and died in the ninetieth year of his age. His son, Aaron Lines, was born in South Carolina, served as a

soldier in the Revolution, reared a family of eight children, and lived to be seventy years of age. His son, Aaron Lines, was also born in South Carolina, in 1769, married Mary Ronon, a native of North Carolina, born in 1776. She was the daughter of Mr. Charles Ronon and they were of Scotch ancestry. They had a family of twelve children and reared the eleven to maturity. This Aaron was a farmer, and he removed to Indiana when some forty years of age and resided there until he died at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years, dying in Rush county. He had served his country in the war of 1812 and lived the life of an upright man. His wife had died in 1838.

Judge Lines was the youngest child and was reared and educated at Greencastle College, Indiana, and learned the trade of cabinetmaker, beginning at it when but fourteen years old. He has followed that trade for a great portion of his life since. He removed to Missouri in 1857, engaging in business in that State.

On the seventeenth of October, 1859, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Margaret S. Elliott, a native of Missouri, born February 28, 1843. She was the daughter of William Elliott, who later became Lieutenant Elliott, of the Confederate army when the great civil war broke out. At that time Mr. Lines volunteered, and in January, 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate army, joining the First Missouri Cavalry, becoming Sergeant of his company he served valiantly in many a hard-fought field. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing his regiment had captured a battery, but the men on leaving had fired some fuses and while the gallant boys were cheering, because of the victory, the shells began to explode, resulting in his being wounded in the hip by one of them, which so disabled him for three months that he was not able to be with his regiment. Later he rejoined it and was with it in various fights and at the battle of Pea Ridge, while making a charge he received a severe saber wound in the left shoulder. His collar bone offering support prevented the blow from passing down through him, but this misfortune disabled him for three months more.

Our subject again returned to his command, but from exposure and fatigue, rheumatism set in his wound in the hip and he was obliged to go upon crutches, consequently he was retired from the service. After his return home and recovery he resumed his business of cabinet-

making, continuing until 1868 when, with his wife and two children he crossed the plains to Oregon. They started on the fifth day of May, arriving in Polk county in October, having spent about five months on the journey. He opened his furniture business in Dallas, where he remained one year and a half and then, in 1871, came to Independence, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Portland and until 1875 remained in business there. In the latter year he returned to Independence, where he has since resided, engaged in the furniture business and also combining undertaking with it. In 1881 he retired from the furniture business and has since done all of the undertaking for all of his section.

The two children who crossed the plains with him were John William and Mary Ellen. She is now the wife of Mr. W. H. Wheeler, a merchant of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Lines are both members of the Methodist Church, South. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a Democrat. In 1882 he was elected Justice of the Peace and from time to time has been re-elected to succeed himself almost continuously, ever since. In connection with other lines, Judge Lines does a large business in conveyancing and collecting, and during all the years in the trials of numerous cases but two have been appealed from his decision and in both of these he was sustained, showing that he is a man who has a good conception of the law, as well as a man of great personal firmness. During his long residence in Independence, Judge Lines' record has been such as to secure the respect and confidence of the whole country. He is a very fine, pleasant, genial gentleman, an honor to the position which he holds.

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**H**ONORABLE THOMAS McF. PATTON, a representative pioneer of Oregon and one of Salem's prominent business men, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, that State, on March 19, 1829. His father, David Patton, one of Ohio's pioneer settlers, married Margaret McFadden, a native of Middletown, Pennsylvania. They have nine children, a son and eight daughters. The son, the subject of this sketch, and one daughter, are now the only surviving members of the family. He was the oldest child, and was educated

at Martinsburg Academy and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read law with Judge James M. Coffenburg of Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1850, and the following March started for Oregon, making the trip overland in company with Mr. Edwin N. Cook and Mr. Hiram Smith. Mr. Patton with another young man left the train and walked to Portland, where he at once engaged in such work as he could get to do. His first job, he remembers, was cleaning out a well, for which he received \$18, nearly as much as he was paid for a month's teaching in Ohio. He then thought he would dress up, and paid \$14 for a pair of corduroy pants. He then paid \$1 to have his hair cut and the alkali cleaned out of it, so that he soon parted with his first earnings. He then went to Yam Hill county, where he was employed as clerk in a store at Dayton at \$50 a month. He had been there but a month when the proprietors sold out. He had boarded at a hotel and slept on the counter in the store. When he asked for his board bill, he was told that it was \$64. He gave the man his \$50, and said "that is what they paid me for my work while I was boarding out, and it is all I have in the world." He then went to the river and found a boat coming to Salem. He told the captain that he had no money, but the captain took him on board, made him his guest and landed him at Salem. It was then about the middle of November, 1851. He first got a job to saw wood. He then hung out his shingle, and began the practice of his profession, but the clients came in slowly, so he did a little of everything he could get to do. In the spring of 1853 he started for Rogue river, and commenced to practice there, and grew up with the country. After being there a week, he was elected County Judge of the new county of Jackson. After serving in this capacity for a year, he was nominated for the Legislature. He resigned his judgeship, made his canvass and was beaten by sixty-five votes. He was on the Territorial ticket, and the Democrats prevailed, and through a legal technicality, it was found that he was still the legal judge. He held two sessions of court and then resigned a second time. He returned to Salem, and later went into the office of Indian Affairs, and received the appointment of Chief Clerk. In this capacity he served for two years under the administration of President Lincoln. He later helped to organize the

People's Transportation Company, of which he was secretary for two years. They built fourteen or fifteen steamboats, and were very successful. They sold out to Benjamin Holladay, when that gentleman began the building of the Oregon & California railroad. In 1872 Mr. Patton was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and through his efforts the money was voted to build the State House at Salem, and it was also his privilege, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon, to lay the corner-stone of the edifice, and used a silver trowel for the purpose, which was afterward presented to him, and which he still cherishes among his most precious possessions. On the 26th of March, 1876, he received the appointment of Appraiser of Merchandise for the district of Willamette, in which capacity he served for seven years. After this, May 20, 1884, he was appointed United States Consul to Kobe, Japan, where he remained two years, one year under President Arthur's administration, and one under that of Cleveland. During the Indian war of 1853, he served the country as Orderly Sergeant in Company A, Captain J. F. Miller. He served as Chief Clerk in the Legislature of 1860. After his services in Japan, he returned to Salem, and purchased the book and stationery business in which he has since been engaged. He has a fine store, which he built, owns a large stock, and does a good business.

Mr. Patton was married August 3, 1854, to Miss Frances M. Cooke, only daughter of Hon. E. N. Cooke, who afterward became State Treasurer, and who came to Oregon in the same company with Mr. Patton. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have had five children, three sons and two daughters, all born in Salem: Lillian E., married Mr. John D. McCully; Flora C., died when three years of age; Edwin C. and Hal D. are with their father in the store, and are efficient and capable young business men. A little son, Roy V., died when eight years of age, and in 1836, after thirty-two years of happy married life, Mrs. Patton also died.

Mr. Patton has an enviable record as a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason on June 24, 1852, in Salem Lodge, No. 4. In 1853 he was one of the organizers of Warren Lodge, No. 10, and was appointed its Master, under dispensation. He secured its charter and was afterward elected Master. He has served two terms as Grand Secretary of the

Grand Lodge of the State. He was appointed Grand Treasurer to fill a vacancy, and has served three years as Deputy Grand Master, and was the elected Grand Master, and as such laid the corner-stone of the State Capitol, on the 8th of October, 1873. He has taken all the degrees, including the Thirty-second, and by virtue of his office is a life member of the Grand Lodge. He represented the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. of Oregon, in General Grand Chapter at Detroit, Denver and Washington City, and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars at Chicago in 1880; San Francisco, 1883; St. Louis, 1886 and Washington City, 1889, and Denver, 1892.

At his home in the city of Salem he takes an interest in the moral and religious affairs of the place, and has been connected with the Congregational Church for many years. He is a Deacon in the church, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty-one years continuously, except for the two years when absent in Japan.

On the 10th of January, 1889, Mr. Patton married his present wife. She is a native of New York, and is the daughter of James J. Buss, a native of England. She was the widow of Mr. Joseph Holman, who came to Oregon in 1840, and who was one of the most worthy pioneers of the State. His son by his first wife was the first male white child born in Marion county. Mr. Holman was a linseed oil manufacturer, and a prominent merchant of Salem, and figured prominently in the earliest settlement of Marion county. Mrs. Patton is a refined and intelligent lady. She has been the second wife of two of the worthy men of the State. She takes a deep interest in the city of Salem and in the prosperity of the State. They own a beautiful home, appropriate surroundings for persons of their worth and culture, which is often thrown open for the entertainment of their host of admiring acquaintances and friends.



**CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.**—The sheep industry has reached large proportions in the State of Oregon, and there are those who declare that the downs of New England cannot produce finer specimens than do the slopes and valleys of this State. Among those who have made this business eminently successful, and have become well known in connection with his

knowledge of the proper and profitable raising of sheep, we may call attention to our subject. Not only has he the distinction of raising more sheep than any other farmer in Oregon, but is one of the largest individual sheep owners in the United States.

Mr. Cunningham was born in the county Galana, Ireland, May 20, 1846, and was the youngest son of James and Bridget Cunningham, who both died when Charles was but a mere boy. This was an unfortunate position for a youth, but he managed in some way to make his own living until he was eighteen years of age, and then decided that he would set sail for America, where there would be more opportunity for a poor boy to make his way in the world. He possessed enough money with which to pay his passage, and when he landed in New York, in 1864, he still had seventy-five cents in his pocket, with a new country and only strangers before him.

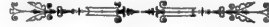
This was during the civil war, and as an opening was given him in the American Navy he enlisted as a sailor on board the ship Galena, a vessel of sixty-pound guns, sixteen boys and 160 men. While on this ship our subject saw some severe fighting, the ship being literally shot to pieces in the terrible conflict in Mobile bay, where the ship was so shattered that it had to be sent to New York for repairs. At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Cunningham decided that he had seen enough of the life of a sailor on a man of war, and left the service and started for the far West. In 1865 he landed in California and went to Alameda, where he hired out as a farm hand to Charles Hatcell and a Mr. Rankin, and worked for them for four years, and in 1869 he came to Umatilla county, Oregon, and here entered the employ of Major W. H. Banhardt, who was one of the largest sheep owners of eastern Oregon. This was the beginning of the successful business career of our subject, for here he had the opportunity to study the needs and management of sheep. He profited by the opportunity and soon became a sheep-raiser himself. In those days the rolling hills of Umatilla county and from the Columbia to the summit of Blue mountains, the land was literally covered with that sweet, flavored, nutritious bunch grass, famous because it possessed the quality of curing after ripening while still standing as it would grow up, fall over and make as fine a winter pasture as a summer. When the fall rains

came it would turn green, and on this account there was seldom any necessity for feeding sheep, as they could be turned out into these pastures. Even when there was a deep snow, the sheep as the horses, would paw until they found the grass. Mr. Cunningham saw that there was money in sheep, and in 1873, he associated himself with Jacob Frazier, and purchased a flock, subsequently purchasing with Mr. Frazier the Web Slough ranch. This was afterward known as the Hewitt & McDonald ranch, and here Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Frazier continued until their flocks grew so large that they found that it would be more profitable to make a division and each give his individual attention to a flock of his own. In 1887 Mr. Cunningham purchased what is known as the Cunningham ranch on Buffalo creek, which was then in Umatilla county, but which in 1888 was placed in Morrow county.

In 1888 he married Miss Sarah Doherty, a niece of E. B. Nelson, who was killed by the Indians in the summer of 1878. Two years after marriage Mrs. Cunningham died, leaving a little daughter, born in 1889. In politics, Mr. Cunningham is a strong Republican, and is always true to the platform of his party. The first sheep raised in this country were of the common stock, and Mr. Cunningham was one of the first men who saw the advisability of improving them by the importation of thoroughbred rams. Such has been his success in this line that while he now owns 18,000 sheep there is not a scrub among them. Among his flocks he has 5,000 thoroughbreds and the rest are graded fine in quality. At one time he owned 20,000 sheep, but as there were not sufficient rains for so large a flock he was obliged to reduce the number. When Mr. Frazier discontinued the business, Mr. Cunningham bought all of his thoroughbreds, and when Mr. Ross died Mr. Cunningham bought all of his fine sheep and also his ranches and ranges. He had been a noted breeder in this county and his flocks were of the best.

Our subject has the largest flocks of thoroughbred sheep in the United States. Eighteen years of his life has been given to the business, his undivided attention has been required to attain his present success. He is now regarded authority on the subject, his opinions being valued by all sheep-raisers in the land. He owns 10,000 acres of fine grazing land and most carefully watches his flocks, weeding out all those

which do not come up to his high standard of excellence. Where could be found a better example of the success which is sure to attend honest effort in any line than that afforded by our subject? Except for the industrious habits and honest attentions, there is little connection between the poor lad who landed friendless upon these shores and the rich and successful sheep and land king of eastern Oregon.



**WINGATE.**—Among the "rustling" business men of Astoria, stands the subject of this sketch, who was born at Baillieston, near Glasgow, in Scotland, in 1847. His ancestors were old residents of that locality, actively engaged in the manufacture of iron and coal.

Our subject was educated at Glasgow, and served his time of four years as civil and mining engineer at the school of mines, of the Andersonian University. Seeking broader fields for the practice of his profession, he came to the United States in 1867, landing in New York; thence by steamer and Isthmus of Panama, to California, and landed in San Francisco in October, 1867. He soon found occupation among the many coal companies of California. Subsequently, although his practical information was gained in the coal mines of Scotland, he was employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company as coal prospector and geologist, to look up coal prospects along their lines through Nevada, Utah and Idaho. He surveyed and mapped the Mount Diablo mines, and was superintendent of the Eureka coal mine during its inception. He also visited the mining localities of Arizona and New Mexico, and then entering south California, he located at Los Angeles in 1870, and passed two years in general survey work. In 1872 he came to Coos Bay, Oregon, looking up coal interests, and in 1874 was appointed superintendent of the East-port coal mine, and remained in that capacity until 1880, when he resigned and made a trip to the land of his nativity.

Returning to the coast, in 1881, he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to prospect their coal interests in Arizona, but after a few months he went to Vancouver island, and opened the East Wellington coal mines, near Nanaimo. Here he remained one

year, and then located 1,000 acres of coal lands on the island, near Comox, which he subsequently sold to the Southern Pacific Company, and bought 640 acres on Clatsop beach, Oregon, and here continued ranching, with occasional trips to the mines, as expert, until 1888, when he leased his farm and came to Astoria, and taking an interest in railroad matters, engaged in promoting the Astoria & South Coast railroad, and also invested in city real estate. He was very active in forwarding the Astoria & Portland railroad, in 1892; rendered valuable assistance in obtaining the desired subsidy of 1,000 acres of land, and as one of the subsidy trustees obtained contracts for the building of the road from Astoria to transcontinental connections.

Mr. Wingate was one of the organizers of the Astoria Land Company, and was elected president. He is also president of the Chamber of Commerce, having been in that office since 1891, and in June, 1892, was elected as member of the State Board of Equalization.

Our subject was married at Coos Bay, Oregon, in 1876, to Miss Mary Ward, daughter of Charles Ward, of Derbyshire, England. Mr. Wingate is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of A. O. U. W.

**COLONEL JAMES TAYLOR.**—Descending from pioneer ancestry and reared upon the frontier, it was quite natural that the subject of this sketch should have been among the early emigrants to Oregon, and we find him numbered among the heroic band in 1845, who crossed the broad and barren plains, seeking homes in a country little known, and thus paving the way for that greater emigration which settled and developed the great Northwest.

From Scotch-Irish ancestry, James Taylor was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1809. His parents, William and Jane (Wilson) Taylor, were natives of the State, but removed to Ohio in 1823, where Mr. Taylor pursued an agricultural life. Our subject was educated in Ohio, and remained with his parents until twenty years of age. During the frontier troubles with the Indians in northwestern Ohio and Michigan, young Taylor was active in the State militia, and through his prowess and executive ability he was raised to the rank of

Colonel. In 1830 we find him engaged in school teaching, which occupation he followed one year, then joining his brother William, proceeded to Findlay, Ohio, then in the wilderness, and there established a trading-post with the Indians, which was continued until 1843. Through the rapid settlement of the country the Indian trappers were forced farther back, and thus their business was ended. At this time Colonel Taylor received the appointment of Register of the land office, and removed to Lima, Ohio.

Our subject was married in Putnam county, Ohio, in 1841, to Miss Esther D'Armon, of French descent. He continued his official duties until 1845, then resigned and journeyed to Independence, Missouri, where he prepared his prairie outfit, consisting of four wagons, twenty yoke of oxen, and a band of loose cattle and horses. With his wife, child and able assistants, he set out upon his journey to the far West. The emigration was large, and Colonel Taylor and his little company of Ohio friends soon realized the wisdom of cutting loose and traveling by themselves, which they did, and by pushing ahead safely accomplished the journey to the Dalles. At this place they met Colonel Samuel R. Barlow, who was cutting a road across the Cascade mountains. Colonel Taylor drove to the Tighe valley and camped, and then furnished men to assist in opening the road. The season being late, he then packed his family and effects across the mountains, and drove his loose cattle, thus avoiding the incumbrance of heavy wagons across the heavy trail, and landed at Oregon City, October 10, 1845. In the spring of 1847 Colonel Taylor removed to Clatsop plains, where he had purchased a claim for 640 acres of land. The Indian trouble in 1847-'48, caused by the massacre of Dr. Whitman, induced him to return to Oregon City with his family, and he served in the Cayuse war as Quartermaster at Fort Waters, on the site of the Whitman massacre. After peace was declared he returned to Oregon City, where with General Lovejoy and Medorum Crawford, he engaged in the sawmilling business, which was successfully continued until the great freshet of 1849 and 1850, when mill and lumber were carried away and our subject was left several thousand dollars in debt.

During the Legislature of 1848-'49, Colonel Taylor was appointed director of the mint, to coin a currency, and thus raise the valuation of gold-dust. This appointment resulted in the



"Beaver money" coinage, and was continued for one year until the appointment of a Territorial Governor, who then put the matter in charge of the United States Government. In 1851 Colonel Taylor returned to his farm on Clatsop plains, and engaged in farming, and in the stock business, shipping to Victoria, on the Fraser river, and to Puget sound, and was thus enabled to pay off all indebtedness. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Astoria, then a small settlement, and purchased land holdings on Smith's Point and Young's Bay, and has since then devoted his time to looking after his interests, and to the permanent development of this city, of which he has become a prominent factor. In 1890 Colonel Taylor and sons built the Bay railroad, in view of opening and developing property interests on Young's Bay.

Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, five still survive: Lona E., wife of Captain J. W. White, of the United States revenue service; Edward A., Collector of Customs at Astoria; Frank J., Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Oregon; Mary; and Kate, the wife of George Taylor, of Portland. Colonel Taylor has never been a politician in the general acceptance of the term, but in 1856 was the first Republican ever elected to the Legislature of Oregon. He was counted out by his brother Whig and Democratic legislators on account of his radical politics, which at that day could not be tolerated by the parties then dominant. Thus is briefly related the life history of this noble pioneer, who has been so closely connected with the history of Oregon and the upbuilding of the city of Astoria. All honor to the heroic pioneer who, spanned mountains, conquered hostile tribes, and opened up the great Northwest for the settlement of mankind.



**W**ILLIAM GROOMS, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1850, a public man and retired capitalist, was born in Kingston, Canada East, June 23, 1823. His early years were spent with his parents on the home farm, where he was reared to habits of thrift and industry, and received such educational opportunities as the locality afforded. Thus passed in peace and happiness the first fifteen years of what was destined to be an unusually busy and varied life.

In 1844 he came to the United States locating in Rochester, New York, where he commenced to learn the carpenters and joiner's trade, at which he worked for three years, or until the opening of the Mexican war. In 1847, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Regiment of Infantry, and served during the war or for five years. Proceeding to Meier, Mexico, Mr. Grooms was detailed to special service, being appointed Steward and Wardmaster, with the rank of First Sergeant. He continued to remain at Meier until the close of hostilities, and the troops returned to Matamoras, when he rejoined his regiment, and returned with them to New York, in 1848, and was discharged at Fort Hamilton.

He, then, again went to Rochester, where he continued to work at his trade until December, 1849, when he was engaged by a Rochester syndicate to aid in framing a hotel, which was to be erected at some desirable location on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, the necessary lumber and material was shipped from New York by a sailing vessel, around Cape Horn, Mr. Grooms being one of the accompanying party. They arrived in San Francisco in June, 1850, when an Oregon syndicate immediately bought the hotel, which was forthwith erected on the Washington side of the Columbia river, near the present site of Fort Canby. This building, together with the land claim, were subsequently sold to the United States Government, and Fort Canby was established.

Upon the completion of this building, in the fall of 1850, Mr. Grooms, with four of his companions, purchased a whale boat, with which they went up the river to Portland. Here, he resumed his trade, at which he worked for three years.

In 1853 he was elected City Marshal, and subsequently filled the offices of Street Commissioner, Constable, Coroner and School Clerk. In 1861, he was appointed assistant United States Assessor and Inspector of spirits, tobacco and cigars, with charge of the bonded warehouse, which duties he discharged faithfully and efficiently for five years. At the expiration of this time, in 1866, he returned to his trade, engaging, as opportunity offered, and his means afforded, in real-estate speculations, having unbounded faith in the bright prospects of the metropolis, which its subsequent development fully verified. He thus became possessed of much desirable property, which has since be-



come greatly enhanced in value, until, in 1889, he retired from active labor to the enjoyment of his financial accumulations and the care of his property interests.

In April, 1851, he was married in Portland, to Miss Agnes Lawther, an intelligent and amiable lady, who crossed the plains in 1850. They have one child, Martha E., now the widow of L. W. Gilliland, who was a prominent and esteemed citizen of Portland, who was so well and favorably known, that a short sketch of his life is appropriately submitted. He was a native of Illinois, having been born in Putnam county, that State, March 13, 1847. When but six years of age he crossed the dreary waste of plains, in 1853, with his parents, Alexander B. and Mary (Miller) Gilliland, who experienced the usual hardships and dangers of that long journey. His parents located on land on Deer creek, where young Gilliland remained until he reached the age of eighteen years, his time being employed during the summer in laboring on the farm, while he attended a district school in the winter. In 1865 he commenced clerking in Roseburg, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Portland. Here he took a course at the National Business College, at which he graduated in February, 1867. He was then elected librarian of the Portland Library Association, which office he filled with efficiency until June, 1870, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the First National Bank, remaining there until his death, December 28, 1889. Such a length of time, nineteen years, in one position of importance and trust, is sufficient indorsement of his ability and integrity, while his uniform courtesy made him a great favorite among his associates and employers. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland had four children: Charles L., Agnes May, Maud E. and Robert W. These young Oregonians have received a legacy of honor from their father, whose reputation will gain for them the good-will of hundreds of worthy men, while his example will be an enduring incentive to them in the years to come.

**J. CATTERLIN**, the leading representative in the photographic art at Salem, Oregon, is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Madison county, in 1864. His father,

Solomon Catterlin, was a native of Indiana. In 1875 he emigrated with his family to Salem, Oregon, and is still a resident of that city, engaged in the real-estate business. In November, 1884, he began the study of photography with W. P. Johnson, and after three months opened a gallery, placing in charge a skilled professional from Minneapolis, Minnesota, from whom he learned the most approved methods of the art. After one year of instruction and practice he took the helm, and has steered his business prosperously and successfully. He does a large business in outdoor work, making a specialty of mountain scenery. His best efforts, however, find expression in portrait work which is finished in most perfect style, and in which he has won an excellent reputation.

Mr. Catterlin was united in marriage at Salem, in 1885, to Miss Lizzie Ryder, a native of Iowa; they are the parents of two children.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church our worthy subject has a membership, and he is also an officer of the society. He belongs to no secret orders. He has acquired a considerable amount of city and country property, but devotes his time and energies to the care of his business, which has come to be recognized as one of the leading industries of a progressive city.

**E. GEIGER, M. D.**, is a native of Oregon, born at Forest Grove, Washington county, in 1853. His father, William Geiger, M. D., was a native of New York State, born in 1816, of German ancestry, who emigrated to America late in the seventeenth century, settling first in New York State and subsequently removing to Michigan. Here the father of our subject left his parents and pushed west to Missouri, and there engaged in teaching school. With the emigration of 1839 Mr. Geiger crossed the plains to Oregon and passed the winter with Dr. Whitman in eastern Oregon. In 1840 he came to the Willamette valley and passed a few years. He then went to California, via the Sandwich islands, in 1840, and passed about one year with Captain Sutter, experiencing many adventures in that new and unsettled country. In 1842 he joined a small company to return East, but upon the plains of Nevada their provisions gave out and starvation stared them in the face, when they fell in with

an emigrant train bound for Oregon in the fall, and Mr. Geiger joined the company and returned to that State.

In 1847 he married Miss Elizabeth Cornwall, a pioneer of 1846, and they settled upon a donation claim of 640 acres, near Forest Grove, and there resided and farmed until 1862, when he resumed the practice of medicine. In 1865 he removed to Forest Grove, there continuing his profession and continuing to reside, retaining 540 acres of his original claim. He and his wife have seven children, and our subject is the third.

C. E. Geiger was educated at the Pacific University at Forest Grove, and in 1875 commenced the study of medicine with his father, according to homeopathic methods of treatment. In 1876 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and in a course of study under Dr. E. C. Franklin, he received a special certificate and a diploma from the Good Samaritan hospital, which was followed by a course of study at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in the spring of 1879. He then returned to Oregon, and thence to Victoria, British Columbia, where he practiced until 1881, when he settled in Portland and has there continued until the present date, enjoying a general practice, which he carries on according to the homeopathic methods.

He was married in Salem, October 27, 1886, to Miss Alice E. Shirley, a native of Oregon and daughter of James Shirley, a pioneer of the early forties. Dr. Geiger is a member of Progress Lodge, No. 72, and Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., also of Company K, First Regiment, Oregon National Guards, and of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

**SAMUEL FORD GOFF**, one of the prominent and brave Oregon pioneers of 1847 and for many years a respected citizen of Polk county, now deceased, was born in Missouri June 14, 1820. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side, and Welsh and French extraction on the maternal side. His parents, David and Kesiah (Ford) Goff, were both natives of Virginia. Five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters, and the parents and four children came to Oregon in 1844, our subject not coming until three years later. They settled at Derry on a dona-

tion claim, where the father lived until his death in 1863, his wife having previously died. Both parents were members of the Christian Church and were worthy, good people.

Our subject was the eldest of the family and was married in Sheridan county, Missouri, March 14, 1844, to Miss Nancy Virgin, born in Kentucky, March 9, 1826, daughter of Reason Virgin, of Pennsylvania, who married Miss Woinock, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Goff came to Oregon in 1847 after losing their first child in Missouri. They started April 5, 1847, and had a prosperous journey. On the trip another little one was added to the family and they named him David Reason, but he died at the foot of the Tallapoosa mountains and they brought his little body to Eugene and buried him, surrounded by others who had passed away. The journey consumed six months, lacking a day, and they arrived in Polk county October 4, 1847. They took up their donation claim three and one-half miles south of where the Dalles now is, and on this 640 acres of land they built their little cabin and began the life of the Oregon pioneer, surrounded with very few of the necessities of life. They were very poor, but Mr. Goff's father kindly helped him, giving him cattle and horses, and here the two worked and labored, the wife doing her full share toward improving the property. The husband did a good deal of teaming, carrying produce to Portland and bringing back merchandise. On his farm he carried on general farming, and in time replaced his little cabin by a good, substantial frame residence, in which he resided until 1887. At this date they retired from the farm, came to Independence, purchased lots and built the residence where the widow and her daughter Sophia now reside. Mr. Goff died June 30, 1887, after living a good and useful existence. He had been a good, kind-hearted man, and had been a member of the Methodist Church for a number of years. Twelve children were born to his wife and him, seven of whom they reared to maturity. The eldest daughter, Laura V., is now the widow of A. C. Harrison and resides in Marion county; Samuel is married and resides in Independence; Lucretia N. married John Bacon and they reside in Polk county, engaged in farming; Luvenia P. married Fred Gelwick and resides in Pulman, Whitman county; Mary Ellen is the wife of George Pierce and also resides at Pulman; Geneva is the wife of Marcus T. Fisher.

Mrs. Goff is now in her sixty-sixth year and has retained her faculties in a wonderful degree. She displays fine business ability and is noted for being an honest, plain spoken person, who always speaks the plain truth. She is widely known and highly esteemed by all who know her as a good specimen of the brave, heroic pioneer women of Oregon.

**DON. D. J. SWITZER**, one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of St. Helen, is a native of Vermont, born at Pittsfield, March 18, 1843, son of Daniel Switzer, a native of Massachusetts, of Swiss extraction, and Adeline (Whitmore) Switzer, of Scotch extraction. The paternal ancestry emigrated to America a short time before the Revolutionary war, there being three brothers, one of whom settled at Montreal, another in Charleston, South Carolina, and the third in Boston. The subject of this sketch descended from the brother who settled in Boston. He was reared and educated in the State of his birth, his early life being devoted to the farm. Later he learned the carpenter trade and that of sash and door maker, which he pursued at Ypsilanti, Michigan, whither he had removed in 1867. He remained here until 1870, when he removed to Wisconsin, remaining in that State eighteen months; thence to Lincoln, Nebraska; later to Iowa. In 1874 he came to the Pacific coast, and after following his trade in California and other States came to St. Helen in 1877. In 1888 he was elected County Judge, serving a term of four years. As an organizer Judge Switzer has always been prominent in the Republican ranks, and has been a member of the County Central Committee for a period of twelve successive years. At the time of the organization and incorporation of St. Helen, February, 1889, he was very active and at the present is City Treasurer.

For several years he has been engaged in abstract and legal writings, and April 1, 1892, he established himself with G. W. Cole, a prominent attorney of this city, now doing business under the firm name of Cole & Switzer, real estate and abstract bureau and insurance and money brokers. The firm represents a number of the best fire insurance companies, besides the New York Life. They own their business property and are doing a large and

flourishing business. Mr. Switzer is also interested jointly in the ownership of 124 acres of partially improved land, with J. S. Miller, the property being situated four miles west of St. Helen, on which is a fine young orchard of a general variety of fruit trees; also 320 acres and other lands partly improved. Mr. Switzer, E. E. Quick and James Thorn organized an abstract bureau at Oregon city in 1889, using the new books containing the condensed title abstract, known as the Thorn system. Although the business continued, Mr. Switzer sold his interest the following year.

Mr. Switzer was married in this city January 16, 1881, to Miss Eliza Muckle, a native of Canada. He affiliates socially with the order of A. F. & A. M., St. Helen Lodge, No. 32, and is now filling the station in the West. Mr. Switzer comes from a long-lived and prolific race, his parents being both living, aged respectively eighty-six and eighty-seven years.

**HARRY R. CLIFF, M. D.**—Prominent among the leading medical practitioners of Oregon, is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch. Dr. Cliff was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1857, his parents being Joseph and Annie (Foster) Cliff. To them were born eleven children, the subject being the fourth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native country. After completing a classical course of study he began reading medicine in 1875, and graduated in medicine and surgery from Darlington Medical College at Sidney, New South Wales, in 1880. He practiced in that city until 1885, when he came to America, first locating at San Francisco, California, where he practiced only a few months, coming from that city to St. Helen, where he has since made his home. Although he has been here so short a time he has built up a good practice, which is constantly increasing and has gained the confidence of the entire community and medical profession at large. He is a graduate of the Allopathic or regular school of medicine, and has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1888. He is the County Physician of Columbia county, and is the Medical Examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was naturalized in 1891 and elected to the

St. Helen's City Council the following year. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, county and State.

October 22, 1882, Dr. Cliff was married to Miss Clara A. Evans, and three children were born to their union, only to be taken away while in infancy. Few men are more highly respected and generally esteemed than Dr. Cliff, while his wife shares his popularity with him.



**S. PAGUE**, Local Forecast Official United States Weather Bureau, Portland, Oregon, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born at Carlisle, in 1832. His paternal ancestors were of German extraction, and his mother was a member of the Culver family of New York, very early settlers of that State, of Scotch-Irish descent. Both branches of the family settled in the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania about 1760. S. A. Pague, the father of B. S., was a farmer by occupation, and also operated a tannery. Our subject attended the common schools at Carlisle, and was graduated from the high school at that place; he then entered Dickinson College, from which he was appointed to the Signal Service; he was graduated from the school for signal service at Arlington, Virginia, in 1882, and was then appointed Assistant Observer at Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, a station exposing the officers to great hardships and much severe weather; it is located in the direct course of nine-tenths of the storms which cross the continent, where the wind reaches a velocity of 186 miles an hour; storms of snow and sleet are unprecedented, and the house is chained to the mountain to prevent its being swept away by the blast. At this station, accompanied by one observer and a cook, Mr. Pague passed about fifteen months. He was then stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, as First Assistant.

He was married in this city December 24, 1884, to Miss Alice T. Lanphear, of an old and honored family of Ohio. He remained at Cleveland until February, 1885, when he was sent to San Francisco to take charge of the Meteorological department. In May, 1886, he was transferred to Roseburg, Oregon, to take charge of the second order station, and in De-

cember, 1888, he was transferred to Portland to take charge of the station in this city, which is one of twenty-two first order stations of the United States; under his direction are seventy-six display stations of the Oregon State Weather Service. The first organization of a Meteorological Bureau in Oregon was in June, 1887, when Mr. Pague, then United States Signal Service Observer at Roseburg, collected data of voluntary meteorological work, and published it in the "Journal of Commerce" of Portland. This system continued until May, 1888, when the service had grown sufficiently to warrant the publication of a paper devoted to its interests; the publication was named "Oregon State Weather Review and Agricultural Report;" 6,000 copies were issued each month and distributed throughout the country, and the work was a success. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Pague an act passed the Legislature February 25, 1880, creating a law which established the Oregon State Weather Service, which co-operates with the United States Signal Service in collecting meteorological data disseminating weather forecasts and storm signals for the benefit of agricultural and other interests. The work has been very gratifying in its results, and has been carried forward with much wisdom and intelligence.

Mr. and Mrs. Pague are the parents of one child: Donald Mitchell; they reside at Piedmont, where they have a handsome home. Mr. Pague is highly respected in his profession, and for care and accuracy in work he stands at the head of a list of 500 members.



**CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. POWELL**, a worthy pioneer of Oregon and business man of Portland, is a native of the State of Ohio, born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, September 22, 1832, his father, John Powell, M. D., was born in Maryland in 1798, his father was born in Wales in March, 1754. He came to America as a soldier of the British army, was taken prisoner by the colonists and was held until peace was declared. He remained in this country and was a pioneer in the State of Ohio, where he pursued farming until his death in March 10, 1820. His son married Miss Mary Scoles of Maryland, and the daughter of Mr. William Scoles. He was a native of

Ireland and both sides of the family were Methodists. They had eight children, three of whom are living.

Mr. W. S. Powell was next to the youngest of the family and was raised in Ohio until his nineteenth year. In 1852 he came to Portland, crossed the plains with a sister and brother-in-law and a large company. Their journey was a safe one and one only of the company died and was buried on the plains. From the Cascades they came on the old steamer Multnomah, landed at Portland October 4, 1852. His money was exhausted and he sawed wood for his board at the Columbia hotel. He then went to Benton county and worked at the carpenter trade and from there he returned to Portland. There he purchased an ax and spent the winter cutting wood and in this way struggled to subsist. In the spring of 1853 a brighter day dawned, work became plenty and he prospered and has since met with a fair degree of success. He has invested in city property, has bought and sold land and has done considerable building. In 1864 he raised Company D, First Oregon Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain. They expected to go to the front, but were ordered to go into the Indian country in eastern Oregon and Idaho to protect the settlers and keep the Indians in check. They were part of the time stationed at camp Lion. He was mustered out January 16, 1866. He returned to Portland and purchased an interest in the Oregon Iron Works. Governor Gibbs was president of the company. After a time a disastrous fire occurred and they were heavy losers. He then went to Dayton and engaged in sawmilling and in the warehouse business and again met with satisfactory success. After sixteen years he again returned to Portland and established his present grocery and commission business, in which he is handling hay, feed, provisions and groceries, mostly at wholesale. His partner is Mr. J. J. Shiply. They both have a wide acquaintance and enjoy the confidence of many customers.

In 1855 Mr. Powell was married to Miss Helen C. Hill, step-daughter of General Coffin, a prominent pioneer of Oregon and one of the principal founders of the city of Portland. (See history in this book.) Mr. and Mrs. Powell have six children all natives of Oregon, three of whom are now living, namely: Mary L., wife of Mr. Shiply, her father's partner; Charles A., is assisting in the store; Frankie, is the wife of

Harry A. Haseltine, a prominent business man of the city. Mr. Powell is a member of the I. O. O. F., has passed the chairs in both branches. He is also a member of the G. A. R., Lincoln-Garfield Post. Mr. Powell and family are worthy members of Grace Methodist Church of Portland. He was a member of the building committee that built the new church edifice and he is a Steward. Mr. Powell has resided forty years in the State of Oregon and has seen the whole of its wonderful growth and development and he is ever ready to do all in his power to advance its interests.



**WILSON CARL**, a highly respected Oregon pioneer of 1853, and the person after whom Carlton is named, who is now a citizen of McMinnville, was born in Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1827. His father, Jacob F. Carl, a native of New Jersey, was born in April, 1800. He was of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany to this country at the time of the Revolution. Great-grandfather Carl was a soldier in the Hessian army at the battle of Trenton, but deserted and joined the Continental army, doing good service to the close of the war. He then settled in New Jersey, where his grandfather and father Carl were both born. The latter moved to Pennsylvania in an early day, where he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Ruth Wilson. They moved to Ohio when the subject of our sketch was but seven years of age, where they resided until the death of the father, in 1836, and of the mother a year later. They left nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom Mr. Carl knows nothing since 1852, at the time of his parents' death, when the children were scattered among the mother's relatives.

Thus doubly deprived, Mr. Carl turned his eyes westward, and the excitement for emigration to the extreme West being rife at that time, he was caught in the stream of moving humanity. Accordingly, in 1852, he started with an ox team from Van Buren county, Iowa, bound for Multnomah county, Oregon. He came with Dr. Joel Knight, and when he arrived at his destination, he had nothing but an extremely poor suit of clothes which he wore,

and his willing hands. He knew something of the carpenters' trade and was possessed of good health. Thus equipped on September 13, 1853, he sought and found work with Mr. Lewelling near Milwaukee, on the Willamette river. From there he went to Clarke county, Washington, where he continued to work at his trade until 1855, spending most of his time in Vancouver.

In 1855 he came to Yam Hill county, working first at Amity, where he built a house for Solomon Allen. After this, he came to McMinnville, where he erected two wings of the old Baptist College, which were each seventy-two feet in length.

In May, 1856, he married Miss Mary Jane Stout, a native of Noble county, Ohio, an estimable lady, and a daughter of a venerable pioneer, Jonathan Stout.

After his marriage, he continued for a couple of years to work at his trade, living a part of that time on the S. C. Addams' farm, after which time he purchased the farm, where his father-in-law now resides. This he afterward sold to its present owner, and with his wife, he went to California, for the benefit of her health.

He worked for a year and a half in Tuolumne county, California, when he went to Mono, remaining there three years, when in 1862, he returned to Yam Hill county, where he purchased the 256 acres of land, on which he has since resided, which is located seven miles northwest of McMinnville. He has resided on this property for thirty years, and has been greatly prospered, and has made many improvements on the place, which has added much to its value. He some time afterward also purchased the Robinson farm of 212½ acres, with all improvements, and now owns in all 575 acres of as choice agricultural land as is to be found in the country. He is raising grain and hay, and is engaged in stock-raising raising a cross of the Clydesdale horses, and a cross of Durham cattle, in all of which he has been very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl have four sons, all living. A. W. is in Washington, where he owns a garden farm, and is farming; the other three sons, Edwin S., Winter W. and George H. are still with their father.

Mr. Carl is a Republican in politics, and was one of the early organizers of the party. He was a strong Union man at the time of the war. He has held the office of County Commissioner, in which capacity he served with ability and integrity. He has always been public-spirited

and progressive, and was the means of establishing the railroad station at Carlton, which the company named in memory of his services in its establishment.

Mr. Carl has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years. Both he and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church, and he has served as Class Leader and in other ways, and has contributed both of his means and influence to the support and growth of his church; has held the office of school clerk in his school district twelve years.

As with all of the pioneers of Oregon, the years of toil and hardships through which it has been necessary to pass, before emerging into the broad and pleasant ways of prosperity, have told on Mr. Carl. His life, however, has been eminently successful, both as regards financial matters, and also with reference to enjoying the esteem of his fellow-men, as well as in a final acquittal at the tribunal of his own searching conscience. And thus we leave him and his devoted wife, who have traveled together life's changeable ways for thirty-six years, secure in each other's affection and the approval of the world.

 R. CHARMAN was born in Surrey, England, on the 16th of April, 1843, and in September, 1849, he with his parents and their family left England for America, and landed in New York city in October of the same year.

After a brief stay in the metropolis, his family went to Centreville, Indiana, where he remained with his parents until 1851. In that year, with his brothers, James and Frederick, he went to Muncie, Indiana, to engage in the bakery business and learn the trade. He was educated in the public schools of his adopted State. After having learned the trade of baker he went with his father, in 1861, to Anderson, Indiana, which had a promising future, and for twelve years they were engaged together in the bakery and grocery business, and met with flattering success, except being burned out in the great fire of May, 1876.

In 1868 he was married to Miss Matilda Elliott, the estimable and accomplished daughter of Mills Elliott, a prosperous stock-raiser of that State. The same year Mr. Charman was



elected City Treasurer of Anderson, and served two years. In 1872 he was appointed agent of the American Express Company, and served that company until other business compelled him to resign. In 1876 he associated himself with Dr. J. F. Brandon, in the drug business, and continued in active business in Anderson until 1882, when he and his wife concluded to try their fortunes in Oregon, and after locating in Oregon City he engaged in the general mercantile business for six years with his brother, Major Thomas Charman, and then bought the interest of his nephew, T. L. Charman, in the City Drug Store, where he still continues, doing a large and lucrative business, under the firm name of Charman & Co.

Ross, as he is familiarly called, has made many warm friends in his new home, and has become a permanent fixture of the town. Besides his interest in the drug business, Mr. Charman has accumulated considerable property in the city and country. He has erected a pleasant residence on Seventh street, overlooking the surrounding country, which presents an elegant view, seldom equaled. In politics Mr. Charman is a Democrat. He served a term in the City Council of Oregon City, and performed the duties of the office with integrity and ability.

He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, the oldest lodge in the West. Ross is a very genial and companionable gentleman, and he enjoys a joke as much perhaps as any living man. He is benevolent in disposition, just in everything, and a worthy citizen.

Thus his business ability and honest dealings resulted in prosperity and universal good will, in which Mr. Charman has the best wishes of all for his future years.

**R** M. HANSON, deceased, was a native of Denmark, who emigrated to America when a young man, and first located in Stark county, Ohio. Mr. Hanson was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1865 removed to Marion county, Oregon, where he followed his profession for several years. During his residence in this last named county, he was prominently identified with all the interests of that county, serving at one time as County Assessor. He

came to Oregon in 1871, and was a resident of Salem for two years, subsequently removing to Benton county, where he engaged in farming until his death, June 12, 1889.

Mr. Hanson was married in Stark county, Ohio, to Miss Barbara Bencher, a native of Switzerland, whose parents came to America when she was a child. They located in Stark county, Ohio, where they lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were the parents of six children, only one of whom is now living, Clara. The others were Emma, Lydia, Levy and an infant daughter, and all of them died, in 1877, within a week of each other, of diphtheria.

Mrs. Hanson and her daughter reside on the farm, eight miles southwest of Corvallis. This farm is a fine one, consisting of 200 acres, 140 of which are devoted to grain-growing, and the balance to timber and grazing.

In the death of Mr. Hanson, the county lost a good, true citizen, and the family a devoted father and husband.

**WILLIAM I. VAWTER.**—Among the substantial institutions of southern Oregon is the Jackson County Bank of Medford, which was established September 1, 1883, and was conducted successfully as a private bank by William I. Vawter until July 1, 1892, when the capital stock was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and incorporated with the following named officers: William I. Vawter, president; William Slinger, vice-president; G. W. Howard, cashier; and J. E. Enyart as assistant cashier. Exchanges drawn on Portland, San Francisco and New York. The bank has done a safe and prosperous business since its doors were thrown open to the public and it ranks among the substantial banking houses of the State.

William I. Vawter, whose name heads the official list, is a native of Linn county, Oregon, born March 24, 1863. His father emigrated from Indiana across the plains to Oregon, in 1853. His mother is a native of Missouri, and also crossed the plains by ox teams, with her parents, as early as 1846. Her people located in the Willamette valley, which at that early day was populated with Indians.

William was reared and educated in his native State, graduating from the university of the



State in 1886, and filled the position of principal in the public schools in Eugene, until 1888, when he established the Jackson County Bank, at Medford.

Politically he is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in the party. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. Since he became a resident of Medford, he has been closely identified with the interests of that city, and is always among the first to give his support, financially to every public enterprise tending to develop the city. Although a young man, he has gained a reputation for himself in the community as one of the most influential and progressive citizens, as well as an able scholar and financier.



**WILMER ELLSWORTH CHARMAN**, one of the most intelligent and progressive young business men of Oregon City, is one of her native sons, having been born in that municipality, September 23, 1861. His father, Frederick Charman, was born in England in 1835, and came to America in 1851. He was for three years a merchant in Indiana, when, in 1854, he came to Oregon City, embarking in the mercantile business with his brother, Major Charman, under the firm name of Charman Brothers. He continued in this business, meeting with flattering success, until his death, on December 23, 1868. The faithful wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, was formerly a Miss Mary Diller, and a native of Germany, who accompanied her relatives to Oregon in the early history of the Territory. To this marriage were born two children, both sons, and both born in Oregon City, Leonard, the other brother, being also a prominent business man of this city.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, at which institution he graduated in 1881, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On returning to this city, he engaged in the drug business, and by selling none but high-class goods, by upright dealing and evincing an accommodating spirit, he has secured a large trade among the most substantial citizens of the vicinity. This, however, is not the only business enterprise in which he is engaged. He is more or less interested in nearly all of the money-making or-

ganizations in the city, being half owner and manager of Clackamas Heights, which is one of the best additions to Oregon City, his mother owning the other half. Mr. Charman has built a sign on Clackamas Heights, which is probably the largest one ever erected in the State, being thirteen feet high and 150 feet long, bearing large white letters, which can be seen for several miles in every direction, and is quite a curiosity. Besides being a half owner of the drug business of Charman & Co., he is a partner with his brother in several other enterprises, among which is a large brickyard, also the beautiful suburban addition Weeslynn, on the west side of the river, and North Oregon City, on the east side. They are also the builders and owners of the Charman Brothers' block, which is the best business block in the city, 69 x 72 feet, three stories high, with a basement, the latter finished with concrete throughout, and the whole provided with all modern improvements, and lighted with electricity and heated by steam. Their commodious and handsome drug store, with tile floors, steel ceiling and beautiful fixtures, is in this building, also the Livermore Hotel, the United States Land Offices, besides other business offices. It is he who became notorious by reason of putting electric lights in his bed to keep his feet warm, and in this direction might give some points to the great wizard, Edison. It occurred in this manner: Having worked late at the office over his books, he went home, and being cold, he turned on the electric light, placing the bulb under the bed clothes at the foot, while he got something to eat, finally returning to his room and removing the light, which he turned off. Getting into bed, he was soon asleep, when he was awakened by burning his feet. Springing up, he found the room to be full of smoke, but fortunately the fire was easily gotten under control, and when thoroughly extinguished he again retired, without having aroused his wife and little daughter. This, however, was too good a joke to remain a secret, and coming to the ears of some one connected with the Oregonian, that paper printed an article on the subject, which was copied by numerous papers throughout the United States, while the president of the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company, P. F. Morey, wrote him a letter of thanks for discovering a new use for electricity, as it would be a poor man who would not give a dollar a year to have his feet kept warm, and he thought

this new use would result in a large source of revenue to the company.

Mr. Charman and his brother are efficient members of the Board of Trade, the former being one of the committee on membership. Many new members have been enrolled on their list.

Mr. Charman was married May 14, 1884, to Miss Lena Kershaw, an estimable lady of rare musical accomplishments, and a native of Norwich Corners, New York State, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kershaw, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Charman have traveled extensively throughout the United States, she having visited Oldham, England. They have one child, a charming little daughter, with the appropriate name of June Marieve. He has a quarter block on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, where his large and comfortable residence is located, which is supplied with modern improvements and surrounded with a nice lawn dotted with evergreen trees.

One often hears of a person being wedded to a place, but the relationship of Mr. Charman to his city is even closer, as this charming place is more like a parent, having witnessed his birth and growth and the successful enterprises of his manhood. He is a creditable offspring of that country and State, which produces nothing useless or ignoble.

**A**SPIER RHODES, a prosperous farmer and self-made man of Polk county, was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, March 19, 1849. His father, J. M. Rhodes, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Missouri, where he married Miss Susan Elliott, a native of that State. They had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom they brought with them to Oregon when they made the trip in 1868. They came direct to Polk county, and settled on the Luckanute, on a farm of 320 acres of land, where Mr. Rhodes, Sr., now resides with his good wife. Their home is on the Little Luckanute, and they are quiet, industrious farmers.

Our subject was in his twentieth year when he came to Oregon. He first worked for wages, and then rented a farm, and for sixteen years followed that kind of occupation, saving his money and slowly prospering. He then purchased 345 acres of land in the bottom, three and one-half miles southeast of Independence.

Two years later he sold it and purchased his present farm of 320 acres. He has made this land into one of the finest farms in his section.

Our subject was married in 1879, to Miss Ella Helms, a native of Oregon, born June 1, 1860, daughter of Mr. Henry Helms, an Oregon pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes moved to their present farm in 1884, where they have since resided. Two children have been born to them, namely: Lester and Goldie. In politics Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat, and he is a worthy and reliable citizen. On his farm Mr. Rhodes raises grain and stock, and is very successful in both. By his own industry and honesty he has risen to his present position, and he is richly deserving of his prosperity.

**A**FFINGHAM SCHIEFFELIN, a prominent farmer, residing near Cornelius, Washington county, is a native son of Oregon, born in Jackson county, Nov. 7, 1857, son of Clinton Schieffelin, a native of Pennsylvania, but passed his boyhood in New York and Mexico, attaining his majority, however, in his native State. He married Miss Jane Walker, born in Ireland, but came to America in her childhood, and was reared in Pennsylvania. Mr. Schieffelin, Sr., came by water in 1852, settling in California, but in the fall of the following year he removed to Oregon, settled in Jackson county, and sent for his wife and children. They came on to Oregon in 1857, and the children that made the trip were: Edward L., Albert E. and Elizabeth Jane. The father was a farmer, and prominent in the early history of the development of Jackson county. He was active and prompt in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. In politics he was a strong and intelligent Republican, and was twice nominated for a Representative to the Legislature, but was defeated, as the county was Democratic by a large majority. In 1880 he retired from active business, removed to Los Angeles, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife is still living, and resides on the old home place in Los Angeles.

Our subject was the sixth child in the family, and was reared and educated in Jackson county. When he became of age he went to Arizona, and with his brothers, Edward L. and Albert E., was successfully engaged in quartz

mining for eighteen months. He then retired to Oregon, and remained at the old home place for two years. He then sold out and joined his brothers in a prospecting tour to Alaska. They found several good placer mines, but did not remain to work them, and returned to California. From there he came to Oregon, settling in Washington county in 1884, where Mr. Schieffelin purchased 650 acres of land, three miles north of Cornelius, where he has since resided. On this land he has made many and valuable improvements, and now has one of the finest farms in the county. He keeps a herd of Jersey cattle, and has turned his attention to horticulture, having planted sixty acres of his farm in Bartlett pears.

On the 1st of June, 1884, our subject was married to Mrs. Frances Selatha, a native of the State of Illinois, born May 11, 1859, daughter of Mr. George Beagle. By her first marriage Mrs. Schieffelin had two children, namely: William and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin are progressive, liberal and hospitable people, who never tire of entertaining their friends and acquaintances. Socially they are esteemed and respected throughout the entire county. In politics our subject is a Republican, but gives his entire attention to farming. He is very progressive, and is fully abreast of the times with regard to the most improved methods of farming and stock-raising.



**R** G. THOMPSON, one of the pioneers of Oregon, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, March 17, 1837, and lived in Missouri until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Oregon with his parents. His father, John W. Thompson, was born in Virginia in 1797, and his parents moved to Kentucky in 1801. Mr. Thompson remained with his parents until twenty years of age, but in 1817 he went St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Franklin county, where he married Miss Mary Campbell, where he lived for several years. He then removed to Polk county, and in 1853 he came across the plains to Oregon by wagon. He stopped in Lane county, and there he died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years, but Mrs. Thompson died in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight, and they had been kind and good parents of four girls and four boys.

The subject of this sketch is the fifth child, and the youngest of the boys. After arriving in Oregon, at the age of sixteen, young R. G. found occupation in assisting his father in the improvement of the farm, and in this way did not have much opportunity for obtaining any schooling, in fact ninety days was all the school days he had, and even this was obtained in different schools, one term lasting in one case just seventeen days. After our subject had become of age, he shouldered his maul, wedge and ax, and with those assistants he went into the forests of Lane county, and there laid the foundation of his fortune.

At the time of the Indian outbreak Mr. Thompson enlisted, and went into the war known as the Rogue river war, in 1855-'56, and served in several battles, participating in those of Cow Creek, Big Meadow and Oak Flat. After the Indian war our subject obtained the contract for the carrying of the mail through the Willamette valley, and continued at this until 1859, at which time he had accumulated enough to start a pack train. He followed packing to the mines of south Oregon until 1862, and then came to eastern Oregon, where he carried on packing four years. Later he went into sheep-raising with Mr. Barnhardt, and continued at that until at one time they had 38,000 sheep. In 1878 the Indians became warlike again, and he went out to subdue them. There were some very hard fights in this war, called the Bannock war, and our subject had to fight with the Umatilla Indians. In 1884 he and his partner sold their sheep, and bought a large flouring mill in Pendleton, but this investment did not prove successful. Mr. Thompson sold out at a loss of \$60,000, and then entered the sheep business again. He now has on an average, 6,000 sheep on his ranch, and owns 1,000 acres of land, where he farms and has his sheep ranch. The pleasant residence of our subject is located in the east end of Pendleton, and he also owns four fine brick blocks in connection with Mr. Barnhardt, and from these he receives a good income, and he is the owner of other fine property and valuable stocks.

Mr. Thompson has been very successful, although he was obliged to begin at the bottom of the ladder, owning nothing but his ax, maul and wedge. The marriage of our subject took place February 22, 1875, to Miss Leona Welch, who was born in Lane county, Oregon, and she was reared in Umatilla county, a daughter of

Elijah and Susan Welch, *nee* Whitmore, natives of Illinois, who came to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had five children, but two of them have died; the names of them being: Mary, born December 19, 1875, and died June 19, 1880; and Ida, born December 23, 1877; Hattie, born November 27, 1879; Claudie, born October 30, 1881, and December 5, 1886; and Edna, born January 1, 1884.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic lodge, both Blue and Chapter, and is Treasurer of the Chapter, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is treasurer of that lodge also. Politically he is a liberal Democrat, and always in his voting chooses the men instead of the party.



**FRED LUELLING**, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of the earliest nurserymen of the Territory, was born near Greensborough, Henry county, Indiana, November 30, 1831. In the fall of 1837 he moved with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, where he resided until he was fifteen years of age.

His father, Henderson Luelling, was a native of North Carolina, where his father, Meshach Luelling, was also born, their ancestors being originally from Wales. Henderson Luelling married Miss Elizabeth Pressnall, also a native of North Carolina, and they had ten children, five of whom are now living; one in New York; a brother and two sisters in California; and the subject of this sketch. In 1847 the father, mother and eight children crossed the plains to Oregon. They had a pleasant journey, and arrived safely at their destination, locating on a donation claim half a mile below Milwaukee. The father was a nurseryman of intelligence and experience, and hit upon a novel plan of transporting a stock of young plants across this long distance. An agreement was first made with John Fisher, and William Meek was also informed of the plan, of which Mr. Luelling was the originator. In pursuance of his idea two boxes were made one foot deep and just large enough to fit into a wagon box. These were filled with compost and planted thickly with young trees, a rack being placed around the boxes to protect the green shoots from cattle. Four yoke of oxen drew the wagon, and the shrubs were carefully watered. On arriving at the Dalles the trees were taken out of the

boxes carefully bundled and wrapped, and with the wagons, yokes, chains and household goods loaded on to flat-boats, built by the emigrants for that purpose, and taken down the Columbia river to a point on the south bank nearly opposite Fort Vancouver. Here the company remained in camp about four weeks and then moved to a cabin standing on the high bank on the east side of the Willamette river not far from the intersection of East Oak and Third streets, Portland. From there the father examined the country around and finally decided to locate on a land claim purchased of Mr. Wilson, one-half mile below Milwaukee on the east bank of the Willamette river. The family moved on to this land as soon as possible, prepared ground and planted the trees, which grew luxuriantly. Owing to the company having been detained a little in getting off, Mr. Meek, who started on time arrived in Oregon a short time before the rest, and, as he said, "for fear that something might occur to defeat the enterprise" undertaken by Mr. Luelling and Mr. Fisher, he at the last moment planted a few small grafts in a box, such as is often carried on the hind end of the wagon bed for a feed box. This he attached firmly to the wagon and in this manner succeeded in saving about twenty trees, which he planted on a claim in the forks of the Santiam, known as the Grimes place, where they remained during the summer of 1848. These were the first cultivated fruit trees that reached the Pacific coast. There were some seedling apple trees at the Catholic Mission, on the French prairie, at Fort Vancouver, and possibly at other points in Oregon. And also at some of the missions in California, they had both apple and pear trees (seedlings), which bore fruit of fair quality. It was in the summer of 1848 that a partnership was entered into by Henderson Luelling and Wm. Meek, with a view to carrying on a general business, including nursery and milling. On the discovery of gold in California, and becoming known in Oregon, it was arranged by the firm that Meek should take a wagon and four yoke of cattle and go to the mines and Mr. Luelling was to accompany him. Arrangements were hurriedly made, and on the 9th day of September they started and arrived at Lasson's ranch, in the Sacramento valley, October 28, 1848. They worked in the mines at various points from Feather river to the Tuolumne until the following May, when they sold

out their team and other effects and returned home by sailing vessel from San Francisco, arriving early in July, 1849.

Mr. Luelling calculates there were 500 trees brought through alive, and some of the original stock can still be seen growing at Milwaukee. His father received in San Francisco at one time, \$5 for a single pear. In 1854 he removed to California, where he made his home, principally, until the time of his death, December 28, 1879. He was also a pioneer in the saw and flour mill business, at Milwaukee, ships conveying the lumber from that city to San Francisco. He was a man of superior ability, thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, and of a kindly disposition, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Indiana and Iowa, until he was fifteen years of age, receiving his education principally in the schools of Iowa, and learned the nursery business. At the age mentioned, he accompanied his parents to Oregon, where he assisted his father in his business generally, and by traveling over the valley and selling trees.

He was married in 1851, to Miss Mary E. Campbell, an estimable lady, and a native of Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Mr. Hector Campbell, who came overland to Oregon in 1849, and took a donation claim at Milwaukee. Mr. Campbell died in 1873, his faithful wife having died one year before. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom made that long journey from Massachusetts to Oregon. Five children are now living, three of whom reside in East Portland, one in Idaho, and Mrs. Luelling.

Mr. and Mrs. Luelling have nine children, seven of whom are living: A. W., the oldest son, resides in East Portland; Annie N. married Mr. W. H. McEldowney and died in her twenty-fourth year, leaving two children; Ellen is the wife of Dr. J. W. Givens, superintendent of the insane asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho; Charles resides near Canby, Oregon; John is in California; Jane H., Olive and Seth P. reside with their parents on a portion of the original donation claim of Mrs. Luelling's father. When her father located on this land it was a dense forest of extremely high trees, and the work of clearing it, which her father accomplished, was something stupendous. Although Milwaukee did not become the city it was hoped it would, yet by its many good farms it presents a very

different appearance from that which greeted the pioneer, who built his home in the dense woods, where, when an acre of timber was felled, it covered the ground in an immense pile.

Mr. Luelling resided in Washington county from 1862 until 1878, and while there he was twice elected to the position of Clerk of the County, and was also elected County Commissioner, in both of which capacities he discharged his duties with ability and integrity.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years. He is a Quaker, and still adheres to some of the ideas and beliefs of that society.

Mr. Luelling's biography would be an excellent lesson for all self-supporting young men to study, as exemplifying the force of persistent industry, intelligently applied, coupled with upright dealing and courteous manners; which qualities have secured for him, not only financial success, but also the favorable regard of his fellow-men.



**THOMAS A. WARD**, one of the leading citizens of the Dalles was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, October 17, 1845, and is the third child of J. H. and Elizabeth (Bainbridge) Ward, native of Kentucky, while the father was a native of New York. Soon after the birth of our subject Mr. Ward removed to Missouri and remained there until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. He did not take his family with him as he wished to find a place for them, and the year of 1857 the family followed, going by way of Isthmus. In 1860 they moved to Nevada where they remained two years and then came to Oregon and settled in Crow's Hollow, sixty miles from the Dalles, where he died in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. The mother of our subject still survives and lives with her son Thomas. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward, three of these are still living.

Thomas A., the subject of this sketch, received as good an education as could be expected as the removals of the family were so frequent. At the age of eighteen he began to drive stage all over eastern Oregon and Idaho and followed that until 1876, when he was married to Mary L. Kerns. At that time he took up a claim and commenced to farm, liv-

ing on his own ranch for nine years. At the end of that time he sold his land and removed to the Dalles, going into the livery business and continuing in that until August, 1892, when he sold out and turned his whole attention to his office having been elected to the office of County Sheriff at that time by the Democratic party. Although he lives in a Republican county he received a handsome majority as he is very popular.

The marriage of Mr. Ward took place in 1867, to Miss Mary L. Kerns, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of William and Mary Kerns, who were early settlers from the East in Portland. The names of three children of our subject and wife are: Elmer T., Rex Allen, and Lullu Lois.



**HON. JAMES A. FEE**, one of the judges of the Sixth Judicial District of Oregon was born in the State of Wisconsin, April 26, 1857. He is the third in a family of seven children, born to O. W. and Margaretta Fee. The father, who at that time was engaged in the occupation of a farmer, removed with his family to Iowa, in 1865, where he resided until 1873, when he removed to San Jose, California.

Our subject received his education in Iowa and California. Having attended the high school at Waterloo, in his fifteenth year he was sent to the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, which was then under the dominion of the Methodists and was one of the leading educational institutions of the State. Soon after the removal of his family to California he followed and was entered as a student at the San Jose Institute. After leaving here he pursued his studies for two years under a private instructor and then took a course in the Garden City Business College of California. In 1880 he came to Washington and chose the profession of law as his life-work. Mr. Fee pursued his legal studies under Hon. T. J. Anders, of Walla Walla, Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He then located at Pendleton, Oregon, established an office and commenced the practice of his profession. He met with reasonable success as a practitioner.

Upon locating at Pendleton he joined the volunteer fire department, and has ever since

been an active member of that body, having served one term as its chief and being chosen by a unanimous vote. He also served in the militia of Oregon and was selected one of the Lieutenants of Company B, Third Regiment. While in attendance upon a convention of the officers of the State Militia that met in the spring of 1888, at Portland, and serving also as a delegate to the Republican State Convention that met at the same time and place he received the nomination of his party as Circuit Judge and was elected in June of that year, for a term of six years, with the handsome majority of over 900 in a district where the Democrats had a majority of about 2,500.

For a time prior to his election as Judge, Mr. Fee was associated with Hon. J. B. Eddy in the publication of the Pendleton Tribune, having charge of its editorial columns. His style was characterized by boldness and vigor of expression. In June, 1887, Judge Fee was married to Miss Rosa Maney, of Walla Walla, Washington, who was a native of that State, having been born at Vancouver. One child has been born to them, James Alger Fee, born September, 1888.

Mr. Fee is essentially a self-made man, having earned the means to secure his education and to assist in the maintenance of a large family.



**MORDEN HATHAWAY**, one of the leading farmers of Union county, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, in 1844. His father, Robert M. Hathaway, married Ruby W. Lucas and both of them were natives of Massachusetts, where they were married. In 1843 they removed to Illinois. The occupation of Mr. Hathaway, Sr., was that of blacksmith on board of a whaling vessel, his longest voyage being four years long and his shortest, three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway had eight children born to them, only four of whom are now living, of whom our subject is the second born.

Our subject, like many other brave boys of that time, enlisted September 4, 1862, in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 10, 1865, participating in forty-two battles and skirmishes while in the service. He was in the battles of Chickamunga, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek and Aikens, South Carolina, where he had eleven balls pass through his overcoat, although not a single one touched



him. He also was in many other smaller battles, but was never captured or wounded during his entire service.

After the war Mr. Hathaway returned to his old home and worked his father's farm until 1867, when he crossed the plains to Oregon, in a wagon. His first settlement was in Grande Ronde valley, near Union. When he reached here he had just \$15 in his pocket, so he engaged in work for others until 1874, doing farm labor.

In 1874 Mr. Hathaway and Miss Eliza Wilkerson were made one. This lady was born in Illinois, in 1852, and came to Oregon with her parents when about twelve years of age. Her parents are now residing in High Valley, and are both eighty-four years of age. After the marriage of Mr. Hathaway he removed to High Valley and took up a claim of land, and now owns 320 acres of fine land, on which he has erected a good residence. The land is all well improved and he handles horses, cattle and hogs. A portion of his land is planted to fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have had eight children, of whom three are now dead, those living are: Robert M., Andrew E., Ruby Matilda, Mary Ellen and Bessie May. Mr. Hathaway is a member of the G. A. R., Preston Post, No. 18, of Union. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his faithful wife are members of the best society offered by the farmer regions of Union country. They are greatly respected by all who know them.



**D**R. EMMA J. WELTY, of Portland, Oregon, a well-known and popular physician and estimable lady who has gained a large and lucrative practice in the city by her energy, painstaking and thorough knowledge of her work, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Her ancestors came from Prussia to America in 1775, settling in the latter city, where John Welty, her father, was born and reared and afterward married to Sebela Hohn, of Maryland.

Emma, their only child, was reared in her native city and attended the Gettysburg Normal School, with a view to preparing herself for the profession of teaching. Gifted with an ambitious spirit, however, she turned to the study of medicine, as affording more scope for its grati-

fication, and began to read in this line of study under the preceptorship of Dr. J. H. Marsden, of Pennsylvania. This she continued for two years under Dr. Winslow, in Washington, District of Columbia, and the Doctors Gleason, at the water-cure sanitarium, in Elmira, New York. She then took a three years' course in the medical department of the Boston University, graduating in 1880 with gratifying honors. She then began to practice in Boston, at the same time pursuing her studies in the clinical department of the university, and was thus occupied until 1886. Such persistent and continuous application had made, by this time, serious inroads on her health, and, in casting about for a salutary location, she selected her present place of residence.

She is pleasantly situated in a comfortable and cultivated home, with office at No. 321 Montgomery street, Portland, and during her six years' residence has built up a lucrative practice and gained the friendship of many worthy people. She is blessed in the society of her mother, who resides with her, now at the age of fifty-six years. The Doctor had the misfortune to lose her father when she was a child.

Dr. Welty is an active member of the State and county societies of her school of medicine, and is at present the efficient Secretary of the Multnomah County Homeopathic Society. She advocates the principles of the Republican party as those best calculated to benefit the country. While she does not belong to any religious denomination, she is essentially a Christian woman. Her mother is a worthy member of the Methodist Church.

Thus briefly are stated the most prominent events of an eminently busy and useful career, whose mission has been to carry healing and comfort to her fellow-beings.



**D**J. WALKER, of Gaston, Oregon, is a veteran of the Mexican war and an Oregon pioneer of 1851. He was born in Bond county, Illinois, February 14, 1830. His father, Thomas Walker, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1778, and married in 1819, to Miss Cynthia Enloe, a native of North Carolina, born in 1780. Grandfather Walker and family, including our subject's father, moved to Illinois in 1822, and were pioneers of that



State. Mr. Walker's parents had nine children, of whom four are now living. The mother died in 1837 and the father removed to Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1844, in the sixty-second year of his existence. In religion he was a Universalist, while his wife was a Presbyterian, and they were both upright, honorable people.

Our subject was reared in Illinois, in Bond and Madison counties, and in his seventeenth year, in 1847, he enlisted in the Mexican war. At the close of this conflict he returned home, and in 1849 went to Wisconsin, attended school six months and worked for wages until April, 1851, when he started for Oregon, making a safe journey, untroubled by Indians, as the company was a large one, composed of twenty-eight wagons. Mr. Walker drove an ox team for Mr. David Newson, for his board, and thus came on foot all the way. When they arrived at the Columbia, he, with others, went down the trail to Portland, where they arrived October 11. His first work in Oregon was to assist to build a log wharf for Captain Couch, the first one erected in that city. For this work he was paid \$3 per day. His next engagement was to load the Louisiana Portland with spars for China. Mr. Walker remained in Portland until the last of February, 1852, when he went to the mines in Jackson county, where he was fairly successful, and remained until 1854, when he removed to Douglas county and bought land in the Umpqua valley, consisting of 160 acres of fine land, on which he remained about three years. He then sold it and engaged in the stock business, after which he went to the Florence mines, Idaho, remaining there ten months, during which time he met with fair success. He then returned to Douglas county, and engaged in raising sheep successfully for four years, after which he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in raising cattle and horses. Here he remained three years, then removed to Washington county, purchased 160 acres of land, one and one-fourth miles east of Gaston.

Our subject was married in 1884, to Mrs. Eunice Brock, a native of Ohio, who had three children by her first husband, George Brock, namely: James; Florence D., now Mrs. H. D. Bryant, resides in Forest Grove; and W. E., a druggist in Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been both Class Leader and Steward. He helped organize the Farmers' Al-

liance and is one of its charter members. Our subject has always been an ardent Republican, and while in Douglas county, helped organize the Republican party there, and has since taken an active interest in all the offices of the county, but has not sought or held any of them.

Mrs. Walker is the proprietor of the Gaston Hotel, and she and her husband have operated it for many years. Her parents came to Oregon in 1846, and are well-known and popular citizens of Washington county. Our subject and his good wife are model hosts and their hotel is justly popular throughout the county.



**H**ENRY MILLER is an Oregon pioneer of 1853, and also the pioneer florist of the State. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in December, 1814, passing his boyhood with his parents and securing an academic education; in 1833 he emigrated to the United States to join his brothers, William and Francis, then living in Mercer county, Ohio. With them our subject lived and farmed until 1837, when he was married to Miss Mary Shulte, a native of Germany. He then farmed in Elkhart county until 1839, when he removed to Allen county, Indiana, locating near Fort Wayne, and there continued general farming until his emigration to the Pacific coast. He was very prominent in Allen county and filled many public offices.

In the spring of 1853, with his wife and family of seven children, comfortably arranged in two wagons, with motive power of seven yoke of oxen, he started upon his long journey to Oregon. The journey consumed six months, but having good guides they never lacked for water or fuel, nor had any trouble with the Indians. They crossed the Cascade mountains and landed at Foster's, all in good spirits and health. Proceeding to Milwaukee, Mr. Miller settled upon 320 acres of land near the town and began working for Messrs. Llewellyn and Meek, the pioneer orchardists and nurserymen of the valley, and owners of two sections of land. Subsequently Messrs. Miller and J. H. Lambert purchased the Meek interest and Llewellyn sold his interest to Henry Eddy, and the firm of Miller & Lambert continued the business of orchardist. The orchard numbered 100 acres, which was increased to 150 acres. Apples were

shipped to San Francisco and commanded high prices, the returns one year amounting to \$10,000, and using 100,000 feet of lumber for boxes in one year. In 1856 a single box netted \$62. They did a large and profitable business. In 1855 Mr. Miller started the business of florist, importing flowers and seeds from Boston, which business he continued with great success until 1870, when the ranch was divided, he selling his interest and removing his plants and shrubbery to Portland and locating on Jefferson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, where he purchased two blocks of land, and has continued the business, building the necessary greenhouses and giving the business his entire attention, importing many rare plants from France and bulbs from Holland. He also imported the Italian Prune, which is now such a profitable industry, millions of which trees have been, and are now being set out. With increasing years, Mr. Miller has gradually withdrawn from the business, which is being conducted by his son, Frank W., in connection with his seed store.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have eight children, namely: Clementine, now Mrs. J. H. Lambert, wife of a banker of East Portland; Amelia, widow of C. M. Rhor; Arthur; Laura, widow of John Roberts; Henrietta, wife of J. B. Stone, banker of Walla Walla; Sarah, now Mrs. S. T. Davis; Augusta, at home; and Frank W. These children, thirty-six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren round up the lives of the grandparents with great joy and gratitude. The golden wedding was celebrated in 1887, to which the children and twenty-six of the grandchildren assembled and the occasion was one of great happiness. The old parents are still in the enjoyment of health and usefulness, surrounded by every comfort, brightened by the prattle of the little ones and passing a sweet and peaceful old age.

**L**OEWENBERG.—No more important part is played by any feature of the commercial world than by the financial element which governs and controls the banking interests of every city. To those positions of trust and honor are raised gentlemen of successful business experience, who combine elements of integrity, sagacity and conservatism, which

properly blended make up the financier. Among the class elevated to this position we find the subject of this sketch, president of the Merchants' Bank of Portland, which dates its organization, June 14, 1886, yet is already recognized as one of the most solid financial institutions of the Northwest.

Mr. Loewenberg was born in Prussia, Germany, 1833, where for generations his ancestry had been present and renowned among the representative men of the county. He improved his educational facilities, and was reared to the habits of industry and enterprise. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated at the United States, seeking the broader field of America, within whose borders he sought to gain name, fortune and fame. Landing in New York he proceeded to Schenectady, where for three years he was employed in a country store, learning the language of the country and the American system of doing business. As the Pacific coast was offering vast opportunities to the active business he decided to cast his lot with that more progressive people, and in 1854 he returned to New York, thence via steamer and the Nicaragua route and arrived in San Francisco of that year. Procuring a clerkship in that city he continued his business education until 1857, when he came to Portland and formed a copartnership with Mr. Saidner in the general merchandise business, and in 1859 they opened a branch store at the Cascades, but after one year, on account of insufficient business their goods were packed, and they removed to the mining camp at Orefena, Idaho, Mr. Loewenberg continuing in charge. In 1864 the firm of Saidner & Loewenberg was dissolved, the latter keeping the Orefena stock. In 1868 Mr. Loewenberg brought from Germany his two brothers, Herman and Abraham, and the firm of Loewenberg Bros. was organized, of which business Herman finally became the proprietor. The business was successfully continued at Lewiston, until 1883, when they removed the stock to Spokane Falls, where they are at present located, subject still locating his interest in the business. In 1871 Mr. Loewenberg returned to Portland, and with Philip Goldsmith, the copartnership of Goldsmith & Loewenberg was organized to engage in the general hardware business, which was continued with marked success. As a matter of investment, in 1883, Mr. Loewenberg became one of the organizers of and incorporators of the Wil-

lamette Savings Bank, and was elected to the Board of Managers. In 1885 he withdrew from the firm of Goldsmith & Loewenberg so as to enable him to give more attention to investments and banking business. Under its able management the history of the Willamette Savings Bank was one of rapid growth and development and on account of the large amount of commercial business transacted it was deemed to reorganize as a national, which was perfected and incorporated July 26, 1886, as the Merchants' National Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. Mr. Loewenberg, being reelected vice-president in 1888. He then invested in the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and was elected president, which office he still occupies. The business of the bank becoming so great and demands so numerous, in October, 1890, the capital was raised from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and at the next election in January, 1891, Mr. Loewenberg became its honored president, being justly considered to be a man fitted for the high position. In the organization of the city water works, in 1891, Mr. Loewenberg was chosen one of the committee of fifteen to have the management of the entire interest.

Mr. Loewenberg was married in Portland, in 1871, to Miss Bertha Kuhn, a native of Bavaria, and they have had four children: Ida, Zerleana, Rose and Sidney B. The family reside upon Cedar Hill, where Mr. Loewenberg has just completed a substantial and spacious stone residence.

In every public enterprise Mr. Loewenberg is found on the side of development and progress, respected by all who know him, and with his clear foresight and keen judgment he is regarded by Portland's business community as one of her shrewd and successful financiers.



**G**EORGE C. SEARS, Assessor of Multnomah county, Oregon, is our subject. He was born in Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, in 1841. His ancestry settled in New England prior to the Revolutionary war, and his mother was of the Carlton family, they being early distinguished settlers, in military and business affairs. Our subject's father, Hon. Aldin Sears, was a man of great prominence in northern Vermont, engaging quite extensively

in manufacturing and serving the State in the Legislature and Custom House Department. By nature he was a mechanic, and during the gold excitement of California he came to the State, arriving in 1850. He then located at Columbia, Tuolumne county, and as a contractor, he engaged in building flumes and quartz mills. In the fall of 1850 he sent for his eldest daughter, Lucy V., who came out alone by steamer and the Isthmus, and was the first white woman to settle in Columbia, and she is now the wife of Dr. Fickett, of Stockton, California. Mr. Sears sent for his second daughter in 1851, and started the first school at Columbia. She subsequently became the wife of Rev. J. H. Brodt, a prominent Presbyterian divine of New York city. In 1852 Mr. Sears sent for the remainder of his family, his wife and three sons. The latter are: Charles W., now a manufacturer of Albany; Homer A., residing in Seattle; and George C., the subject of this sketch. The early life of the latter was passed in Columbia and by hard work and close economy he saved his money and thus procured an education at Oakland College.

Inbued with the true spirit of patriotism he left college in 1862, to enlist in Company I, Fourth Regiment California Volunteers, and upon the organization of the company was appointed Second Lieutenant by Governor F. F. Low, under Colonel Hooker. Soon after enlistment our subject was transferred to the Eighth Regiment, with the expectation of being forwarded to the front, but their services being needed in California, regimental headquarters were established at Fort Point and the companies were distributed about the State where needed. Lieutenant Sears remained at headquarters as Acting Regimental Quartermaster, and was in the Quartermaster's Department until the close of the war, in 1865, when he was mustered out of service.

He was married at Oakland in 1865, to Miss Jennie Aldrich, a native of Providence, Rhode Island. After marriage he settled at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, and here he engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Penniman & Sears, which was continued about four years, when our subject sold his interest and went to Santa Cruz. He purchased timber claims on Syante creek, erected a saw-mill and followed the lumber business until 1871, when he came to Portland, and in partnership with C. M. Martin engaged in the gro-

cery and commission business. They shipped produce from California and developed an extensive trade, being the representative house of their class in the city. Subsequently selling his interest Mr. Sears engaged in the livery business and later bought an interest in a livery stable on the corner of Second and Washington streets, continuing under the firm name of Sears & Wilmer. The stable was large and well supported, averaging about 100 horses in livery and as boarders.

In 1878 Mr. Sears received the nomination of County Assessor upon the Republican ticket and was elected in the June following. He then sold his livery business to engage in the duties pertaining to his office, which he satisfactorily performed and was re-elected in 1880. At the expiration of his second term as Assessor, in 1882, he was elected to the office of Sheriff, but declined a renomination in 1884, owing to illness in his family. He then took an extensive trip East with his wife and daughter, but upon returning Mrs. Sears suddenly became worse and passed away October 23, 1885.

In 1884 Mr. Sears began the purchase of property in eastern Oregon for ranch purposes, to which he has added from time to time and now owns upward of 4,000 acres, controlling a large range of Government land, which he has stocked with horses and cattle, the former from imported Clydesdale and Hambletonian stock, and the latter from Durham and Poland Angus. Attending to his ranch interests Mr. Sears kept out of politics until the spring of 1890, when he was elected County Assessor for the third time. At the expiration of his term of office in June, 1892, he ran as an independent candidate, and was re-elected, and is now serving as Assessor of this county, to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Sears has four children: Charles B., now in charge of the ranch; Hattie C., wife of M. G. Du Buisson, of Tacoma; Georgia M., and Jennie M. Miss Georgia has been adopted and enrolled by the Department Encampment, G. A. R., of the State of Oregon for efficient assistance rendered at the musical entertainments. Mr. Sears is Past Commander of George Wright Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion of America, also of Progress Lodge and Harmony Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Past Chancellor of Mystic Lodge, K. of P.; Unity Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Webfoot Camp, Woodmen of the World; B. P.

O. of Elks; and is president of the Portland Volunteer Exempt Firemen. In public office Mr. Sears has always proved himself the right man for the position, never swerving from the path of duty, but with his characteristic energy and ability and his prompt execution of the law, he has deserved the approbation of all good citizens.



JOSEPH T. HINKLE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, November 2, 1867, and is the second son of George and Cynthia (Phelps) Hinkle, whose connections with two representatives and romantic marriage during the civil war are among the never-to-be forgotten legends of the county. When our subject was only three years old, his parents left their beautiful home in Cumberland county and engaged in the mercantile business at Glasgow, Barren county. This county had not yet recovered from the ravages of the invading armies that had recently passed over it, but Mr. Hinkle, Sr., prospered until the financial crisis of 1873, when he received losses from which he could not recover. Selling out in 1880, Mr. Hinkle, with his family removed to Henry county, Missouri, and there engaged in farming for three years, when he again made a removal, this time selecting Unatilla county as his home, where his own indomitable energy and that of his wife and five boys have assured prosperity and strengthened the bonds of a happy and envied family.

Upon the arrival of the family in Oregon, our subject, who was then only fifteen years of age, spent eight months in the Willamette University, after which he returned home. Like many other boys of that age he did not appreciate the importance and usefulness of a proper amount of schooling, and as his parents indulged him in his aversion to study of all kinds, this eight months was the extent of his schooling, with exception of some fourteen months spent in common schools. In spite of his limited education, immediately upon his return Mr. Hinkle secured a position in one of the public schools of this county, and gave such satisfaction that he was retained until May, 1891, when he accepted an editorial position on the Oregon Alliance Herald, at Pendleton. Shortly

after, having proven himself a fearless reform writer, he was appointed editor-in-chief and has since conducted that paper, winning for it and for himself a position of exalted trust and honor, reflecting great credit upon the cause he has espoused, and to which he is so peculiarly fitted.

In addition to his literary attainments, Mr. Hinkle is a good farmer and owns 320 acres of fertile land in Umatilla county. He also has the great gift of oratory that is sure to carry him to the front ranks in the political world.

**W**ILSON M. TIGARD, an honorable Oregon pioneer, now deceased, came to the Territory in 1852. He was a native of the State of Arkansas, born near Fort Smith, September 7, 1826. His grandparents emigrated from the north of Ireland and were among the Revolutionary patriots. Although they came to America on the same ship they were not then acquainted, but after their settlement in Georgia they met and were married. There the father of our subject, Hugh Tigard, was born, reared and married, the lady of his choice being a Miss Frances McLendend, a native of Georgia. As early as 1820 they removed to Arkansas and the father participated in the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tigard, two of whom are now living, namely: A. J. Tigard in the State of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Emily Doble-bower in Columbia county, Oregon.

Our subject was the eldest child and was reared in his native State, where he received but limited opportunities for an education, hence was obliged to educate himself by home study and reading. March 17, 1850, he was married in Washington county, Arkansas, to Miss Mary A. Yoes, a native of Washington county, Arkansas, born July 29, 1830, a daughter of Conrad Yoes, of German ancestry. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Tigard resided in Arkansas for two years, where their son John was born. April 12, 1852, they started with five yoke of oxen, a cow and a wagon, on the long journey across the plains. His wife, mother, a brother, two sisters with their husbands accompanied him and each of the married couple had a child. There were about 130 persons in the company and as this was the year of the cholera epidemic many per-

ished, some times there being only one or two left. The fatal disease was very rapid in its deadly work, within twelve hours after being taken sick the victim would have passed beyond any earthly aid. It was a distressing time. The living ones were obliged to bury their loved ones by the roadside and leave their graves exposed to the weather and wild beasts. The mother of Mr. Tigard was very sick, but fortunately recovered toward the end of the journey. The journey told upon the cattle to such an extent that many of them died and the emigrants were obliged to throw away many of their household stores to lighten the loads, and still later had to walk. This did not discourage these brave men and women for they pressed on and for five weeks they lived upon the beef of their poor wornout cattle, without salt. They were a sorry looking company of emigrants when they arrived at the Dalles on the 12th of October. They made the passage down the Columbia in a flat-boat, stopping at Sandy. From there they made their way to Milwaukee, where Mr. Tigard obtained work, driving a logging team, but unfortunately broke his ribs and could not work.

After recovering from his injury he made his way on foot to this portion of the country and purchased the right to the claim on which he spent the remainder of his life and on which the family still reside. The little village that has sprung up around his claim is known by his name, Tigardville. Like many of the other emigrants he had no money so paid for his 320 acres of land with two Spanish cows, which he obtained from Mr. George Richardson. The man who owned the claim was a Mr. Mathews and he had built a small log shanty on the land in which Mr. Tigard and his family made their home for the first year. They arrived at their new home, December 5, 1852, and they had hardly reached it when it began to snow. The snow fell to the depth of two feet and they were snowed in and were obliged to live on roasted potatoes. In the spring they cleared a small piece of land, dug holes in it and Mrs. Tigard dropped potatoes in the holes and covered them up, and this way they raised a nice crop of this necessary article of food. They struggled and toiled and in due time prospered. At all times their door was open to all needy and afflicted ones and many were the calls made upon their kindness and hospitality.

In 1866 Mr. Tigard was injured by a falling tree. His eldest son was with him at the time

of the accident and dragged him out from under the tree and then ran for help. When the son and assistance returned they found that, although the son had dragged him to a clear place the fire had reached the father and burned his legs. For three weeks he remained unconscious and then slowly recovered, but was never well afterward. His death occurred on the 13th of August, 1882. In politics he was a Republican and was an industrious, upright and honorable man and most worthy citizen. Ten children were born to his wife and himself in Oregon, and four sons and two daughters are living, namely: Mary Ann, died when an infant; Adaline, wife of Milton P. Smith; Emaline, whose clothes caught fire when she was five years of age and before assistance could reach her she was so badly burned that death resulted; Gertrude married C. S. Gault, to whom she bore two children and then died, aged twenty-eight; Fannie K. married James Marion and resides at Farmington, Washington county; Charles F. owns a portion of the donation claim, on which he is raising hops; in addition he has a general merchandise store on the property and is doing a thriving business, being an enterprising and capable man. Abraham Lincoln died in his thirteenth year of diphtheria; Conrad, has a portion of the donation claim; Hugh B. is a merchant in Fulton and has a part of the claim; John W., the son born in Arkansas, is married and has a part of the farm near the old homestead. He has two sons, Frank and Jessie. Mrs. Tigard is in good health and keeps house for Charles. She is a good representative of the pioneer women of 1852. The sons follow in their father's footsteps and are ardent Republicans, while Charles F. is Postmaster at Tigardville.

ILLIAM WADHAMS, well known and highly esteemed among the citizens of Portland, is of an old English family, which had its origin in Devonshire, England, and derived its name from the place of its residence, Wadham, which signifies "home by the ford." William de Wadham was a freeholder in that shire or county in the days of King Edward I, 1272 to 1307. Both East and West Wadham remained in the family for about eight descents in a direct line; five of whom were knights who became allied by marriage to many

great and noble houses, among them the Plantagenets. This property descended to Nicholas Wadham, who in the year 1609 founded the college which bears his name in Oxford, England. About the year 1499 Merrifield of Somersetshire came into the possession of Sir John Wadham by marriage, and at that time the principal seat of the family was removed to the county of Somerset. The ancient moated seat of Merrifield is in the parish of Ilton, about five miles from Ilminster, to the north. St. Mary's, the parish church, was the burial place of the family for many years, and the north aisle of the church is called Wadham Aisle, because of the many monuments there erected to the family. Nicholas Wadham and Dorathy, his wife, co-founders of Wadham College, Oxford, are there buried.

The genealogical list of the family of Wadhams in America is as follows: 1, John, of England, came to America in 1650; 2, John, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, born July 8, 1655, and died 1718; 3, Noah, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, born August 10, 1695; 4, Jonathan, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, born August 8, 1730; 5, Abraham, of Goshen, Connecticut, born 1757; 6, Luman, of Goshen, Connecticut, born 1782, died April 19, 1832; 7, William Luman, of Wadham's Mills, New York, born February 18, 1809, died May 15, 1865; 8, William, of Wadham's Mills, New York, born October 10, 1831.

Mr. William Wadhams is the eighth in direct descent from John Wadhams, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1650 and settled in Weathersfield, Connecticut.

His grandfather, General Luman Wadhams, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, in 1782. About the year 1800 he went to Charlotte, Vermont, and there married the widow, Lucy Prindle (born Bostwick). The first of her family to come to this country was Ebenezer Bostwick, who came from Cheshire, England, in the year 1668. About the year 1809 General Luman Wadhams removed his family to Essex county, New York, where he established mills on the Boquet river in the town of Westport, and the village about them still bears the name of Wadhams Mills. General Luman Wadhams was an officer in our army during the war of 1812.

His eldest son, William Luman, married Emeline L. Cole, of Westport, who was also a descendant of Ebenezer Bostwick. They lived at Wadhams Mills, William Luman having suc-



ceeded to the business after the death of General Luman Wadhams, and reared a large family of children, the eldest of whom is Mr. William Wadhams, of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Wadhams continuing in the milling interest, in both grain and lumber, established a store, blacksmith shop and other shops necessary to village interests, he becoming proprietor and father of the town. Through his many interests he became embarrassed and was obliged to sell his mills. After the gold excitement in California he embarked therefor January, 1850, to recoup his losses, subsequently returning to Wadhams Mills, paying off all indebtedness and passing his closing years in that locality.

William Wadhams was the eldest of thirteen children, nine of whom still survive. He was educated in the village school and acquired good business habits through his connection with his father's several interests. It was the ambition of his early life to secure a classical education and study the profession of medicine, but through the financial reverses of his father his plans were changed and he engaged in business pursuits to aid in lifting the load of indebtedness from his father's shoulders.

His father returned from California in the winter of 1851, but in April following he again visited the Golden State, taking with him his son William, who was loath to go, as it meant the sacrifice of his life plan, still, being the eldest son and feeling his obligation to his father, he decided to go. And by the Panama route they landed at San Francisco June 10, 1851. They procured rooms and provided their own support, Mr. Wadhams securing a situation as manager of a gang of men in building interests at \$10 per day, and William secured a position in the post office at \$150 per month.

After two months Mr. Wadhams was induced to engage in teaming, whereby he made from \$10 to \$20 per day, and upon October 1 William resigned his position and engaged in a like pursuit. In 1852 his brother Luman came to the State, and purchasing an additional team the three would make oftentimes \$50 per day. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Wadhams returned to his family, clearing off all indebtedness and passed his remaining years in peace. William and his brother continued teaming, operating several drays and making a considerable amount of money. In 1854 our subject visited the East and was married at Whiting, Vermont,

June 14, 1854, to Miss Lucinda A. Skinner, the playmate of his youth.

Returning with his bride to San Francisco, he continued his teaming interests until March, 1855, when through depression in business he sold out and returned to the post office at the former salary and there remained until April 1, 1861. He then engaged in the wholesale fruit business with J. L. Sanford & Co., and afterward with Knapp, Burrell & Co.

In February, 1865, as a representative of R. G. Sheath, wholesale grocer of San Francisco, Mr. Wadhams came to Portland and established a branch house, conducting a wholesale business through the Northwest. He continued the management of this house until 1870, when he organized the firm of Leveridge, Wadhams & Co., and purchased the Portland business of Mr. Sheath, our subject continuing as manager, while Mr. Leveridge resided in San Francisco and purchased the stock. In 1876 the firm changed to Wadhams & Elliott, which continued until 1889, when Mr. Wadhams purchased the entire business, and July 1, 1890, it was incorporated as Wadhams & Co., he himself continuing as president and manager. March 1, 1892, they purchased the stock and succeeded to the business of the old established house of Corbitt & Macleay, and now occupy four floors and basement, 50 x 160 feet each, at 64 and 66 Front street, carrying a stock valued at \$150,000, employing twenty-five hands, and doing a large grocery business throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Wadhams is the founder and developer of many interests and deserves great credit for his wise and sagacious management. In 1876 he was associated with J. O. Hanthorn and Wesley Jackson in building and establishing the J. O. Hanthorn & Co. cannery at Astoria, and many other enterprises has he aided during the early days of their establishment.

In religious matters he is a Presbyterian, and upon his arrival in Oregon he cast his lot with the First Presbyterian Church. In 1866 he was elected one of the Elders and Superintendent of the Sunday-school, both of which offices he held until the organization of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in February, 1882, when he assisted in the organization of the new church and has been an Elder continuously from that time, and served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school from 1886 to 1891. He has been actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization in Port-



land and served for two years as its President. He was elected a member of the Board of School Directors in the spring of 1869, serving one year, and was again elected in 1879 and by re-election served until 1885. During his seven years of service the high school was organized, the building erected, and also the Couch, Failing and Harrison schoolhouses. He is also intimately connected with "The Home" under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society, and has been one of its most persistent workers and supporters, and for many years has been, and still is, one of the directors of the institution. He affiliates with the order of the Knights Templars, F. & A. M. He has had neither time nor inclination to engage in politics, but served one year as Police Commissioner by appointment of the Mayor.

Though reasonably successful in business relations Mr. Wadhams considers the part of his life devoted to the church, Young Men's Christian Association and school work as the most honorable, and to advance those interests is ever ready with advice, labor or financial support.

**D** A. SMITH, the present Sheriff of Clatsop county, Oregon, was born on the Cape of Good Hope, January 22, 1854, a son of J. A. Smith, a native of Holland. In an early day the latter went to the diamond fields of Africa, in search of wealth, but returned to Rotterdam, Holland, after a successful journey to the Black Continent, Mr. Smith then engaged in business in his native country.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Holland until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the blacksmiths' trade, at which he worked six years. In the spring of 1878 he sailed for San Francisco, thence to Portland, Oregon, and two months later went on a prospecting tour to Snake river, where he was employed by bridge contractor, J. W. Stoeman, who now has charge of the works on the famous Columbia river jetty. In 1881 he became a citizen of Astoria, and first engaged in fishing on the Columbia river, was one of the organizers of the Fishermen's Union, in May, 1885, and was elected its first treasurer. Mr. Smith resigned this position in 1887, and ran for the office of Chief of Police of Astoria, in December, 1887, on the Democratic ticket, but

was defeated. In June, 1888, he was elected Constable by a large majority; in November, 1888, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. G. Ross, Sheriff of Clatsop county, resigned in June, 1890, was elected to that office by a large majority, and June 6, 1892, was re-elected by a large majority, while the county averages a Republican majority of about 400. His majority, the lowest, was 298, on the Democratic ticket. He is now serving his third term. Our subject held the position of Deputy United States Marshal for Astoria, while being Sheriff, under President Cleveland, three years. Socially, he affiliates with the A. O. U. W., and K. of P. and Uniform rank of K. of P., of which rank he is now Captain, and also a member of B. P. O. E., in which he has passed all the chairs. He is yet a young man, with a host of friends, and a bright future.

**R** EUBEN FRANKLIN ROBINSON, principal of the Central school, Portland, was born in Lane county, Oregon, December 9, 1861. His father, George D. Robinson, was a native of Tennessee, but was a boy when he was taken to Missouri in the emigration of the family to that State. He resided there until 1849, when with the gold fever he came to California, and mined in the Sacramento valley, with good success. In 1851 he came to Oregon and purchased lands in Lane county. In 1865 he moved to Polk county, where he lived until 1880, when he removed to Spangle, Washington. He married Miss Sarah O. Richardson, a native of Illinois, and had nine children, of whom seven are living.

Mr. R. F. Robinson, their third child, instead of going with the family to Washington, entered the La Creole Academy as a pupil, living for two years at the home of his brother, John W. He continued in school two years longer, paying for his tuition and board by teaching in the country during vacations and doing janitor work and hearing classes at the academy in school months. He graduated in 1884, after which he was given first assistant's position at the academy, which he filled for a year, when he was promoted to the position of principal. While acting in that capacity he was elected Superintendent of Schools in the county of Polk, on the Republican ticket. He continued as

principal of the academy the first year, of his term of office, and after that gave his whole time to the school work of the county. At the close of his term as County Superintendent he was elected principal of the East Portland High School, which position he has satisfactorily filled for the last three years. Since the consolidation of the two parts of the city, which affected the consolidation of the two high schools he has continued in charge of the Central school with the grammar grades only. Under his charge are 400 pupils, in ten departments. Since coming to the city he has served on the County Board of Examiners, and has always been an active and efficient worker at the teachers' institutes. He enjoys teaching, has met with marked success, and he has both natural and acquired ability of a superior order. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Chapter Mason.

In June, 1885, he married Miss Ellen Hallock, a native of this State, and they have three children, all born in Oregon: Carl H., Earl Y. and Frank L.



**JUDGE JOHN CATLIN.**—Prominent among the Oregon pioneers of 1848, and for thirty years a member of the legal profession, we find Judge John Catlin, who was born at Turkey Hill, St. Clair county, Illinois, February 6, 1832. His father, Seth Catlin, descended from Puritan stock and was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1792. He emigrated with his parents to Ohio, in 1805, and subsequently to Illinois, where he was married to Agnus Redpath, daughter of James Redpath, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Illinois about 1818. Seth Catlin represented St. Clair county in the State Senate for a number of years. In 1848, with his wife and seven sons, he crossed the plains to Oregon, leaving Illinois April 10, 1848. He made the trip with ox teams, and without any particular incident he landed at Foster's, twenty miles from where Portland now stands, in the Willamette valley, September 15, 1848. Foster's was at that time the first settlement west of the Missouri line. Mr. Catlin settled upon 640 acres of land, three miles south of Portland, but after one year sold his claim to Edward Long and removed to Cowlitz county, Washington, where

he took up 640 acres and followed farming until his death, July, 1865, his wife surviving him until 1884. Mr. Catlin filled a prominent position in the public affairs of Washington. Before the Territory was entered as a State he was a member of the Territorial Legislature and was subsequently elected several terms to the Council of Washington Territory and became President of the Council. He was Democratic in politics, but staunch and true, and very active and influential until the close of his life. Of the seven children, above mentioned, six are still living: Seth, Jr., died in Arkansas. Those living are: James, farmer of lower Mexico; Robert, graduated from West Point, and entered the army in 1864 and lost a leg, for which he was placed upon the retired list, and his life has been chiefly passed in Washington city ever since, then part of the time as deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home; Adam and Charles still own the homestead, which they have increased to about 2,000 acres, the former is living on the farm, while the latter is engaged in farming and in banking, and other interests in Tacoma; Frederick is also engaged in farming, and is located near the old homestead. All are married and have growing families.

John, the oldest of the family, is the subject of this sketch. He began his education at the common schools and McKendree College of Illinois. On the trip to Oregon he walked much of the way, driving the ox team. In Oregon and Washington his studies were continued at intervals, with the work on the farm. When he was twenty-seven years of age, he returned to Lebanon, Illinois, and commenced the study of law with ex-Governor A. C. French, also taking special scientific studies at McKendree College. He graduated from the law school in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, and returned to the office of Governor French, where he remained until the fall of 1862, when he returned to Portland and has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He does not accept criminal cases, but carries on a general practice, with that exception. In 1855 the Judge was elected by the Democratic party to the Washington Territorial Legislature and he has served one term as a member of the City Council of Portland. In 1886 he was elected Judge of Multnomah county for a term of four years.

Judge Catlin was married in Yam Hill county, Oregon, in 1866, to Miss Frances A. Hender-

son, daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Holman) Henderson, Oregon pioneers of 1864. Judge and Mrs. Catlin have eight children, namely: Agnes, Robert, Blanch, Seth, Francis, Rebecca, Clementine and Margaret. The Judge is a member of Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has been a consistent follower of his profession, and through his large and successful practice he has accumulated a considerable amount of money, which is profitably invested in the city of Portland and its vicinity. He is no longer active in practice, but is still attendant at his office. Judge Catlin is genial in his manners and, though showing evidences of passing years his gray locks and noble physique are honorable types of the sturdy Oregon pioneer.

**D** C. STANTON, a merchant and the Postmaster of Roseburg, was born in Albany county, New York, in 1826. He emigrated to Illinois, and there labored the day until 1853, when he started across the plains for Oregon. He arrived in the great Willamette valley in July, 1853, having come the entire distance with mule teams. There he followed agricultural pursuits until 1862, then went to the mines in Idaho, and in 1866 came to Roseburg. Mr. Stanton was first employed as salesman for Flint & Crane, until 1873, when he began business for himself. In 1868 he was appointed Postmaster of Roseburg, and served the public without intermission until November, 1885. In 1873 he established a store in this city, and has ever since carried on a successful business at the old stand. For several years he has served as a member of the City Council.

Our subject was married in Oregon, in 1874, to Miss Jennie Sinclair, a daughter of James Sinclair, who was at one time in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company; he was killed at the Casca in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have three children: Lucy, Cole E. and Lillian.

**G**ENERAL STEPHEN COFFIN, one of Oregon's most enterprising and influential men, was born in Maine in 1807, and removed from there with his father's family while quite young to Ohio, and from there to Ore-

gon, across the plains, reaching Oregon City in October, 1847. He spent the remaining thirty-five years of his active life in his adopted State, and died at Dayton, Yam Hill county, March 16, 1882. He had come to Oregon like all other early settlers without money or property, but on reaching Oregon City he went to work with willing hands, building houses and contracting on all the hard work of a new country, and within two years he had saved enough to purchase a half interest in the land claim owned by F. W. Pettygrove, on which the present city of Portland had already been projected. This claim embraced about one-fourth of the present city of Portland as it now stands, and was bounded by A street on the north, Caruthers street on the south and running back to about Sixteenth street on the west. Upon making this purchase General Coffin moved from Oregon City to Portland, and began to establish and build up the city of Portland. Not long after this purchase Colonel W. W. Chapman bought of General Coffin and his partner, Daniel H. Lowndale, a third interest in the land, so that it was then owned by Coffin, Lowndale and Chapman.

The increasing emigration and the stirring events on the Pacific coast began to indicate the future importance of a city of this coast, and the consequent value of the town site. The supremacy of Portland as the emporium was already disputed by Milwaukee, St. Helen and Astoria, and the proprietors of this town site soon had their courage and resources tested to the utmost. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had made large investments at St. Helen and all the influence of that great corporation was exerted to cripple the rising fortunes of Portland. To protect their interests Coffin, Chapman and Lowndale resolved to start an opposition steamship line between Portland and San Francisco, and to that end they purchased, for \$18,600, a controlling interest in the steamship "Gold Hunter," which proved a very unfortunate investment, as the ship was run off to Central America, through the treachery of trust agents, and sold for debt and a large balance charged up to the stockholders. In this misfortune General Coffin was the heaviest loser, having to pay \$60,000. To meet these debts he was obliged to sell at whatever prices he could get, great numbers of city blocks, which, if he could have retained them, would have realized for him a million of dollars, but

that which was the ruin of Chapman and Coffin made sure the future of Portland for the old steamship line, seeing that Portland was destined to become the metropolis of Oregon, made Portland their terminus, and thus the city was established.

General Coffin was ever active in devising means to extend the business of the city. To bring in the trade of Washington county and prevent the opening of a road from Tualatin Plains to St. Helen in 1851, he organized the first plank road company in Oregon, which company located the road through Tanner Creek cañon west of Portland, and although no plank was ever laid the road was cut through the dense forest and made practicable for travel by grading. In 1860 General Coffin took the leading part in organizing the People's Transportation Company, and became the vice-president and active manager of the corporation, which for many years controlled the transportation on the Willamette river. For some time it carried on a sharp competition with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company for the control of the Columbia river. About 1866 he took a large interest in the Oregon Iron Works which were located on the block west of the largest hotel of the city, and here the company suffered a great loss by fire, which took \$40,000 out of General Coffin's pocket in a few minutes. Two years later he took an active part in promoting the success of the Oregon Central Railroad,—West side. He built by contract some twenty bridges on the Mountain section of the road west of Portland, investing over \$60,000 in the undertaking, and if he had not given the aid he did the west side of the Willamette would not have secured a railroad for ten years. He became a member and large contributor of the Patrons of Husbandry in Oregon upon its organization. He with others organized the order into a business known as the Northwestern Storage and Shipping Company, and this company rendered the farmers great assistance in the purchase and importation of wagons and farm machinery, and the sale of them at cost and freights, reducing the cost about 83 per cent. In all his business affairs General Coffin was characterized by liberality and public spirit. He gave the city of Portland the public levee, now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides giving largely to churches and schools. Professor Crawford says in a history of Portland schools, "There are on file several news-

paper items praising several citizens for their liberal donations of lots and blocks for school purposes. It certainly will not harm any one to say that in all my researches I have found but one-half block owned by the district that came into its possession as a free gift. The north half of block 134 was a donation from Stephen Coffin, and he afterward gave the present site, a half a block in exchange for it. Every lot the district owns, aside from this half block, has been paid for with coin raised by taxation." Coffin and Chapman also gave two whole blocks to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the establishment of an academy for the boys and a seminary for girls, and out of the sale of this property has grown the handsome Medical College building at the corner of Fourteenth and O streets. The first school and church bell in the city was purchased by General Coffin of the Meneesley Bell Foundry of Troy, New York, and raised on the first school building. When no longer used there Mr. Coffin gave it to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it now hangs in the belfry of the Taylor Street Church. He always treated all the emigrants in a kind and friendly manner and made them welcome to his house. He was a man of great business ability.

Not only was he a great man in private life, but also in time of danger he showed his mettle. When the Yakima Indian war broke out, in 1855, he was the first man to move for defense of the settlers. There were plenty of volunteers, but no means of transportation, but General Coffin was equal to the emergency. He provided the steamboat at his own expense, with an ample supply of provisions and blankets for a month's campaign. He took the Portland company to the seat of war in time to save Lieutenant Sheridan from annihilation in his first battle at the Cascades. He never made any claim on the Government for this expense.

In 1861 it was necessary to withdraw all the troops from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and this left thousand of miles of frontier exposed to attacks from the Indians. It was necessary to act promptly, Washington and Idaho being weak Territories, could do but little and Governor Gibbs, of Oregon, knowing General Coffin's executive ability and taste for military affairs, commissioned him as Brigadier-General in command of all the Oregon Militia. In less than sixty days General Coffin raised and put in the field one full regiment of infantry and one

of cavalry and with these effective forces the forts were fully garrisoned and a sufficient scouting troop placed on the frontier.

In politics General Coffin was a Republican. He was one of the "Old Guard" and original organizers of the party in Oregon. In his private life he was distinguished for purity and charity. He was a good friend and met misfortune not only with courage, but even with philosophical cheerfulness. Few men had a wider acquaintance. His religious views were broad and liberal and while acting in the main with Methodist denomination he freely operated with all other good people and aimed so to live and when actually confronted with death, with all his faculties as clear as in the noon day of his strength, he went down to his grave, as in the words of Bryant:

"Not like a quarry slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave  
Like one who draws the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."



**G**EORGE WOODWARD, a prominent business man and highly respected citizen of Portland Oregon, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, March 1, 1835.

His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock and settled in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war. His parents, Captain Henry and Jane (Connell) Woodward, settled in Hartland, Windsor county, where his father engaged in farming and milling, in which he continued to be interested until a short time previous to the time of his death, in 1878. He was a man of superior ability and incontrovertible integrity, and was greatly lamented by all who knew him. The devoted wife and mother still survives, at the age of eighty-two years, and resides in Providence, Rhode Island, with her daughter, Mrs. Fred J. Marey.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Meriden Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Newberry Academy at Newberry, Vermont, where he was educated to be a civil engineer. He arranged to go West to start in business, but being an only son, his father made him a proposition, with the object of inducing him to remain at home, offering to purchase for his son a farm of 250 acres, which was highly improved, and one of the finest in the

State. The offer was accepted, and although but a lad of twenty years, he, under the advice of his father, assumed the entire management, and operated the farm very successfully for eight years, when he sold out.

In the fall of 1862 he was married to Miss Ellen M. Richardson, an educated and accomplished lady, and a daughter of Paul D. Richardson, a representative merchant and business man of Hartland.

Soon tiring of idleness, Mr. Woodward purchased the merchandise stock of his father-in-law, and without knowledge of the mercantile pursuits, engaged actively in trade, and by establishing a cash basis of operations, revolutionized the mercantile business of Hartland. He continued very successfully in this business for several years, when, deciding that the opportunities of the town were too limited for his ambition, he sold his interests, with the intention of emigrating to the Pacific coast. Walla Walla, Washington, was made the objective point. Accordingly, Mr. Woodward and family, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Conch and family, crossed the continent by rail, in 1870, to San Francisco, whence they went by steamer to Portland. In the latter place they passed a week, when they proceeded to Walla Walla. This, they found to be a new and undeveloped town, so they returned to Portland for settlement. Messrs. Woodward and Conch then decided to engage in the wool business, the latter being an experienced buyer, but finding all the wool bought up for that season, Mr. Conch became disgusted with the country and returned with his family to the East. Mr. Woodward, however, remained to improve the opportunities so abundantly offered.

In the fall of 1870 he purchased one-third interest in the real-estate firm of Russell & Ferry, and they for three years, conducted a very large and profitable real-estate business. The firm dissolved, and Mr. Woodward engaged in fire insurance as special agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company; he also organized the State for the California and Commercial Companies, and was actively engaged as special agent and adjuster until 1880, when he discontinued the business. Mr. Woodward has also been largely interested in buying and handling wool since 1872, and sent about the first carload ever shipped direct from Oregon to the extreme East. Having large warehouses and facilities for grading and packing he bought

extensively for Eastern manufacturers and also on joint account for large Boston wool houses. Since 1885 Mr. Woodward has not been actively engaged in any business, except the loaning of money and the care of his various property interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have two children, Nannie H., now Mrs. John H. Conch, of Concord, New Hampshire; and Jennie, who is being educated at Peralta Hall, Berkeley, California.

Mr. Woodward is a cautious, painstaking business man, quick to discern and prompt to act, and has, by his habits of perseverance and integrity, attained a prominent and honorable position among the citizens of Oregon's metropolis.



**L** N. RONEY, the representative builder and contractor of Eugene, was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, September 2, 1853. His parents, Thomas and Caroline (Levelling) Roney, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Montgomery county, February 8, 1807, and the latter in Philadelphia county, July 20, 1813. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Ireland, but his grandfather was born in the Keystone State. Mr. Roney's parents were married in his mother's native county, March 23, 1834, and immediately removed to Auglaize county, Ohio, where Mr. Roney was engaged in farming. They removed to Missouri in 1870, where he also followed farming. In 1878 they emigrated thence to Oregon, settling in Lane county, where Mr. Roney died March 7, 1885, aged seventy-eight years; his widow still survives, at the age of seventy-nine. They had twelve children, nine of whom survive, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the living children. Two of the sons passed through the civil war of 1861-'65, and were with the army of General Sherman in his great march to the sea.

L. N. Roney's early educational advantages were necessarily limited, as his services were required on the farm. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age and then engaged in learning the carpenter trade as the foundation of self-support. He served an apprenticeship of three years in Missouri. In 1876 he came to Oregon and located at Eugene

in the employ of the bridge-builders, Messrs. Miller and Son. His first work was upon the wooden bridge across the Willamette river. He remained with this firm until 1882, engaged in county and railroad bridge-building through Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In 1882 he was employed by the State as superintendent of construction of "Villard Hall," one of the university buildings at Eugene. Since then he has been engaged in contracting and building, and he has made bridges a specialty. Excepting two years with W. H. Abrams he has been alone in business. Many of the finer residences and business blocks of Eugene and adjoining towns are evidences of his mechanical skill, while in bridge building he has been employed throughout the State. His own elegant residence was constructed on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets in 1890.

He was married in Boise City, Idaho, June 5, 1889, to Mrs. Orilla G. (Baker) Humphery, of Oregon, and the daughter of Captain John Baker, of Salem, pioneer of 1847, who crossed the plains with ox teams and settled at Oregon City, operating the first hotel of that town, but subsequently taking a donation claim near Salem, upon a portion of which he still resides.

Mr. Roney is a member of the Masonic order, and was elected Master of the Eugene Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., taking the chair in December, 1892. He is an active worker of the Republican party, though not an office-seeker, and his life is devoted to his business relations, in which he holds an enviable position and reputation for skill and workmanship.



**B** P. CARDWELL is an Oregon pioneer of 1852, who, during the administration of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, became connected with the Internal Revenue Department of Oregon, and for twenty-one consecutive years performed prompt and faithful service to his State and country. He was born upon the farm near Springfield, Illinois, in 1832. (For sketch of ancestry the reader is referred to the biography of J. R. Cardwell, which appears in this history.) His education was secured at Horace Spaulding's Grammar school at Jacksonville, Illinois, the prominent institution of that locality and period. Out of school his time was occupied upon the farm,



with its manifold duties. In 1852, with his parents and eight brothers and sisters they set out upon their long journey to Oregon, starting with ample provisions and conveniences packed upon two wagons, four yoke of oxen to each wagon, and the subject, being the second eldest child, had charge of one team, which he drove all the way across. Travel was impeded that year by the cholera among the emigrants and sickness among the animals, and the Cardwell party landed in Oregon with one wagon and three yoke of oxen. The family settled at Marysville, the name being afterward changed to Corvallis.

On his arrival our subject began work with his uncle, Hamilton Campbell, residing in Marion county, and a pioneer of 1839, who came to the State with Jason Lee, of missionary fame; with him our subject remained until 1853, then went to Corvallis, and with Samuel Alexander engaged in the mercantile business, which was continued about one year, when they sold out their stock, purchased a small pack train and began packing from Corvallis to Jacksonville and Yreka mines. Purchasing their own stock of flour, butter and miners' supplies, and then selling to merchants or miners. This was carried on with profit for about eighteen months, when they sold the train to B. F. Dowell, who was fitting out an escort to protect the incoming immigrants from the Indians.

Mr. Cardwell then purchased a claim in connection with W. B. Carter of Benton county, a pioneer of 1852, and together they engaged in the stock business, which was followed until 1859, when subject sold his interest and stock and came to Portland, and the photographic firm of Buchtel & Cardwell was then organized, with galleries located at Salem, Corvallis, Astoria and the Dalles. They carried on a large and lucrative business for about five years, when Mr. Cardwell sold his interest and retired from the firm.

In September, 1864, Mr. Cardwell was appointed, under President Lincoln's administration, Assistant Assessor and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon, and remained in that capacity until July, 1865, when, with the changed administration, resignations were in order and accepted. Mr. Cardwell then formed a partnership with B. E. Lippincott to engage in the real estate and custom-house brokerage business, which is still continued.

He was married in Benton county in 1856, to Miss Abbie M. Clark, daughter of William Clark, of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who emigrated to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell have one child, Herbert W., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and now a physician in the city of Portland.

Mr. Cardwell still resides in the old home, on the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets, which he established in 1860. For seven years he has been on the Board of Police Commissioners, first appointed by Governor Z. F. Moody, and subsequently elected by the Republican party. He was one of the incorporators and is president of Lone Fir Cemetery, also vice-president of Ancient Order Building Association, member of A. O. U. W., and stockholder and director of the Union Banking Company. He is actively interested in all enterprises which tend toward the growth and development of his State and city.



**H**ON. STEWART B. EAKIN, cashier of the First National Bank of Eugene was born in Elgin, Kane county, Illinois, August 28, 1846. His father, Stewart B. Eakin, was from Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1841. He settled in Illinois and engaged in farming. He was married in Kane county to Miss Catharine McEldowney, of the same State. In 1854 they removed to Bloom, a suburb of Chicago, now called Chicago Heights, and there engaged in mercantile business. Here he was made Postmaster and held that position for twelve years, and resigned, sold his store and with his family, composed of his wife and nine children, and his parents, both upward of eighty years of age, he started overland for Oregon. He was well equipped with light and heavy wagons and fifteen powerful mules. The journey was without unusual incident, until they approached Fort Laramie, when one of the children fell from the wagon, was run over and his leg broken. Medical service was procured at the fort, the bone set and after a few days, with boyish vigor the bones began to knit. They crossed by the Barlow route and landed in Eugene, September 4, 1866, after four months of travel, making a rapid and satisfactory journey. Mr. Eakin then purchased 620 acres of



land two and one half miles west of Eugene and he followed farming until 1875, when he removed to Eugene. Here he passed his closing years in teaching practical Christianity according to his Presbyterian faith, living up to his belief in both example and precept. He died in 1892, March 12, aged seventy-seven years.

Stewart Eakin received his education in Bloom. When he was twelve years old he entered his father's store, before and after school hours, and his bed was in the store building up to the time of their departure for Oregon. He drove one team across the plains and passed the first winter in Oregon with his parents, but began clerking in the store of Peters & Parsons in April 1867. Here he continued until 1870, when he engaged in the sheep business, but as he had no experience disease entered his flock and he was glad to sell out in a year, a sadder, but wiser man. He then secured a clerkship with F. B. Dunn, and remained in his store until the spring of 1874, when, unsolicited, he was nominated as Sheriff of the Republican party and was elected by one majority, the county being strongly Democratic. He then entered upon the discharge of his duties, and served with so much satisfaction that in 1876 he was re-nominated and elected by 330 majority, and was again nominated in 1878, continuing in the office until 1880, when he began clerking for T. G. Hendricks and remained one year. In 1881 he made his first eastern trip, and passed six months midst old and new scenes. Returning to Eugene in the spring of 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature, being the only Republican elected from Lane county. In 1883 he entered into partnership with T. G. Hendricks, with the firm name of Hendricks & Eakin as a private banking house, and in January 1886 they secured their charter from those in authority for a national bank and thus established the First National Bank of Eugene, which began business March 9, 1886, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. Mr. Eakin was elected and continued in the position of cashier. He was one of the organizers of the Eugene Water Works Company, in 1887, and has continued treasurer of the company. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate from Lane county, being the first Republican Senator from that county in eighteen years. During his political career Mr. Eakin has never been defeated.

He was married in Eugene in 1871, to Miss Eliza Hadley, a pioneer of the early fifties. In

1870 Mr. Eakin bought his present home on the corner of Eighth and High streets and he there rebuilt in 1878, and in 1891 he bought the homestead with forty acres of land to preserve in the family. He is a man of honor and can be trusted in every way.



**HILBERT ALLISON ADAMS**, the able principal of the Stephens Public School of Portland, Oregon, was born in Ohio, in 1863.

He was raised in Ohio and educated in the public schools of that State, finishing his studies at the Ohio Normal University, at which he graduated in 1885. He taught in the district schools to obtain the means with which to pursue his college course.

After graduating he taught as principal of schools in his native State. In 1888, however, he came to Portland, Oregon, where he secured the principalship of the school at Newport, in which capacity he served for one term, when, in the fall of 1888, he was appointed principal of the Stephens school, and is now serving his fifth year in that position. He has 600 pupils divided into twelve departments, taught by twelve teachers, excluding himself. He is conscientious and painstaking in his work, progressive, and laudably emulous of the work of an educator.

Professor Adams has invested in Portland property, having always had a most implicit faith in her future greatness, which confidence has been fully rewarded.

He is a highly respected member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Encampment branch, the subordinate and Rebekah lodges, in each of which he has been an active and honored member.

Oregon prides herself on her prominence in almost every branch of pursuit, whether commercial, agricultural, scientific or educational, and she is certainly justified in her gratification. She would not be American, were she other than emulous of all that is good and great. Perhaps her greatest point of self-gratulation is her public school system, on which she spares neither money nor pains, securing the best educators in the country and paying them liberally for their services. The subject of this sketch is no exception to the general rule of ability

but rather takes a prominent position among the universally meritorious educators of the commonwealth, and is deservedly popular, not only with his coworkers, but with all of his fellow-men.



**T**HOMAS COX, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and an Indian war veteran, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Brooke county, Virginia, March 19, 1825. Grandfather Michael Cox lived in Ohio county, Virginia, reared a family, lived to be seventy-five years of age, a portion of his life having been spent in Pennsylvania, where our subject's father, Samuel, was born, near Brownsville, in 1800. While still a boy the family removed to Virginia, and there Mr. Cox, the father of our subject, married Miss Nancy Rogers, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They had a family of nine children, of whom they reared seven. The mother died in her forty-first year, while the father lived to be eighty-one.

Our subject was the second child in the family, and he resided in Virginia until his twenty-third year. He then went to Illinois, and taught school in Woodford county during the winter of 1851-'52. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, and that was the year of cholera, many dying, but he escaped. He came as a young and single man, paid \$85, stood guard night after night, and drove an ox team, all for the privilege of coming with the company, and for his board. He arrived at Portland September 12, 1852. That city had just begun to grow. Here our subject was prostrated with a bad attack of typhoid fever, and all of his money was spent in paying his way through this sickness.

Later our subject came to Yam Hill county, where he taught school in the McBride neighborhood, and boarded with the good doctor for a part of the time. In 1855, when the Yakima war broke out, he volunteered, furnished his own horse and outfit, and served through the siege. Several times he was in danger from his engagement in running fights with the Indians and while off with scouting parties, and suffered much hardship and hunger, being obliged to subsist on horseflesh for a time. After the war was over he returned to the valley, where he taught school for about five years, and was en-

gaged in other work for some nine years in Yam Hill county.

The marriage of our subject took place March 8, 1861, to Miss Emma W. Torrance, a native of Massachusetts, born February 27, 1842, and was a daughter of Mr. Jeduthan Torrance, of that State. They were early settlers of New England, and came to Oregon in 1854, and now reside in Yam Hill county. He has reached the seventy-sixth year of his age.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cox moved to Tillamook county, where they purchased a pre-emption right, and changed it to a homestead. They obtained 160 acres of land, where they resided and were prospered, carrying on dairying and selling their butter in Portland, doing well. They raised stock also and sold hay, and were on that farm for seventeen years. Retiring from the farm, he came to Forest Grove, purchased a block, resided there, and sent the children to college. They remained in Forest Grove seven years, and in 1884 he purchased ninety-nine acres, six miles northwest of Forest Grove, on Gale's creek. Here he built a good residence and improved the property, and is residing there at the present time. He farms his lands, loans his money, and is now somewhat retired from business.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and for this body he has done everything in his power. He was reared a Democrat, but when the war began his sympathies were with the North, but is now independent and is a strong temperance man. They have had four children, namely: Effie W., at home; Mark T., a teacher; Emma I., died of quick consumption, January 15, 1888, in her nineteenth year; and Ada May, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are highly respected citizens of the State, in which they have so long resided. They have worked hard, and deserve the success they have attained.



**M**ILTON P. SMITH, a representative farmer of Washington county, Oregon, is a pioneer of 1853. He was born in Illinois, September 18, 1837, son of Even and Hannah (Turner) Smith, who removed to Missouri and from there to Arkansas. The father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and finally died in Wright county, Missouri. Of

the family of twelve children born to himself and wife, only four are now living. Our subject was reared in Arkansas from his fourth to his sixteenth year, at which age he started to cross the plains with his uncle. They came to Oregon, the journey being a safe one, but on the way Mr. Smith had the mountain fever, from which he fortunately recovered. After arriving in Portland he worked at cutting cordwood and burning coal. His first winter he worked in a sawmill, and the next summer was spent in delivering wood to the steamboats. In the spring of 1855 he went overland to California with oxen, and his first summer in that State was passed in work on a farm in Scott's valley. In the fall he worked in the mines, remaining in them until the following spring, when he engaged in teaming with seven yokes of oxen, and was among the first of the teamsters in that section. After this he mined on Indian creek, in Siskiyou county, until the fall of 1858. By this time he had saved \$5,000, which he put at interest and returned to Portland. From this city he came to Washington county and worked in a sawmill for two years, after which he returned to California to look after his money, which was loaned out. The mines had failed, being at bed rock, although at the time Mr. Smith let them have his money they were considered to be very rich. One of the miners, a Mr. Brewster, had \$496, but he also had lost his all, while another poor but honest man had \$250 more of Mr. Smith's money, but he kindly allowed both men to keep the money. It was a serious loss to him, and he spent about \$400 in trying to recover his money, but finally concluded that he would have to begin at the bottom of the ladder again, so he purchased a steer, broke another, went in debt for a wagon, and engaged in hauling lumber, in which occupation he made money. In time he repaid the money on his wagon, purchased other teams, and bought a fine team of horses, which he sent to Oregon. He then purchased a load of provisions and supplies, and with his ox team and wagon hauled them to the mines at Cañon City, where he found a ready sale for his goods. Here he again engaged in mining, later in the butcher business, in both of which he made money. He also engaged in the dairy business, going from that to mining, but in 1867 came to Oregon and rented two farms, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a year. He then purchased, in partnership

with Mr. John B. Kellogg, a hotel and land, 52 x 75 feet, near the upper bridge in Portland, where he remained over a year, making boots and shoes, while his partner ran a hotel. At the expiration of that time Mr. Smith traded his interest in the property for 320 acres of land, paying \$300 additional. He has worked hard on this property, to which he removed in 1869, and has since prospered on account of his industry and economy.

In 1872 Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah Tigard, a native of Washington county, Oregon, born in 1854, daughter of Mr. Wilson Tigard, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children, namely: Alpha, Annie and Willie; the latter died in his second year, but the others are at home with their parents. Mr. Smith carries on general farming on his property, and also raises fine draft horses. He has passed through some very rough experiences on the coast, but through it all retained his native nobleness of nature. In politics he is a staunch Republican, supporting the principles of that party upon any and all occasions. In every way Mr. Smith is one of Oregon's most reliable and valued citizens.



**WILLIAM GLADSTONE STEEL** is a native of Stafford, Monroe county, Ohio, born September 7, 1854. His father, William Steel, reformer, was born in Biggar, Scotland, August 26, 1809, and died in Portland, Oregon, January 5, 1881. He came to the United States with his parents in 1817, and settled near Winchester, Virginia, but removed soon afterward to Monroe county, Ohio, where from 1830 to the civil war he was an active worker in the "underground railroad," of which he was one of the earliest organizers. During these years large numbers of slaves were assisted to escape to Canada, and in no single instance was one retaken after reaching him. At one time the slaveholders of Virginia offered \$5,000 for his head, when he promptly addressed the committee, offering to bring it to them if the money was placed in responsible hands! He acquired a fortune as a merchant, but lost it in 1844. From 1872 to his death he resided with his sons in Oregon. In the early days of the anti-slavery movement Mr. Steel was the recognized leader of the

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*N. S. Mason*





*A. L. Wilson*



Abolitionists in southeastern Ohio. He was at one time a candidate of the Liberty party for Congress, and in 1844 circulated in eastern Ohio the great petition, whose signers agreed to vote for Henry Clay if he would emancipate his one slave. (Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. V, page 659.) The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Lowry) Steel, was a native of Virginia, and her ancestors were among the Dutch colonial settlers of Pennsylvania.

The educational advantages of William G. Steel were very meager, being confined to the district school five miles distant, to which he walked daily, until the family removed to Portland in 1872; he then entered the high school, where he was a student for eighteen months. After leaving school he was apprenticed to Smith Brothers, iron manufacturers, to learn the trade of pattern-making; he served three years and then engaged in newspaper work, filling various positions until the fall of 1879, when he went to Albany, Linn county, and established the *Albany Herald* for the purpose of carrying the county for the Republican party, which effort was unsuccessful. In the summer of 1880 he sold his paper and returned to Portland. Here he and his brother David began the publication of the *Resources of Oregon and Washington*, but the enterprise being supported by Henry Villard, was discontinued upon his failure. Mr. Steel then secured a position as substitute letter-carrier in Portland, and was promoted to the position of Superintendent, which he filled until the Cleveland administration. He next engaged in the real estate business, and in 1891 the firm of Wilbur & Steel was formed. In 1889 Mr. Steel and C. Heald projected the railroad from Drain, Douglas county, to the mouth of the Umpqua river and Coos bay.

Since 1875 Mr. Steel has been deeply interested in explorations of the mountains, and in 1885 his attentions were drawn to Crater lake in Klamath county. Visiting the spot, he was so deeply impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the surroundings that he immediately took steps toward having the place set aside as a national park. During the summer of 1886 the United States Geological Survey was ordered to examine the lake. Boats were transported by rail a distance of 843 miles, carried 100 miles into the mountains, and then launched over a cliff 1,000 feet high; this difficult task

safely accomplished, the soundings were made, and it was found that the water measured 2,008 feet deep; the lake is six by seven miles in extent, and is entirely surrounded by cliffs from 500 to over 2,000 feet high. Another of Mr. Steel's conceptions was the illumination of Mount Hood, which was first attempted July 4, 1886, but not successfully accomplished until July 4, 1887. This effort resulted in the organization of the Oregon Alpine Club in October, 1887. He is the author of the beautiful little volume entitled, "*The Mountains of Oregon*;" he is deeply interested in the natural resources and beauties of the state, and in the preservation of her early history.



**P**OR. W. S. MASON, Mayor of Portland, does not rank as an early comer to Oregon, though now thoroughly identified with her interests, and especially with those of her chief city, the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. He arrived in this State in 1881, having come from southern Illinois, and soon afterward embarked in the wholesale grocery trade. In 1885 the present firm of Mason, Ehrman & Co., was organized, and soon took rank as one of the foremost mercantile houses of the city, while Mr. Mason became known as one of the soundest and most progressive of business men.

Since identifying himself with Portland, Mr. Mason has worked with the idea in view that the advancement of the interests of the business men must go hand in hand with the progress of the city, and hence its welfare has received the benefit of much of his energy and ability. When what is now the consolidated city of Portland was composed of several separate and distinct corporations, each working independently, and consequently not for the general welfare, all far-seeing citizens recognized the fact that the then existing condition of affairs was a great drawback to Portland, minimizing her importance all over the world where her place in comparative tables must be governed by the figures for the territory within the actual corporate limits, while leaving out a large and growing portion of the commercial center—actually a part of the city in everything but name; for a symmetrical system of improvement, and for numerous other reasons, the best interests of the city demanded a union of

its various parts—of Portland, East Portland and Albina—but there were many who for self-interest found it convenient to strenuously oppose consolidation, and in fact there were innumerable obstacles to be overcome before the advocates of a united Portland could bring about a realization of their great purpose. These matters are treated of in detail in the proper place in this volume, but a reference to this important point in the city's history is necessary in this connection as Mr. Mason was a recognized leader in the fight which resulted in more good for Portland than any one thing that has occurred since the founding of the city, and which gave to her, her proper rank among the municipalities of the United States. Not as a politician, but a broad-minded, patriotic citizen of a city, which needed only ambition to make it great, he spent much of his time during the session of the Legislature, 1890-'91, at the State Capital, urging the legislation which should inaugurate the movement in view, and until the submission of the proposition to the vote of the people, on June 1, 1891, he was one of the foremost spirits in the bringing about the successful culmination of the project. In his work before the Legislature, Mr. Mason's reputation for personal integrity, and his high standing in commercial circles, gained for him the respect and attention of all with whom he came in contact.

According to the terms of the consolidation act, the election for the choice of city officers was set for the 15th of June, 1891, and the citizens of Portland, irrespective of party, formed a committee of 100 to choose a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Mason was at once selected by them for the honor of becoming the first chief executive of the united city, but he refused to entertain the proposition. The citizens, however, mindful of his most valuable services so recently rendered, and desirous of inaugurating the career of the new Portland with a reign of good government, insisted so strongly upon his accepting the first place on the ticket, that he found it necessary to reconsider his former determination. The result of the election was to make him Mayor of the city by an overwhelming majority.

Having entered upon the duties of the Mayoralty, Mr. Mason proceeded to show that he regarded the prerogatives of the office which had been conferred upon him by the people, as a trust, and he has kept it well. His every effort

in an official capacity has been in the direction of affording to the city a good government, and the closing of the year 1892 signalizes a triumph of reform methods, for which Mr. Mason receives the highest credit. Indeed, it cannot be denied that the comparatively short period from the commencement of the real fight for consolidation up to this writing, with the reforms, progress and improvements accomplished and inaugurated, mark by far the most important epoch in the history of the city, and the part taken in the project by the subject of this mention, is an essential portion of that history.

Mr. Mason is a Republican in politics, and a consistent supporter of his party's interests, but in his administration of his office he is not a politician or a partisan, but a public spirited representative of the people.

He is essentially a man of affairs and leads a busy life. Besides his official duties and the care and attention he must devote to his large wholesale business, he has other active business connections, being President of the Portland National Bank, a position which he has held since the organization of that institution, as well as first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Though not claiming so many years of residence here as many other citizens, Mr. Mason's connection with public and commercial affairs has been so intimate that a brief reference to his antecedents and early life becomes a valuable contribution to the history of the city and State. He was born in Prince William county, Virginia, May 25, 1832, and came of one of the families of the old Dominion, his ancestors in this country, English people by birth, having settled there as early as 1640. His parents were people of moderate means, and he commenced a career of activity at an early age, his first employment being as clerk in a store, when he was twelve years old. His school facilities were limited, but he was a great reader, and through his own efforts secured very creditable educational advantages. When he was a boy his parents removed from Virginia to Ohio, and thence again to Iowa, where he also sold goods. He was twenty-four years of age when the family removed to southern Illinois, and there he entered upon a career in railroad life, which continued for twenty-five years, or until he came to Oregon.

Mr. Mason bears a reputation in official business and private circles above reproach, and en-

joys the highest esteem of the best class of citizens. He is a member of the Masonic order of long standing, and is a charter member of the famous Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templars, of San Francisco.



**H**ON. T. G. HENDRICKS, president of the First National Bank of Eugene, was born Henderson county, Illinois, June 17, 1838. His father, James M. Hendricks, was a native of Kentucky, and subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Briston, of Virginia, the daughter of Elijah Briston, the first settler of Lane county, Oregon. His early life was spent in the woods of Virginia, where he became accustomed to the woodsman's ways and the use of fire arms, and became noted as an expert marksman and hunter. Emigrating to Kentucky he learned the trade of blacksmith and this in connection with his farming occupied his life. With the outbreak of the war of 1812, he was the first from his locality to volunteer. Declining the command of a company he entered the company of Captain Kennedy and served with distinction in the campaign of General Jackson against the Creek Indians. His accurate marksmanship soon brought him under the notice of General Jackson and he was frequently detailed to special service, scouting, etc. One incident he used to relate with amusing detail as illustrating "Old Hickory's" violent temper and arbitrary disposition, was something as follows: He was very anxious to shoot beeves, so he took his trusty rifle and started for the cattle-pens near the camp, but was stopped by a sentinel, who refused to let him pass without the countersign. He returned to General Jackson to get it, but he was in one of his humors and refused to let him have it, saying that he had sent him out to shoot beeves and not to get the countersign. That was enough for Mr. Briston. He walked back to the line of the sentinel's beat and began to shoot down the cattle on the hillside at long range. On learning what was being done, Jackson ordered the sentry to let "that d—d sharp-shooter pass the lines." From Kentucky, Mr. Briston emigrated to Illinois, where he engaged with great bravery in the Black Hawk war. In 1845 he crossed the plains to California and thence Oregon in 1846, settling in the upper fork of the Willamette river and built the first

house in Lane county. He located lands for himself and his family, who came out in 1848. He established the first school district in Lane county, and he was prominent in State and county organization.

James M. Hendricks and wife settled in Henderson county, Illinois, and followed farming until 1848, when they crossed the plains to Oregon, with ox teams and a number of loose cattle. Their trip was uneventful, except the frequent stampeding of their cattle by the Buffalo Indians and Mormons. Crossing by Barlow route, they arrived in Oregon in October, following, joining Elijah Briston at Pleasant Hill. They then engaged in farming and the stock business.

T. G. Hendricks was educated in the first district school and at the Cascade Academy in the same locality. Remaining on the farm until 1858 he then came to Eugene and entered the store of E. L. Briston as clerk, and in 1860 bought an interest in the business, which was a mercantile one. The firm of E. L. Briston & Company was then established. In 1866 they erected the first brick building that was put up in Lane county on the northwest corner of Willamette and Ninth streets, which they occupied for mercantile purposes. In 1873 Mr. Briston sold his interest to W. W. Briston and he died in 1874. Through his death Mr. Hendricks became sole owner and proprietor and continued the store until 1884, when he sold the stock, but still owns the building. In 1883 the partnership of Hendricks & Eakin was organized to conduct a banking business. They erected a two story brick building 20x65 feet for bank purposes, on West Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth, and manifested their enterprising spirit by introducing plate glass into their front finish. January, 1884, they opened their doors for banking purposes with an authorized capital of \$50,000, continuing until February, 1886, they then reorganized and established the First National Bank of Eugene, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Mr. Hendricks was elected president and he continues in that capacity.

He owns 160 acres of land adjoining Eugene, known as Hendrick's addition to College Park, and other valuable residence and business property, including his residence on West Ninth street.

He was married in 1861, his wife surviving but a few years, leaving one daughter, Ida B.,

now wife of F. L. Chambers, a prominent hardware merchant of Eugene. Mr. Hendricks married again in Eugene, in 1867, to Miss Martha A. Stewart, daughter of Elias Stewart, pioneer of 1852. They have had two children, Ada D. and Ruby V.

Mr. Hendricks is a Democrat in politics and was elected one of the first Councilmen of Eugene. He has served several terms in that capacity and one term as Mayor. He served eight years as superintendent of schools, and in 1880 was elected Senator from Lane county. He was one of the organizers of the University of Oregon, was a member of the building committee, and has held the position of regent and chairman of the executive committee since the incorporation. He was one of the organizers of the Eugene Water Works in 1887, and has continued as director. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and is recognized as one of the ablest business men of Eugene.



**E**ON. JOHN H. MCCLUNG, one of the representative men of Eugene, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, September 10, 1837. His father, James L. McClung, was a native of Seneca, New York, but removed to Ohio about 1834, and was engaged in contracting and building. He was married in that State to Miss Cynthia L. Parsons, remaining in Seneca county until 1844, then removed to La Porte county, Indiana, continuing his trade until his death in 1850. His widow subsequently married Bell Jennings, a merchant of La Porte county, and in 1856 the entire family removed to Oregon and located at Eugene City.

John H. was educated in Indiana and began his mercantile life at the age of fourteen in the store of his stepfather. When he went to Oregon. He first visited the old home in Seneca county, New York, and from there to New York city. From there he embarked for Oregon via Isthmus of Panama. In crossing the Isthmus he was in that terrible railroad accident that killed sixty people and wounded many more, but Mr. McClung was uninjured. Proceeding by steamer from Panama, the journey was uneventful and he ultimately landed at Eugene City, Oregon, June 2, 1856. John purchased a farm six miles west of town and farmed until 1858, when he with his family,

who came later, removed to Eugene. John then attended school through the winter and in the spring of 1859 bought with Thomas Belshaw, a drug store of L. Danforth, being the only drug store in Lane county. This partnership continued until 1863, when they sold out to Mr. Jennings and started for the Salmon river mines, packing across the mountains. Duly arriving, they purchased claims of Rev. Gustavus Hines and cleared grubs and mined through the summer, barely paying expenses, however, so in the fall he returned to Eugene. Mr. McClung then purchased a half in the drug business with his stepfather and continued in that business until 1866. At the same time he was deputy in the Surveyor-General's office, the two positions occupying his time from early morn to ten o'clock at night. In 1866 he returned to farming near Creswell where he and Mr. Jennings had purchased 400 acres of land and in 1868 he bought Mr. Jennings' interest. In that fall he returned to Eugene and to the Surveyor-General's office, and studied surveying and in the spring of 1869, took a contract for government work east of the mountains with J. W. Meldrum. Securing new contracts each season Mr. McClung continued surveying until the fall of 1872, but returned to his farm in the spring of 1878 and remained there for three years, when he was elected superintendent of Lane County Mercantile Association, composed of Lane county grangers, with store established at Eugene. He continued in this position until January 1, 1883, when he entered into partnership with A. J. Johnson and purchased the entire stock and conducted the same as a general merchandise store until November 22, 1890, when Mr. Johnson retired from the business and Mr. McClung continued it alone, dealing only in dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes.

Mr. McClung was married to Miss Kate Henderson, daughter of Rev. J. H. D. Henderson, a pioneer of 1852, a gentleman of considerable prominence. He was elected to Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. McClung have three children, Jessie B., Margaret L. and Ina D. The family reside on the corner of Tenth and High streets, where Mr. McClung built in 1872. He is prominent in Republican politics, and in 1874 was elected to the Legislature, though the county was strongly Democratic. With the incorporation of Eugene he was elected one of the Councilmen and has served in that capacity nearly

ever since. In April, 1891, he was elected Mayor of the city, which office he now holds. He is an able manager, a wise adviser and is deeply interested in every enterprise toward developing his adopted city. He is a member of Spencer Butte Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs, and of Engene Lodge No. 15, A. O. U. W.

**W**ILLIAM WILSON, one of the solid and reliable farmers of Washington county, Oregon, came to the State in 1843, and is a native of Arkansas, born May 1, 1820. His grandfather, John Wilson, was born in Ireland, and when eight years of age crossed the ocean with his father, who was a Loyalist, and was killed in his own yard during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather settled in Kentucky, and there married Miss Elizabeth Friend, and about the year 1800 they removed to Arkansas. He was a sadler, and also a farmer, lived to a good old age, and died in that State. His children were: James, Joseph, Thomas, John, William F., and Sarah; Sarah married John Pierce Wilson, and William Wilson, the subject of this sketch, was their only child. The father was born and reared in Kentucky, whence he emigrated to Arkansas. He died in 1854, the mother having died a number of years previously. When a lad, the subject of this notice had heard his grandfather say: "If I was a young man I would go to California." When he was a little older he read a book giving a description of the country, written by Captain Linn; heard men talk of the Pacific coast, and decided that there would be the place to go to make a home and a fortune. He was young and full of the spirit of adventure, so in 1843 he joined himself to the emigration, and that year crossed the plains to Oregon. The first wagon train that came the whole way through was the one to which he was attached.

In 1841 he had married Miss Mary Mills, a native of Indiana, who was born in 1820, and was the daughter of Mr. Isaac Mills. One child, John R., was born in their Eastern home, and with his young wife and son, our subject undertook the great journey. The company gathered together near Westport, Missouri, near the Kansas line, where they remained until the

18th of May. This was the first great emigration, and consisted of about 1,000 souls. They were thoroughly equipped for the journey, and were well armed for that time. They made a wonderfully successful journey, considering that there was no road, and that no wagons had been through the Dalles before. At Fort Hall they were urged to leave the wagons, and were told that it would be impossible to go through with them, but Dr. Whitman insisted that it could be done, so they took his advice and accomplished it. At the Dalles Mr. Wilson engaged an Indian to carry himself and wife and baby, with their effects, across to Vancouver. At the head of the Cascades the company camped for the night. The late ex-Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, was sergeant of the guard which protected the company on the plains. In the morning Mr. Wilson found that his Indian had left him, and he was obliged to go back up the river to get another Indian, at the Indian village. It was night when he arrived, and as they all refused to accompany him until morning, he was obliged to camp out all alone. The second Indian took them to Vancouver. The next settlement was Oregon City, and to that place he went in search of work, which he was successful in obtaining, but was anxious to find a donation claim, so he came up the Willamette river with a Mr. Fletcher, and then traversed Washington county on foot. After looking the country over, he decided upon 640 acres of land, where he now resides. The family came to live on this place in March, 1844, he having built a little cheap cabin of poles. He says he was able to roll a pretty good-sized log at that time. Here they begin with little, but kept at work, persevered and prospered, but his dear wife sickened and died in January, leaving him with two little children, Rachel being the second child. This was a terrible bereavement in a strange new land. He placed his children where they would be cared for, with his wife's brother and wife, and then went to the gold diggings of California, and he engaged in mining on the north fork of the American river. Here he was very successful, taking out two or three ounces per day. In the fall he returned to Oregon, bringing back with him quite a little sack of gold, and in 1850 he married Mrs. Sarah Tedwell, the widow of Mr. Roland Tedwell. She was a native of Alabama, and her maiden name had been Phillips, coming to Oregon in 1847. By this union seven children were born: Will-

ian, who is on part of the land; Thomas J., who died July 13, 1891, in his thirty-ninth year; Mary F., now Mrs. Thomas Fowler, resides in Hillsboro; Minerva Jane became the wife of Hon. J. C. Moore, of Greenville; James H., residing on the farm; Flora, now Mrs. Henry Carson, who resides near her father; and Annie, now Mrs. Wort Bacon, resides in Portland. Mrs. Wilson died May 18, 1891. She had been his faithful wife for forty-one years, and had been a kind and indulgent mother. Mr. Wilson has carried on general farming, and after a few years, a good, substantial hewed-log house took the place of the pole house, and later he built a nice residence, and now is residing in a still better one that he has lately built. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years, and a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. He has always declined office, only consenting to be a Justice of the Peace, which office he retained for a number of years. For forty-nine years Mr. Wilson has been a resident of Oregon, and has led here an honorable, upright life, and is one of the most solid and reliable men of Washington county, a good representative of the brave Oregon pioneers of 1843.



 **H. TANNER.**—Prominent among the legal profession of Oregon, and a native of the Territory, formerly embraced by Oregon, but which, upon division became Washington, we find the subject of this sketch, Judge A. H. Tanner, who was born September 9, 1855. His father, Benjamin F. Tanner, was a native of Kentucky, where his ancestors had lived for generations, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he crossed the plains to Oregon, where he arrived safely, after the usual incidents of that long and perilous journey. In 1851 he was married to Miss Sarah Turner of Oregon, but a native of Missouri, who came to the Territory of Oregon late in the forties. Locating upon 320 acres on the north side of the Columbia river, Mr. Tanner followed farming for a number of years, then removed to Yam Hill county, Oregon, and now resides with his son in the city of Portland.

The boyhood of A. H. Tanner was passed upon the farm, and his education completed at Monmouth College, Polk county, where he

graduated in 1874. In 1875 he came to Portland and commenced the study of law in the office of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph and Simon, and excepting one year, at teaching school, he followed his studies until 1879, when he passed before the Supreme Court in his examination, at Salem, and was at once admitted to the bar. He then commenced to practice at Portland and subsequently formed a partnership with Judge J. C. Moreland, which continued until 1883. In 1884 he was appointed City Attorney, which position he held continuously until 1887, when he entered into partnership with Senator John H. Mitchell, and the firm of Mitchell & Tanner is still continued. In 1889 Mr. Tanner was appointed Police Judge, which position he resigned in April, 1891, to devote his entire time to his increasing practice. The Judge has followed a general practice, which has been quite large and quite successful. For several years he was attorney for the estate of Ben Holladay, an intricate and complicated litigation, from which he secured a considerable sum for the legal representatives.

Judge Tanner was married in Springfield, Lane county, Oregon, in 1880, to Miss Sarah Marcilla Kelly, a native of Oregon, and daughter of Hon. John Kelly, ex-Collector of Customs at the port of Portland, an Oregon pioneer of 1840, and still residing at Springfield.

Mrs. Tanner has borne her husband three children, viz.: Albert H., Henrietta E. and John M.

The Judge is a member of the Portland Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 10, K. of P. He was one of the incorporators of the Citizen's Real Estate and Investment Company, and is a director of the West Portland Park Association, and has private interests in residence property about the city. He is endowed with keen foresight and sound judgment, and being of a studious nature, his success is merited. He is an honor to the profession to which he belongs.



 **JOHN R. DUFF,** Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial District of Oregon, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born January 10, 1850. His paternal ancestry were agriculturists, and for upward of 200 years were located upon the same farm, engaged in



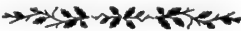
the stock industry. His mother was of the Robertson family, prominent in business interests in the locality of Perthshire. Our subject was the youngest of four children, and being studiously inclined, at the age of five years commenced his education, which he subsequently completed at the Perthshire Seminary in 1864. He was then removed from school, and was apprenticed to James Ritchie, an eminent civil engineer of Perthshire, to receive instruction in the science of architecture and engineering; but with no ambition in those directions, the duties became very irksome, and after four years of plodding effort, upon the death of his father in 1868, he secured a release from his apprenticeship and struck out for America. Meeting upon the steamer the superintendent of an Arizona mine, young Duff was induced to try his fortunes in that locality, and at Wickenburg, Arizona, as a day laborer in a quartz mine, he performed the first hard work of his life. Unaccustomed to exposure and hardship, he contracted chills and fever, and after nine months of sickness he sought the more genial climate of California, arriving in June, 1869.

He then journeyed to the quicksilver mines of Pope valley, Napa county, and there mined until 1872, when he went to San Francisco and procured a situation as deputy to Colonel Stevenson, the United States Shipping Commissioner, and in that department remained for six years. Mr. Duff came to Portland, Oregon, in 1879, and in the fall of that year, upon the organization of the free delivery system, he secured a position from George E. Cole, Postmaster-General, as the first carrier who went out of that office, and after nine months he was promoted to the position of Money Order Clerk, which position he held for three years, when, because of long hours and too close application to the gaslight, his eyes gave out, and the sight of one was entirely lost. The latter part of his service was under George A. Steel, as Postmaster, and the resignation of Mr. Duff was received with regret, as by his efficient service he had become a valuable man in the department. He then accepted the position as chief deputy under J. C. Cartwright, Collector of the United States Internal Revenue, after a brief engagement. He then accepted a position under F. N. Shurtleff, Collector of Customs, as weigher and gauger, which place he filled over four years.

In May, 1888, he received the nomination,

upon the Republican ticket, of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and was elected in June of the same year, by a large majority, and was re-elected in June, 1890, with an increased majority.

Mr. Duff was married in San Francisco, in 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Adams Reed, daughter of Charles Reed, a prominent and successful financier and stock-broker of San Francisco. Mr. Duff has made himself popular with the legal profession, by his genial good nature, his accurate business methods, and his prompt attendance to the duties of the court.

 **WILLIAM JASPER MINTO** is a native of the State of Oregon, born April 27, 1855, five miles south of Salem, upon the donation claim of his father, Hon. John Minto. In his youth he enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the Willamette University, and at the age of fourteen years he went to learn the blacksmiths' trade; he worked at the plow factory, and upon the suspension of this establishment he was variously employed until its reorganization; he then continued his term of apprenticeship, and when it was finished went into the foundry of the Salem Iron Works, where he was engaged as molder for four years.

In the spring of 1878 he purchased one-half interest in a band of 1,700 sheep, drove them east of the mountains to Rock creek, and remained there until the fall of 1879, at which time the herd had increased to 7,747. The winter snows continuing for ninety-three days, from lack of feed and massing together, 6,197 head were lost; the pelts of these were sold for \$1,687. In the spring of 1880 they closed out the balance of the herd, and returned to Salem.

Mr. Minto then secured the sand contract for the insane asylum, the hauling of which continued through the summer. In the fall he purchased an interest in the truck and dray business of Colonel Morgan, and in 1883 bought the entire concern, which he consolidated with the Salem Truck and Dray Company, owned by O. G. Savage. In the fall of 1884 the business was divided, Mr. Minto retaining the livery department, which he operated alone until 1886; he then sold a one-fourth interest to D. C. Minto, and the firm of Minto Bros. continued until 1888. D. C. Minto then sold his interest to W. S. Low, and the present firm of Minto &



Low was established. They have a fine stable at the corner of Court and High streets, and conduct the leading livery business of the place. They keep an average of twenty-five horses, light and heavy wagons, and very complete equipments; they also board about thirty horses for business men of the city.

Mr. Minto was married in Salem, in October, 1876, to Miss Minnie E. Byrne, a native of Oregon, who died June 18, 1879, leaving one son, named Frank Addison. Mr. Minto was married a second time, March 18, 1883, to Miss Luella Powell, a native of Oregon; they have one child, Buena May. Our worthy subject is a member of Chemeket. Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; he has been once elected a member of the City Council, by the Republican party, from the Fourth Ward. He is a young man of many excellent traits, conducts his business in the most exemplary manner, and has the regard and esteem of all who know him.



**D** C. HOWARD is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Lawrence county in 1828. His father was born at Richmond Heights, Virginia, his ancestors being among the colonists of that State, he was a soldier of the war of 1812, being under General Jackson at New Orleans; there he was wounded so seriously that he was ever afterward a cripple; he died in 1836, at the age of eighty-two years. He was twice married, and was the father of ten children: D. C. Howard, the youngest of the family, passed his youth on his father's farm in Ohio, and at the age of twelve years was deprived of the guidance and wise counsel of his father; his mother was spared to him, and he remained with her until his marriage in 1847. At Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, he was united to Miss Carrie A. Hatfield, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He at once settled on a farm, which he cultivated until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was afterward transferred to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, Colonel Hawley in command. Upon the organization of the Company Mr. Howard was elected Sergeant; he was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and his first engagement was at Big Sandy, and later at Lexington, where for brave conduct he was pro-

moted to the office of Second-Lieutenant, a position he held until the close of the war. After Lee's surrender the regiment was stationed at Knoxville, and in August, 1865, was returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and there mustered out of the service.

Mr. Howard then came back to his home in Ohio, where he resided until 1869; in that year he removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, and there learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed until 1872; at this time he removed to Antelope county, Nebraska, where he lost heavily through the scourge of grasshoppers and the financial crash of 1873; he worked at his trade until 1875, when he came to Oregon, and settled at Halsey, Linn county; here he took up his old vocation and in connection therewith housemoving; he conducted a thriving business until 1878, when he removed to Salem, and purchased his present place at 451 Marion street, which has since been his home. He has continued the business of moving houses, and has met with gratifying success. As his means have increased he has invested in property in North and South Salem, and now owns some valuable real estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: William J., Joseph E., Silas E.; Henrietta L., wife of J. W. Phillips; Carrie A., wife of N. H. Burley; and George B. Mr. Howard is a member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R. He worthily represented the interests of the city as Street Commissioner in 1885 and 1886. He is a man of good business ability, and has the respect and confidence of the entire community.



**J** OHN SAVAGE, JR., proprietor of the Salem Truck and Dray Company, was born at Richfield, Ohio, in 1834. His father, John Savage, was a native of the State of New York, and was a mechanic by trade; he emigrated to Michigan with the pioneers of that section when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, and when the whole country was a wilderness inhabited by the hostile Indian. Here the father worked at his trade, followed agricultural pursuits, and reared a large family of children. Our subject was thus surrounded in his youth by the wild scenes and adventurous experiences of the frontier. In 1853 the

son followed the tide of western emigration, and with a small band of men started to California; they gathered a band of 1,850 sheep, and after five months of weary travel arrived in the Golden State, their band decreased by four hundred head; they considered this a small loss, however, and that the journey had been successfully performed. After disposing of the sheep Mr. Savage went to Yuba county, and followed mining there, remained until 1854. In that year he came to Oregon to visit his brother, M. L. Savage, who was a pioneer of 1847, and afterward State Senator. After spending a year in Oregon, Mr. Savage returned to the East, going via the Isthmus.

In 1861 he enlisted for a term of three years from Cass county, Michigan, in Company G, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William J. May. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and after the first battle at Stone river they were in the engagements at Atlanta, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and many others of less importance, always at the front in the thick of the fight. They were mustered out at Sturgis, Michigan, October 15, 1864, and of the 1,028 men enlisted, but 336 were present to be mustered out of the service, and fully four-fifths of them carried wounds and scars from the battle. Mr. Savage was never wounded, but his face was blistered from the close passage of a minie ball, and his clothing and blankets were riddled with balls. After his discharge he returned to Cass county, Michigan, and followed farming.

He was married at Marcellus, Michigan, in 1858, to Miss Harriet Messenger, a native of Ohio. He continued his agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Oregon, and rented land in Marion county; here he farmed until 1882, when he bought a tract of 289 acres on Salem prairie, three miles east of Salem. This land he found very productive; his crop of wheat in 1888, from new land, averaged fifty-five bushels, and from land that had been in use forty years, thirty-three bushels; similar land returned seventy-five bushels of oats. His success was widely published, and letters from the East were frequently received asking for particulars. He sold his farm in 1889, and moved his family to Salem, where he bought a residence on High and Bridge streets.

In 1886 Mr. Savage bought an interest in the

Salem Hack and Dray Company, in fact purchased the entire concern, and changed the name to the Salem Truck and Dray Company, which he has managed with gratifying success; he does a general delivery business through the city, using five heavy trucks and two single drays, all of which are kept steadily employed. He also does a good business in hay, straw, grain and wood at his storeroom, No. 32 State street.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage have four children: George L.; Nellie B., wife of F. V. Cooper; Mark H. and Bert. Our subject is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican, staunchly supporting the issues of the party.



**H** S. LAMPORT has for more than two decades represented the harness-making industry of Salem, and is numbered among the most highly respected citizens. He was born at Woodstock, Upper Canada, in 1844, a son of Edward Lamport, a native of England, who was a prominent wheat commission merchant at Woodstock. He received his education in the Dominion, and in 1863 he went to New Haven, Connecticut. Though a youth of eighteen years he enlisted as bugler in Company F, First Connecticut Cavalry, under Colonel Ives; they were forwarded to the front and did faithful service under Generals Kilpatrick, Custer and Sheridan in the battles of Shenandoah valley, and before Petersburg. After the close of the war the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, and then did provost duty until August, 1865, when they returned to New Haven. Mr. Lamport then went to Binghamton, New York, with an army friend, Charles Deliber by name, who was a harness-maker, and with him he learned the trade. In 1868 he returned to Canada, but soon after determined to join his brother in Oregon. He first found employment at Oregon City, and there followed his trade until November, 1869, when he came to Salem and opened a harness shop. In the year 1873 he removed to his present store at 289 Commercial street. He carries a choice stock of fine harness, blankets, saddles and horse furnishings, and manufactures all his heavy grade stock.

In 1886 Mr. Lamport was married to Miss

Lilly B. Stevens of San Francisco, a daughter of Dudley Stevens, a pioneer of California. Two children have been born of this marriage, Merrill and Frederick. He has one child by a former marriage, named Edward. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. He owns the building which he occupies, a two-story brick, and in 1886 he erected a brick building of the same size at 309 Commercial street. In 1892 he also erected a fine residence in the city. He has been closely devoted to business, has striven to attain success, and fully merits the reward of his labors.



**CAPTAIN CLEVELAND ROCKWELL,** Chief of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of Oregon, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1836, and represents the eighth generation by direct descent from Governor Bradford, of Puritan fame. The family have been distinguished in both the ministry and the law. The father of the Captain, Edward Rockwell, was born in West Winsted, Connecticut, was educated at Yale and admitted to the bar in his native State. He was married in New Haven, Connecticut, to Matilda D. Salter, of English descent; they were among the pioneers of that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive: Captain Rockwell and Mrs. Isaacs of New York city (1892.) Cleveland Rockwell was educated at the Polytechnic school at Troy, and at the University of New York; he was graduated in 1856, and engineering having been a special study he immediately received an appointment in the United States Coast Survey; he was stationed on the Atlantic coast, but in 1861 he was detailed to the War Department for topographical duty, and was attached to the staff of different commanding officers with the rank of Captain. He performed service of the highest value: first, at the headquarters of General McDowell before and after the battle of Bull Run he surveyed from Alexandria to Chain Bridge for the defense of Washington. On the Port Royal expedition he was attached to the staff of General I. I. Stevens at Beaufort; to the staff of General John G. Foster at Newburn, North Carolina, he surveyed the enemies country, and broke up the picket lines. He was afterward

with General Schofield at Knoxville, Tennessee, and then with General Sherman on the Carolina campaign, and until the close of the war; in 1865 he was relieved from duty.

Upon the request of the United States Columbia, South America, to our Government to make a survey and plans for navigation of the Magdalena river, Captain Rockwell volunteered to join the expedition under Colonel Gilbert and Captain West, and devoted seven months to this work; when this was completed he was ordered to California, and was there associated with Prof. George Davidson, making surveys about Point Conception and the channel and harbor of Santa Barbara. He was ordered to Oregon in 1868, as Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with headquarters at Astoria. He made many important surveys about the mouth of the Columbia river, and along the coast sixty miles south, which at that time was utterly wild and unknown. He made a careful survey of the Columbia river as far as Portland, and his charts have done much to lessen the dangers of navigation and to open it up to the shipping interests of the world. For several years the Captain has been stationed at Portland. He has given much attention to art and literature, and in these subjects finds great diversion and repose after the strain of mathematical calculation so necessary to his profession. The illustrations of capes, headlands and islands in "The Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington," are the clever work of the Captain, and show great skill and taste in pen and ink drawing; his descriptive articles on the Columbia river, and his paper upon the "Physical Geography of the Northwest" manifest deep research and unusual literary ability.

Captain Rockwell is commander of the Lincoln-Garfield Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Oregon.



**PHILIP METSCHAN,** State Treasurer of Oregon, was born in Germany, March 24, 1840. He improved the few educational advantages offered him until he was fourteen, when he began to take care of himself. His first step was to cross the Atlantic ocean to join his uncle, Frederick Shirike, then living at Cincinnati, Ohio. When he arrived there in January, 1855, he had just \$3.75 in his pocket. He

remained with his uncle about three years, and while there learned the trade of butcher, and also spent all his spare time in acquiring a knowledge of the language of the country of his adoption. The chief way in which he attained his object was by reading the daily newspapers. In 1859 he followed the advice "Go west young man, go west" and stopping at St. Louis and Peoria; by the way, settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he started in business and continued there until the excitement of Pike's Peak in 1860. He is one of those who dropping everything starts off for those delusive mines. Mr. Metschan, however, when he reached California Gulch found that there was more money to be obtained by opening a market, and this he carried on until the fall, with success, when he returned to Leavenworth. In the spring of 1861 he again crossed the plains and hearing of the firing upon Sumter he tried to enlist at Fort Kearney, but as the first call for 75,000 men was filled, he went on to California Gulch and continued the butcher business about four months, and then started for California, arriving at Sacramento in October of the same year. He then worked as a farm hand through the winter and spring, and then started for the Caribou mines, in British Columbia, but reaching Victoria and hearing that the mines were a failure, he came to Portland, Oregon, and after looking about the State, in the spring of 1863 he went to the John Day mines in Wasco county, now Grant county, and settled at Cañon City, which was the chief mining camp. He then mined and followed his trade until June, 1866, when he opened a market and followed the business of butcher, with marked success until September, 1873, when he settled up his business with a view to taking a trip to Germany, but changing his mind remained inactive until September, 1878, and then he formed a partnership with F. C. Sels, John McCollough, and Dennis McAuliff and engaged in general merchandise business, which they continued successfully until 1888, doing a very large and very profitable business.

Mr. Metschan entered into political life in 1868, when he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected for County Treasurer of Grant county, which position he occupied for four years. In that year he was the only Republican officer elected, F. C. Sels was elected State Senator, but was not seated; the county being strongly Democratic. In 1876 he was

elected County Clerk, and in 1882 was nominated and elected County Judge for a term of four years. During his term of office they built the county courthouse of Grant county. In 1886 he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, but was defeated by G. W. McBride, the present incumbent. In November, 1888, he was appointed by the County Court to be Clerk of Grant county, and served two years. In 1890, out of the nine candidates before the Republican State Convention, he was nominated for the position of State Treasurer, and was elected with a majority of 7,621 votes, his opponent being G. W. Webb, the late incumbent. Mr. Metschan moved his family to Salem, where he will reside during his term of office.

He was married at Cañon City, June 5, 1866, to Mary C. Schaun, a native of Germany. Ten children have been born to these two, nine of whom survive, five sons and four daughters.

Mr. Metschan has risen to the thirty-second degree in masonry, and for seven years has been master of the lodge of Knights Templars. He is also a very prominent member in the order I. O. O. F., having filled the positions of Grand Master, Grand Patriarch and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Denver in 1887 and Los Angeles in 1888. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., Hope Lodge, No. 1, of Portland.

He takes a deep interest in the growth and development of Grant county, where, for twelve years, he has been a school director and aided materially in the building of a fine schoolhouse. As a financier he is held in high esteem, and considered a worthy representative of the State in the office of trust which he now occupies.



**L**OUIS G. PFUNDER is one of the representative florists of the city of Portland, born in Baden, Germany, in 1845. His ancestors were from Brundruit, France, but for nearly 100 years had lived at Baden, and for sixty consecutive years the family had been in Government employ as Postmaster and mail-carriers for the city of Baden. The family was composed of ten children, our subject being the sixth in order of birth. He lived at home and attended the public schools, until his fourteenth year, when he procured an apprenticeship with

Heitz, the famous florist and horticulturist of Switzerland, whose greenhouses are celebrated throughout the entire country. With him our subject remained three years and learned every detail of the care and treatment of plants. He then went to Bulwell, Alsace, and with the celebrated Bauman & Company learned the process of budding and grafting and the care and treatment of shrubbery and trees. These were distinguished nurserymen and applications were made a year in advance in order to secure an apprenticeship with them, as only a limited number were taken each year, and those were bound to remain two years, paying their own board and expenses. Completing his two years' course Mr. Pfunder then went to Munich, where he was employed in the Palace garden for about one year, then to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where after a brief engagement in the Palace garden, he was drawn in by the military arrangements and had to return home. The service requiring but a limited number of men, our subject was released from all duty and the following March, 1866, he set sail for America, landing safely in New York. His first engagement was with a florist at Union Hill, New Jersey, with whom he worked for one year, until 1868, when he decided to strike for California and try his fortune in a new country. Embarking by steamer via Panama, he arrived safely in San Francisco, where he followed his profession for one year and then came to Portland to lay out and improve the grounds of William M. Ladd, and superintend the construction of his conservatory.

In 1870 Mr. Pfunder commenced business on the corner of Clay and Third streets, styling his garden the "City Park," and there remained until 1878, when he purchased one-half block cornering on Ninth and Washington streets and there established his garden, and this he calls his "Oregon Homestead," it being the first land he purchased in America. Here he erected a series of greenhouses, heated by hot water and arranged for the forcing of roses and other flowering plants for the florist business, and also choice semi-tropical plants for decoration purposes.

In 1874 Mr. Pfunder was married to Miss Rosa Zeigler, native of Germany, and in 1883 they made their first trip to their native country. Returning in 1884 Mr. Pfunder erected his large and commodious house for residence and florist purposes. In 1890 he purchased four acres of land at Mount Tabor, for garden pur-

poses, styled the "Roseville Nursery." He has built seven large greenhouses which cover one and one-half acres, all heated by low pressure steam. The entire garden will be devoted to roses, carnations and fancy shrubbery, and owing to the increased value of his city property he contemplates erecting a business block in town and removing his garden to Mount Tabor.

Mr. Pfunder was the originator of floral exhibitions in Oregon and he started the first fair in the skating rink, corner of Fourth and Pine streets, and from this small beginning resulted the present Portland Industrial Association, of which he has been a director on garden and music hall exhibits since its conception.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfunder are the parents of four children: Rose, Louise, Gustave, Lilly Regina, Victoria. Mr. Pfunder is a member of the I. O. O. F., but, except as a voter, has given little time or thought to politics, as his profession has been his life work, and that he has brought to a high degree of excellency.



**T**HOMAS KAY, president and superintendent of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company, (incorporated) was born at Applebridge, Yorkshire, England, in June, 1837. Descended from a long line of woolen manufacturers, he was early trained in the industry, and at the age of nine years began systematically to learn the trade at Shipley, where he spent two years in the spinning department, and six years in learning the process and methods of weaving in every branch of worsted manufacture. In 1857 he came to America, and turned his attention to the manufacture of woolen goods, finding employment at Cazenovia, New York. At the end of one year he returned to England to perfect himself in the manufacture of woolen goods, and again visited the United States in 1859. He secured a position with the Smith Woolen Manufacturing Company, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but afterward was employed at Trenton and Newark. In 1863 the officers of the Brownsville Woolen Mill at Oregon sent for him to come and take charge of their weaving department; he accepted the offer and came to the State upon a three years' contract. Upon the burning of the factory in 1865 he was released, when he took the position of superintendent of the Dalles Woolen Mill; at the end of a

year he went to the Ashland Woolen Mills, where he remained four years as superintendent. He then returned to Salem and took charge of the weaving department of the Willamette Woolen Mill, established in 1850. Upon the rebuilding of the Brownsville mill in 1873, Mr. Kay leased the building and operated the mill for a term of two years. At the end of that time he organized the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company, purchased the mill and machinery, and continued the business; he was superintendent and was also a member of the Board of Directors, J. M. Moyer being president. This business was conducted very successfully until 1888, when a disagreement arose in the firm and the business was sold out.

Mr. Kay then took an extensive trip abroad, the first long vacation he had given himself in thirty years; he was accompanied by his wife, and after a most pleasurable tour returned to Salem. Here the citizens offered him a cash bonus of \$20,000 if he would build a \$100,000 mill in that city. The proposition was accepted, and in August, 1889, he began the construction of the building; he purchased four acres with a fine water power on Mill creek, convenient to the railroad. Then visiting Eastern cities, he made an inspection of large factories, and bought his machinery at Lawrence, Massachusetts, including all the latest improvements. The factory was opened with fifty hands in February, 1890; the entire building is fitted with electric and gas lights, and latterly has been in operation night and day; the manufactures are cassimeres, tweeds, blankets, flannels and woolen socks. The factory store was started in July, 1890, at Salem, and has been conducted with marked prosperity under Charles Bishop. All the wool purchased is grown in Oregon, and the manufactures find a market in Portland and San Francisco.

Mr. Kay has recently organized the Waterloo Development Company, which corporation has purchased the Oakland Hosiery Mills, one of the largest on the coast; this mill was removed to Waterloo, where the company owns valuable water power, and will be operated in connection with the land development; it has a capacity of 200 hands, and was opened and put in operation in the summer of 1882, turning out hosiery and all kinds of knitted underwear. This is, perhaps, the greatest and most promising undertaking of Mr. Kay's life, and one in which he has great confidence.

He was married in the old Corvella Church near Leeds, England, in April, 1857, to Miss Ann Slingsby, and of the union ten children have been born, six of whom survive: Fanny, wife of Charles Bishop; Thomas B., who married Miss Cora Wallace; Elizabeth, wife of O. P. Coshaw; Nora, Harry K. and Bertha. Mr. Kay has just completed a handsome residence at the corner of State and Twelfth streets; he owns 470 acres of land at Brownsville, and other improved property. He has laid out Kay's addition to Brownsville; in his agricultural operations he makes a specialty of raising Holstein cattle. He is a member of Brownsville Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Masonic order.



**B**E. LIPPINCOTT is ranked among the Oregon pioneers of 1853 and has ever taken an interest in the development of the State. His ancestry dates back to Devonshire, England, where they were among the Non-conformists and were driven out of the country about 1646. They then emigrated to America, and settled near Mount Holly, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The men pursued business occupations, while the women conducted homes of culture and refinement, while the offshoots of this family have occupied prominent positions in literary, business and State affairs. Jack Lippincott, the father of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and after reaching mature years he emigrated to Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, and there became engaged in mercantile life. He was married in Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1847, to Miss Harriet B. Williams, a native of Augusta, Maine, who descended of Puritan Stock. They had two children, B. E. Lippincott, born February 11, 1847, and Lena, who died in infancy.

With the gold excitement of 1849 Mr. Lippincott joined the tide of emigration, and leaving his family in Indiana he crossed the plains to California, in pursuit of the golden nugget, mining with good success upon Feather river and Diamond bar. He accumulated quite a stake, then risked it all in a grand venture to turn the river, but as they had a heavy rain and freshet, the dam was washed away and with it his hard-earned savings. He then returned to



mining, at once per day, and after acquiring a sufficient amount he went to Hangtown, now called Placerville, purchased a stock of goods and opened a trading post, which he continued with success until the spring of 1852, when he returned to Indiana for his family. Gathering together his possessions, with his wife and only child, he again turned his face westward, traveling by water and the Isthmus of Panama, touching at San Francisco, only to re-embark for Davidson's Landing on the Willamette river, Oregon, July, 1853. The family were then hauled upon the wood wagon of Captain Medrum Crawford, to Dayton, Yam Hill county and there began housekeeping in the old Methodist parsonage. Mr. Lippincott, with his brother-in-law, Thomas K. Williams, formed the co-partnership of Williams & Lippincott and purchased the merchandise stock of their brother-in-law, Chris Taylor, and engaged in the mercantile business and for many years were prominent factors in the development of that locality. They were agents of Forts Yam Hill and Hoskins and through them all Government supplies were transmitted. Lieutenant Phil Sheridan was then stationed at Fort Yam Hill and he was a frequent guest at the Lippincott home and his lounging chair made by himself at the fort is still owned by B. E. Lippincott. The mercantile business was closed out in 1865, and Mr. Lippincott then returned to visit friends in Philadelphia and died in Dayton, of apoplexy, in January, 1867, his faithful wife, the companion of his joys and sorrows, having preceded him to the other some seven years previous.

B. E. Lippincott, the sole representative of the family, was educated at Oswego Academy, from 1856 to 1860, and then passed three years at the Catholic College at Vancouver, Washington Territory, and from there he went to Tualatin Academy, at Forest Grove, Oregon, where he remained until 1865, when he made a trip East to visit his family relations. Returning to Oregon he passed the summer of 1866 in the harvest field, and while upon a business trip to San Francisco his father passed away. William S. Ladd was appointed his guardian and he placed young Lippincott at the Willamette University, at Salem, but for a brief season, only, when the subject rejoined his uncle, Chris Taylor, and returned to Indiana. In June, 1869, he returned to Oregon and engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle Chris, at Dayton, which business he continued until

1871. He then went to the Siletz Indian Reservation as Clerk and Commissary for General Joe Palmer, Indian Agent, and was there engaged until 1874, when he came to Portland as cashier and bookkeeper of the Daily Bulletin. After one year he went into the Custom House, under H. W. Scott, Collector and was subsequently promoted to the position of Chief Deputy, where he remained thirteen years, through the official term of A. J. Hanna, John Kelly and F. N. Shurtleff, and until the election of President Cleveland he retained his position. He then formed a partnership with B. P. Cardwell and engaged in the real-estate and custom house brokerage business.

He was married in Indiana, in 1868, to Miss Frank Louise Manley, native of Laurel, Indiana, and they have had three children, only one of whom survives, Mamie L. The family reside at Irvington, where they have a handsome and comfortable home. Mr. Lippincott is a distinguished Freemason, having passed all the degrees of blue lodge, chapter and commandery and is Past Eminent Commander of Oregon Commandery, No. 1. He is a Republican in politics and is earnest in sustaining the Government of his country, but not an office-seeker.

**REV. GEORGE WHITAKER, D. D.,** president of the Willamette University at Salem. This institution stands at the head of the educational system of the State of Oregon, the nucleus of which was conceived in the hearts of a devoted band of missionaries, who embarked from New York for the Oregon coast, in October, 1839, to co-operate with Rev. Jason Lee, the pioneer Methodist missionary to the Territory. The centennial of Methodism was celebrated on the ship, October 25, 1839, more than 1,000 miles from the port of sailing and the collection, which was then taken up, amounting to \$650, was to be applied to the founding of an Oregon institute for the instruction of white children. The preliminary step in the institution was taken January 17, 1842, at a meeting called by Rev. Jason Lee, at Chenebeka, now North Salem. The general question of education was then discussed, as the great want of the country, and a committee was then appointed to formulate a plan to be dis-



passed at a subsequent meeting held in February 1842, at the old mission. It was then decided to establish an institution of learning, which, in the future might develop into an academy, college or university, and the school was to be called the Oregon Institute, and to be located on Wallace prairie, two and one half miles north of Salem. Subscriptions to the amount of \$4,000 had been taken for the erection of suitable buildings. The constitution provided that the school should always be under the supervision of some Evangelical branch of the Protestant Church and should be surrendered to the keeping of that church, which should first come to its aid and support. It was non-sectarian at the beginning, but was adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a church meeting, held October 26, 1842, and the ownership was transferred from an irresponsible body to that ecclesiastical organization. It had its primary, academic and collegiate phases and under its able management enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, until January, 1853, when the act to establish the Willamette University passed the Legislative Assembly of Oregon. With the growth of the institution, new and increased facilities were required, and upon July 24, 1864, the cornerstone of the present university was laid, with imposing ceremonies, and upon October 21, 1867, the students marched in a procession to the spirited strains of music from the old Oregon Institute to the new building, which with appropriate ceremonies was dedicated and the work of teaching thenceforward went on in the new buildings. The university embraces the arts and sciences, with special departments in medicine, law, theology, pharmacy and a conservatory of music, all of which departments are ably and wisely managed. This is the pioneer educational institution of the Northwest, which, having been founded upon Christian principles, has shed abroad its influence in the moral and intellectual development of this great commonwealth. It employs forty-one professors, and has in lands, buildings, apparatus, library and endowments \$274,000.

In the summer of 1891, through the resignation of President T. Van Scoy, D. D., the university was left without a leader, but by an exhaustive effort on the part of the trustees the country was carefully canvassed and in the Rev. George Whitaker, then president of Wiley University, at Marshall, Texas, they seemed to find the necessary qualifications and the

presidency was offered him, which he accepted.

Dr. Whitaker is a native of New England, born in Boston, May 14, 1836. His paternal ancestry were of English descent and were distinguished in both church and State. They were early emigrants to the shores of Massachusetts. Nathaniel Whitaker, D. D., was pastor of the Presbyterian Tabernacle, of Salem, Massachusetts. The father of our subject was a prominent importer and dry-goods merchant of Boston, and for many years was in the Government employ in the Custom House, at Boston, the Treasury Department at Washington and as Auditor of the Custom House at New Orleans. The mother of our subject was Miss Catharine C. Holland, of Boston, Massachusetts, her ancestry also being of English descent. Her mother was one of the celebrated May family. The May forefathers settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1634. Among this family were numbered some of the most radical anti-slavery men of the early days. Some of the family distinguished themselves in the Revolution. Samuel May was a prominent merchant of Boston in the early days, having established his house in 1767, and through it accumulated a large property.

Our subject commenced his education at the model school of Nathaniel T. Allen, of West Newton, which has become famous as an English and classical institution. He subsequently entered the normal school, at Bridgewater, from which he graduated, being the youngest in the class. He then prepared for college, at the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, at which he graduated with honor, in 1861, and received the degree of A. M., in 1864. In 1868 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the Wesleyan University, at Fort Worth, Texas.

After graduating, in 1861, Dr. Whitaker joined the New England Conference and received his first pastorate at West Medway, Massachusetts, remaining two years, following the custom of the Methodist Church. He was then changed from time to time, until 1873, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Springfield District and filled the position for four years, when he resumed the duties of pastor, which he continued until 1887, when he accepted the appointment of president of the Wiley University, at Marshall, Texas, a university for the education of the colored youth, under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid and Southern

Education Society. There the Doctor remained deeply engaged in the education and elevation of the colored race, until 1891, when he was called to his present position, and arrived in Salem, in August of the same year.

Our subject was married, at Bristol, Connecticut, in 1861, to Harriet Clarke, and they have had four children, two of whom survive, George Edgar and John H.

In his management of the university the Doctor is evincing great tact and executive ability, in winning the hearts of his pupils and the good will of all connected with the institution. He is frank and genial in his associations with all and in the pulpit, by his deep thought, sound argument and graceful delivery, offers an intellectual treat seldom surpassed in logic or oratory.



**J. R. CARDWELL.**—The ancestry of Dr. Cardwell emigrated from England in 1740 and settled in Lunenburg county, Virginia, coming to get the benefit of free law, free speech and liberty of action. They took up arms against their mother country, and during the Revolutionary war offered their services and lives in defending the rights of their adopted country. The grandparents of Dr. Cardwell, the Rev. Perrin Cardwell and Elizabeth Washburn, lived to be ninety-nine years of age, and what is an unusual occurrence their married relation covered a period of seventy-nine years. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and officiated there up to his ninety-sixth year. The Cardwell family were chiefly engaged as planters. William Lee Cardwell, a cousin to General Robert Lee and the father of our subject, received a classical education and then began the study of medicine and obtained a license to practice. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Biddle, a native of Virginia, and they emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled upon a school section of land. Here he carried on farming and attended to the illnesses of his neighbors by the giving of quinine and calomel, setting their broken bones and pulling their teeth. Disliking the profession, he soon devoted all of his time to agriculture, which he followed until 1852; then, with his wife and nine children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, where he followed the busi-

ness of stock-raising until 1858. He then settled in Portland and started the Portland Furniture Manufacturing Company, from which he soon after retired, and was called to "the other side" in 1863. His widow still lives in Portland at the age of eighty years, hale, hearty and vigorous.

J. R. Cardwell was born on the ranch in Illinois in 1830. His classical education was secured at the Horace Spaulding Grammar School at Illinois College at Jacksonville.

Being of a mechanical turn of mind he then turned his attention to dentistry, and at the age of nineteen years he entered the office of Dr. G. Y. Shirley, a prominent dentist of Jacksonville, and remained in his office for about two years. He then passed before a Board of Examination, as was the custom of that day, and received a certificate of qualification. The practice of his profession was commenced at Decatur, where he remained until 1852, when he joined his father to cross the plains to Oregon to accept the opportunity offered by that new and rapidly developing country. He commenced his practice in Portland in the fall of 1852 within 100 feet of his present location, corner of First and Washington streets, and for forty years he has been continuously employed and now is the oldest practitioner in the State. His practice, both operative and mechanical, has been very extensive and eminently successful and satisfactory. He has written extensively for dental journals and is chairman of the Oregon State Board of Dental Examiners.

Dr. Cardwell has taken a deep and active interest in horticulture in the State, and was one of the organizers of the Oregon State Horticultural Society November 17, 1875, and has continuously filled the position of chairman, and is also Chairman of the State Board of Horticulture. In 1870 he purchased 100 acres southwest of Portland, and becoming enthusiastic over the first prospects of Oregon he immediately began its developing. His land being covered with dense fir growth, the clearing cost him \$75 per acre. He then began planting prunes and is justly considered the pioneer of the prune industry. He imported scions of fourteen varieties from August Bangham on the Rhine, who is the European authority on prunes. These scions were carefully tested by Dr. Cardwell, from which he selected the French prune, Petite d'Agem, the Italian prune, Fallenberg and Coe's Golden Drop, known as the Sil-

ver prune. The Doctor has set eighty acres out, principally to cherries, pears and prunes. On fruit culture in Oregon the Doctor is considered an authority. He has erected an improved dryer with a capacity of ten tons, which dries the prunes in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. His packing houses are also very complete, and the products of his ranch are conceded equal to any prune grown in the world. He has always been an ardent admirer of Nature, and in 1852 while crossing the plains he made a large geological collection. Being a taxidermist and something of an ornithologist, he made the first collection of the birds and animals of the Willamette valley, and his mountings are represented at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, District of Columbia. He has a large collection at his house and office, and his rooms are considered headquarters for such scientists as are interested in the fauna of the country. As a collector his name has been catalogued in the United States and Europe. He has also collected the conifer of Oregon, and has twenty-seven varieties growing upon his lawn. Upon all of these subjects the Doctor has written quite extensively for the public press.

In the order of Masonry our subject belongs to the thirty-second degree. He has been a disciple of Darwin and Spencer from the beginning, and is a lover of the natural sciences and an ardent student of Nature in all channels of her development.

LOUIS T. BARIN, a prominent citizen of Portland, Oregon, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, March 14, 1842. His parents were of French and German origin, were married in their own country and emigrated to America about the year 1830, settling at Providence, where Mr. Barin embarked in mercantile pursuits. Louis T. was educated in the public schools of Providence and Boston, and at the age of sixteen years began the battle of life on his own account. He went to New York city, embarked on the steamer *Moses Taylor*, bound for Aspinwall, crossed the Isthmus, and re-embarked at Panama for San Francisco on the steamer *John L. Stephens*. He followed clerking, mining and the live-stock business until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, First

Regiment Oregon Cavalry. He was appointed First Sergeant after two years' service and held this position for one year or until discharged. He was on scout duty, skirmished with the Indians throughout the Northwest, and received an honorable discharge from Port Vancouver, August 31, 1865. He then went to Oregon City and settled on Government land, which he improved for several years. In 1869 he took up his residence in Oregon City and began the study of law in the office of Johnson & McCown. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in the fall of 1872. In the same year he was elected by the Republican party a member of the House of Representatives from Clackamas county. He was elected City Prosecuting Attorney in 1874 and was re-elected in 1875. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was Mayor of Oregon City, discharging his duties very efficiently and with great satisfaction to his constituency. He was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office in January, 1878, under President Hayes, and was reappointed by President Arthur in February, 1882. He filled this position until May, 1886, when he was elected a member of the State Senate for a term of four years. While holding this office he was a member of many important committees, being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and did great service to the fish industries of the State as chairman of that committee. For years he has been prominent in political campaigns, as a member of the County Committee, and in the convention of 1888 he was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. In the election of June of this year the Republicans made an unprecedented majority, which lent encouragement for the presidential contest of the following autumn. In the fall election the last majority was increased, and the efforts of Mr. Barin were recognized from various quarters in the East, and at home by the presentation of a solid silver service from the Republican electors of Multnomah county. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Harrison February 12, 1890, and is the present incumbent of the office.

Mr. Barin was married in Oregon City in 1872, to Miss Mary Frances Josephine Harding, a daughter of M. A. Harding, a prominent pioneer of Oregon. Three children have been born of this union: Bertha, Morton and Louis T., Jr. Mr. Barin has followed his profession as opportunity has offered, and has dealt quite

extensively in real estate in Clackamas county. He owns and has superintended the cultivation of a farm of 700 acres, and has given especial attention to the breeding of high grade horses and cattle. He has been active in politics, and prides himself upon being an uncompromising Republican. He is a man of good business qualifications, and has won a high reputation throughout the State.

**J**OHAN WILSON MINTO is a native of the State of Oregon, and was one of the first white children born within her borders, the place of his birth being Marion county, and the date, September 27, 1848. A sketch of his father, Hon. John Minto, appears elsewhere in this work. The early education of John W. was acquired in the Pringle school, taught by N. T. Caton, who has become prominent in law and politics. As he advanced to years of maturity, he assisted his father during the summer months, and in the winter attended the Oregon Institute. In 1863 he entered the Willamette University, and was a student there until 1867. Starting out in life on his own account, he was employed by J. C. Scott, to assist in driving a flock of sheep across the mountains to California; returning to Salem he packed up and made a trip to San Francisco, his object being to see the city; his slender means were soon scattered, and it became necessary for him to embrace any occupation that offered. He came back to Salem in the spring of 1868, and went to work in the pioneer oil mill; later he was engaged in digging the cellar of the Chemeketa hotel, and afterward drove cabs and drays in the city. He then bought a team and rented Sand island, and furnished sand for the building of the State institutions and other large structures.

He was married at Salem, December 20, 1871, to Miss Rebecca H. Yocum, a native of Oregon. The same year he was appointed night policeman for the city of Salem, by J. A. Baker, Chief; he filled this position very acceptably for five years, and was then elected Marshal, holding the office until 1880, when he resigned to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff under R. C. Ramsby. In 1882 he became a candidate for Sheriff, but was defeated in the convention. He then secured a position with the Wells, Fargo Express Company, to carry express from Sand

Point, Idaho, to Helena, Montana, a distance of 400 miles, while the Northern Pacific road was being completed; the work was accomplished by freight and construction trains, but was attended by many severe hardships and dangers. He managed this business with great ability, exhibiting unusual executive powers, until the road was completed, covering a period of eighteen months. He returned to Salem, and engaged in the livery business with Robert Ford, but sold out in the fall of 1884; he had been elected Sheriff of Marion county in June of that year, and was re-elected in 1886.

During his term as Sheriff and Marshal, he passed through many thrilling experiences and had many narrow escapes from death; he still carries the scars of ball and knife, but never suffered any serious results. In 1888 he embarked in the real-estate business in Portland, having formed a partnership with S. M. Barr. August 1, 1890, he received the appointment of United States Weigher, for the port of Portland, from R. P. Earhart, Collector of Customs, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Mr. Minto was left a widower with one child, Laura E., who is now the wife of Ben. C. Irwin; he was married a second time in Portland, June 17, 1891, to Mrs. Kate (Aiken) Sullivan, a native of the city of St. Louis. Our subject is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry of the Masonic order, of Alkader Shrine, No. 1, also of Mystic Lodge, K. of P., and of the I. O. O. F. He is an owner of realty in Portland, and of business property in Salem. He is a man very popular among his associates, and has proven a most efficient officer, giving satisfaction to all parties, and reflecting much credit upon himself and his constituency.

**W**A. SCOGGIN, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1845, who for upward of twenty years has been prominently connected with the live-stock interests of the State, was born in Morgan county, Missouri, in May, 1840.

His father, Woodson Scoggin, was a native of Tennessee, and was married in 1828, to Miss Mary Green, a native of Kentucky, and in 1831, they emigrated to Missouri, where Mr. Scoggin engaged in farming and stock-raising. There he died in February, 1840, greatly lamented by

all who knew him, who valued him for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. His widow was left with five small children. In 1845, she married Mr. J. W. Chambers, and they immediately started with ox teams across the great plains. Their journey was a prosperous one, and they arrived safely at the Dalles, whence by rafts and Indian canoes, they came down the Columbia river to Linnton, an old Hudson's Bay trading post, where they arrived in the fall of 1845. After a few weeks of rest, they removed to Tualitin Plains, Washington county, Oregon, where Mr. Chambers purchased a claim of 640 acres from Dick Howe, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, where the family continued to reside until the death of Mr. Chambers, in 1877. His wife survived him twelve years, dying in 1889, greatly mourned by her family and friends, who appreciated her many Christian virtues.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Washington county schools, at Tualitin Academy and the University of Forest Grove. When eighteen years of age, he commenced clerking at Springville, where he continued until 1868. He then went to the mines on Salmon river, where he subsequently conducted a pack train of forty to sixty horses, which he used to carry mining supplies from the Dalles and Umatilla landing to the mining camps of Idaho and Montana. He continued packing and mining with substantial success until 1870, when he sold out, and gave his entire attention to the live-stock business, in which he had become engaged a couple of years previously in eastern Oregon. He purchased large quantities of land on watercourses, and thus controlled an extensive range for his cattle, which, at times, numbered 6,000 head, 150 head of which were horses. In the severe winter of 1883, owing to the scarcity of feed and the miring of cattle, he lost about 4,000 head, since when he has continued on a smaller basis, and is thus enabled to give closer attention to his stock. He was also a large handler of grain, which he continued until 1882, when he located more permanently in Portland.

In 1882 he was one of the incorporators and builders of the Multnomah street car line, which was at first operated with horse power, but which, in 1890, was converted to electric power, and has figured prominently in the development of the suburbs of Portland. In 1874 he erected a large and comfortable residence at No.

472 Alder street, Portland, where he and his family now reside.

Mr. Scoggin was married in Walla Walla, in 1870, to Miss Augusta Reser, an intelligent and amiable lady, and a native of Missouri. They have four children: George R., John B., Dora L. and Ida A.

He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias; A. O. R. M., and exempt volunteer firemen. He is also an active and efficient member of the Common Council, to which position he was elected on the citizens' ticket, in 1892, being the third term.

Mr. Scoggin's eminent success is entirely due to his own exertions, persistently and intelligently applied. These efforts have always been pushed with due regard for the rights of others and with the most thorough honor and uprightness of dealing. Hence it is not surprising that he should have attained both financial success and the universal esteem of his fellowman.



**HENRY W. COE, M. D.**, one of the most progressive physicians of Portland, and Professor of Descriptive Anatomy in the medical department of Willamette University, is a native of Waupun, Wisconsin, born in 1857. His paternal ancestors were natives of England, and date back to Stephen Coe, who was a martyr to the cause of religious liberty, and was burned at the stake. After this terrible event his sons emigrated to America, and settled in New England. The mother was descended from the colonial settlers, who emigrated from Holland and located in Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Cronkheit family. For generations the Coes have been professional men, connected either with medicine or the ministry. The father of our subject, Samuel B. Coe, M. D., was a native of Ohio. He joined the tide of western emigration, and drifted to Wisconsin. In 1861 he removed to Morristown, Minnesota, where he is still following his profession; was a soldier in the Union Army. Dr. Henry W. Coe received his literary education in the University of Minnesota, and began his medical course at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, New York, in 1880, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Mandan, North Dakota, where he met with more than ordinary

success. He was appointed president of the State Medical Society, superintendent of the State Board of Health, United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and surgeon for the Northern Pacific railroad. Because of the unsettled condition of the country, in the spring of 1891 Dr. Coe resigned the above appointments, and removed to Portland, Oregon, where he resumed his professional work. Soon after his arrival he met Dr. H. R. Holmes, a classmate at the Long Island College, and a prominent practitioner of Portland. A partnership was soon formed, and they are now associated in business.

In the summer of 1891 Dr. Coe was elected to a full professorship of the chair of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the medical department of the Willamette University, where he delivers three lectures a week in connection with his general practice.

Dr. Coe was married at Mandan, North Dakota, in 1882, to Miss Viola M. Boley, a native of Iowa. One child has been born of this union, a son named George C. Mrs. Coe is also a physician by education, being a graduate of the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago. The Doctor is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order. He belongs to the Oregon State Medical Society, to the Portland Medical Society, and is secretary of the Portland Hospital Clinical Society. He is a man of excellent ability, and has won an enviable reputation as a practitioner of much skill and wisdom.



**CAPTAIN E. S. EDWARDS**, United States Inspector of steam vessels for the District of Willamette, is a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, born May 17, 1853. His father, Captain John Edwards, was born in London, England, a descendant of seafaring ancestors; he emigrated to this country, and operated steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He married Margaret Tood, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; they have both joined the great silent majority upon the other side, leaving two children; the eldest is the subject of this notice, and the daughter is Mrs. H. T. Wilcox, of Covington, Kentucky. Captain Edwards received his early education at the academies at Elizabeth, Kentucky, and at Dayton,

Ohio. At the age of fourteen years he engaged in river navigation under his father's instructions, and became a skilled pilot, following this calling until 1874. In this year he came to Portland, Oregon, and entered the employ of the United States Engineering Department, in the capacity of general utility man, filling positions of responsibility, such as river pilot, superintendent of construction, or aiding on surveys under the direction of the United States Engineer. He continued in this work until May 18, 1889, when he was appointed to his present position of trust.

The District of Willamette covers all coast and inland waters between Shoalwater bay in Washington and the California line, including the waters of Oregon, Idaho and a part of Washington and Montana. By law all vessels must be inspected once a year, or more frequently if found necessary. Captain Edwards inspects all woodwork and examines all applicants and issues all licenses to masters, pilots and mates. There are about 160 vessels within his jurisdiction, carrying in aggregate 3,963,508 tons; during 1891, 1,915,801 passengers were transported in the district and only three lives were lost, and these entirely by accident. In the service of several steamships there are employed about 195 masters, eighty-five mates and seventy-five pilots.

Captain Edwards was married in Portland, December 9, 1880, to Miss Nora Collins, a native of New York city. Our worthy subject is Captain of the Canton, I. O. O. F., and also Captain of Willamette Division, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, having served as Adjutant and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; he is also an active member of the A. O. U. W. A man thoroughly versed in his vocation, he is one of the most popular employes of the Government Department.



**DAVID OGILVY**, though a recent citizen of the State of Oregon, is making rapid strides toward the front rank of architects in the city of Portland. He is a native of the city of Montreal, Canada, and is a son of Scotch parents. His father and mother removed from Scotland to Canada in 1862, and settled at Montreal, where Mr. Ogilvy engaged in mercantile pursuits; he became a large and impor-



tant dealer, having established three stores with wholesale and retail departments. David Ogilvy received his education at McGill University, taking the course of applied science, and graduating at the age of nineteen years; at that time he was the youngest person to receive the degree of this department. Architecture, bridge-building and roof work were special features, while particular attention was given to the principles of construction. Reduced in health and strength, Mr. Ogilvy desired outdoor exercise, and was successful in securing a position with the Canadian Pacific Railroad; he gave his attention to their bridge work, and accomplished his ends so satisfactorily that he was given letters of the highest commendation. He was afterward employed in the office of Hutcheson & Steele, the leading firm of architects of the city of Montreal; there he remained eighteen months, and at the end of that time went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he entered into partnership with John McDonald, a fellow classmate and graduate; for five years he devoted himself to architecture, and was also superintendent of construction, erecting a large number of residences, warehouses and business blocks; the most noteworthy of these being the block of Barker Brothers, 66 x 128 feet, four stories high; the entire front is of iron and glass, and very difficult of construction.

Mr. Ogilvy came to Portland in 1890, without friend or acquaintance, his capital being chiefly his perfect understanding of his profession, which he has thoroughly sustained. He opened offices in the Worcester Block, and in the midst of great competition cast about for business. His first contract was on the residence work of the Myer Rosenblat estate, and his first business block was for the estate of J. G. Glenn; his plans were offered in competition and were accepted on account of the wise arrangement of rooms, all of which are well lighted. The business block of McMaster & Birrell is also of his design and superintendence. In residences he is erecting many fine homes, ranging in cost of construction from \$5,000 to \$12,000; the styles adopted are the Queen Ann, the Elizabethan and Colonial. In constructive ability his skill was well displayed on the block of Praeger Brothers, a building 100 x 100 feet, two stories high: here he put in new walls, floors, roof and basement without any interruption to traffic. The contracts of Mr. Ogilvy are numerous for the coming year, a

marked evidence of the success which is sure to follow ability, integrity and persevering energy.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of St. Andrew's Society, and is thoroughly identified and imbued with the progressive spirit of his adopted city.



**CAPTAIN THOMAS W. SYMONS**, member of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, located at Portland, was born on the border of Lake Champlain, at Keeseville, New York, in 1849, a son of Thomas Symons, a native of Montreal, of English descent. The mother's maiden name was Serena Eaton, a member of an old and highly respected family of Massachusetts. They reared a family of five children, of whom Thomas W. is the oldest son. The family removed to Flint, Michigan, and there our subject attended the common schools. He was also a student at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, and in 1870 received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy; he was graduated from this institution in 1874, with the highest honors, standing first in his class. He was then appointed to the Engineer Corps of the army, and was first stationed at Willets' Point, a torpedo school. At the end of eighteen months he was detailed on the Wheeler survey, which was conducted under the War Department. For three years he was constantly in the field, after which he was sent to Vancouver, on General Howard's staff. While in this service he made a map of Oregon, Washington and Utah, very complete in detail, which has been used as the basis of three later editions. In 1882 he was sent to Plum Point, Arkansas, to superintend the improvement of the Mississippi river. Under the State Department he was then detailed to make examination of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. This was conducted with representatives of the Mexican Government, and arrangements were made for the building of iron monuments on the border, west from El Paso to San Diego, according to the treaty. Captain Symons was then detailed to Washington City, as Superintendent and Engineer in charge of many important improvements. In 1889 he was detailed to Oregon, as United States Engineer, in charge of river and harbor work. This includes the improvement now



being made at Coos, Yaquina, Tillamook and Nehalem bays, and the Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers, in Oregon, and Willapa and Gray's harbors, Olympia, Puget sound, and a slough in Washington, and the Columbia and Snake rivers, in Washington and Idaho. He was connected with the survey to connect the waters of Puget sound with the waters of lakes Union and Washington, at Seattle, besides numerous other surveys for river and harbor improvements through Washington, Idaho and the Northwest.

Captain Symons was married in Philadelphia, in 1884, to Miss Letitia V. Robinson, a daughter of Alexander Robinson, a distinguished financier of western Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Margaretta and Thomas W., Jr. The Captain is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Throughout his career he has held positions of honor and trust, and has discharged his duties in a manner reflecting great credit upon himself, and always to the best interests of the Government.



**B. EATON, M. D.**, a prominent physician of Portland, Oregon, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1852. His ancestors were numbered among the Massachusetts Bay Colony of 1635, and were men of sterling characteristics, prominent in the founding of the new country, and in time of war acting well their part.

General Joseph H. Eaton, the Doctor's father, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Chicago. He was a graduate of West Point and was aid-de-camp of General Taylor during the Mexican war, going with him to Washington and remaining with him until the General's death. He then returned to his regiment, the Third Infantry, with commission of Captain, and remained with his company until 1855, when he resigned as Brevet Colonel. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Colonel Eaton was appointed Paymaster and served in that capacity until 1874, having been breveted Brigadier-General. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Paymaster of the Department of Columbia, with headquarters in Portland, and occupied that important position until 1884, when he was retired.

F. B. Eaton was educated at the Columbian College Preparatory School at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Cornell University.

He gave particular attention to the study of chemistry and comparative anatomy, graduating at the university in 1873 with the licentiate degree. His entire course of study was directed toward the special treatment of eye, ear and throat, as advised by Dr. Basil Norris, an eminent physician of Washington, connected with the army, and a personal friend of General Eaton.

From Cornell Dr. Eaton went to Washington, District of Columbia, and took one course at the medical department of Columbian College. He then went to San Francisco, took two courses at the Cooper Medical College, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1875. He continued his studies for a brief time in New York and Chicago, and in 1876 came to Portland, Oregon, and began the practice of his profession.

In 1877 Dr. Eaton was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army, and was connected with the cavalry during the Nez Perces uprising. In 1878 he was attending Surgeon at Forts Stephenson and Canby during the Bannock war, after which he resigned and returned to Portland, resuming the practice of his profession there. In 1883 he was appointed to the chair of diseases of eye, ear and throat in the medical department of Willamette University, where he lectured for several years, resigning about 1887 to accept a similar position in the newly organized medical department of the University of Oregon. In 1889 he made a trip to Europe, taking special courses at London, Vienna and Paris. He is ophthalmic and aurist surgeon to St. Vincent and Good Samaritan Hospitals and is oculist for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Doctor is a member of the Loyal Legion of United States of America.



**H. BYARS**, who is numbered among the Oregon pioneers of 1853, is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, born July 7, 1839. His paternal ancestors were among the colonial settlers of Virginia, and his father, Fleming Byars, was born in that State, and there passed his boyhood; the mother was a member of the Deardorff family of Ohio. Mr. Fleming Byars married Anna Deardorff, in Union county, Indiana, in 1838, and went to Des Moines county, Iowa, and there followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1847;

he left a wife and four children. Mrs. Byars afterward married John Myers, of Iowa, and in 1853 they joined the tide of western emigration and crossed the plains to Oregon; after a tedious journey of five months they reached the Pacific coast, locating on a donation claim in Douglas county. W. H. Byars was reared to the life of a farmer and his educational advantages were, therefore quite limited. He made the most of his opportunities, and by perseverance, finally fitted himself to teach; he continued his studies at intervals, attending Columbia College, at Eugene, the Willamette University, at Salem, and afterward graduated with the first class at Wilbur Academy, Douglas county, in 1868.

In 1862 began a period of interruption to his intellectual pursuits; he visited the mines of Idaho, and for two years was engaged in the chief industry of that section, in hauling and packing supplies or digging for gold. Returning to Oregon at the end of two years he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, and for eighteen months was in the Indian campaigns in the eastern part of the State. He was honorably discharged at Vancouver in August, 1865, and returned to Douglas county, where he continued his studies until his graduation. After this event he taught in the academy and was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Douglas county. In 1870 he was elected County Surveyor, and two years later was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor under W. H. Odell, Surveyor-General, a position he filled until 1884.

Mr. Byars removed to Roseburg in 1875, and bought the Plain Dealer, a Democratic weekly newspaper; he changed the politics of this sheet and continued its editor and publisher until 1884, when he sold out, after being elected State Printer, the duties of which office required his presence at Salem. He then purchased a half interest in the Statesman, W. H. Odell being the other partner, and assumed its management and editorial work for eighteen months, after which he sold to the present proprietors. In 1888 he was elected City Surveyor of Salem and held that office until 1890, when, under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, he was appointed United States Surveyor-General for the State of Oregon.

Mr. Byars was married in Douglas county, Oregon, December 23, 1868, to Mrs. Emma A. (Slocum) Reed, a native of Kentucky. Six

children have been born of this union: Ana A., wife of S. R. Thompson; William F., Alfred H., Mera B., now dead; John Rex and Vera M.

Our subject is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem, of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W. and the Salem Grange. He has always been a loyal supporter of the interests of the State and has done his share in the development of her resources.



**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.**—This institute was established at Portland, under the principles and for the use of the remedies discovered by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of Dwight, Illinois, for the cure of intemperance or the excessive use of tobacco in any of its forms. As Corps Surgeon during the late war, Dr. Keeley was brought into close relation with men of all classes and conditions and through remedies, used in that practice, and subsequently developed by careful experiment, he discovered remedies which have proved especially efficacious in the above disorders. Dr. Keeley opened his first institute at Dwight, in 1881, and practiced in a quiet way in connection with his general practice of medicine. In 1885 Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, investigated the institute and through his enthusiastic articles a large patronage was built up and many people have been cured of this insidious disease. Unable to handle the large business and wishing to distribute its benefits throughout the land, Dr. Keeley was induced to sell State rights to use his remedies and Oregon was purchased by Dr. F. L. Taylor and Mr. E. B. Campbell. The first institute was established at Portland and was continued with marked success there until January 1, 1892, when it was removed to Forest Grove, where, amidst more quiet surroundings and remote from the dissipation of city life, the institute will be conducted as is every established sanitarium and the patients will receive the full benefit of the remedies.

Dr. Taylor, the physician in charge, was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1867. His father, W. N. Taylor, was one of the representative business men of that locality. In 1869 he removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, and for years was connected with public affairs of that county, subsequently removing to southern Louisiana,

where he now resides, engaged in the culture of fruit.

Our subject was educated in the high school of Webster City, Iowa, and at the age of nineteen years entered the office of Dr. W. N. Green, of Webster City, and under his guidance pursued the study of medicine for a period of three years, taking winter courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1888. He then commenced practice at Jewell Junction, Iowa, and after about eighteen months he removed to Bancroft, Iowa, where he followed a general practice until he came to Portland to establish the Keeley Institute.

Dr. Taylor was married at Armstrong, Iowa, in 1888, to Miss Anna C. Campbell, eldest daughter of E. B. Campbell, who was the Postmaster and leading merchant of Armstrong. Dr. Taylor is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.

Frank Davey, secretary and business manager of the Keeley Institute, was born in Ireland, August 18, 1850. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States and located at Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house. Subsequently he removed to Carthage, Illinois, where he clerked in a drug store until 1871, when he removed to Emmet county, Iowa, and engaged in teaching school. Soon after this he was elected County School Superintendent for two terms of four years, then was elected County Auditor for another four years and then served as County Surveyor for two years. From 1876 to 1882 he was the proprietor and editor of the *Northern Vindicator*, a paper which exerted much influence in that locality, from its spicy articles and efficient management. Mr. Davey also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Remaining in Iowa until 1886 he came to Portland, and in the spring of 1887 connected himself with the *Weekly World*, but in December, of that same year, he settled in Salem as bookkeeper and business manager of the *Oregon Statesman*, and in 1889 was appointed city editor. In 1890 he became city editor of the *Evening Capital Journal* and in 1891 he was elected Journal Clerk of the Legislature.

With the establishment of the Keeley Institute Mr. Davey became connected with it and is a stockholder in same.

He was married in Iowa, April 4, 1877, to Miss Villa Pike, and they have three children: Winefred M., Frances V. and Robert E. Mr.

Davey is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is president of the Bi-Chloride of Gold Club. Mr. C. B. Campbell, son of the gentleman who was one of the original purchasers of Oregon, has taken his father's place in the institute and is its vice-president and treasurer. His time is principally occupied in attending to a consultation office which the institute has established at 167½ Third street, corner of Morrison, Portland.

These gentlemen, whose biography is here given, are doing a great and grand work and deserve the respect and esteem of every one in the entire State. Intemperance is a curse and any one who endeavors to wipe it out is a benefactor of mankind.



**M.** OWEN, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, now living retired in Portland, is a native of Henry county, Tennessee, born in April, 1822.

His parents, A. M. and Jane (McCracken) Owen, were natives of North Carolina. They lived in Tennessee for some years, where Mr. Owen was employed as carpenter and cabinet-maker, and from there moved in 1838 to Macoupin county, Illinois. In Illinois he continued work at his trade until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, the subject of our sketch being the third born.

M. M. Owen was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and early in life began work at the carpenters' trade. Indeed, he was so young when he began working at that trade, that his father had to build a platform for him to stand on while working at the bench. He continued with his father until 1845. That year he was united in marriage, in Macoupin county, to Miss Lucinda Penn. After four brief years of married life she died, leaving an only child. This child, Nancy, died and was buried on the plains in 1852. In 1850 Mr. Owen married his second wife, Miss Sarah Jane Moreland, sister of Judge J. C. Moreland, whose biography appears in this history.

In 1845 Mr. Owen began farming, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1852, when with his family snugly arranged in a "prairie schooner," drawn by four yoke of oxen, he started across the plains for Oregon.

The pleasure of this otherwise uneventful trip was marred by the sickness and death of the little child above referred to. After six months of travel they landed at Foster's in the Willamette valley, October 4, 1852, having crossed the mountains by the Barlow route. He then located in Clackamas county, on 320 acres of land, and was engaged in farming and work at his trade until 1878. That year he moved to East Portland, where he continued work at his trade and also engaged in contracting until 1890. Since then he has been retired from active life.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen have had eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Andrew J., Susan, wife of Lafayette Shirley, of Washington; Emma, wife of E. E. Long, Portland; Effie, wife of L. P. Hosford; William M., a merchant of East Portland; and Ava.

In politics Mr. Owen began as a Whig, but has since been a Republican since the organization of that party, though never entering political life except during his service as Justice of the Peace in Clackamas county. His life has been devoted to his business and his family, and he is now in the enjoyment of a pleasant home, with his dear ones settled conveniently near him.

 **SOLOMON RICHARDS** was born at Union, Montgomery county, Ohio, August 8, 1820. The father, Jacob Richards, was born and educated in Germany, where he learned the trade of millwright, which he subsequently followed in Ohio. He was also the inventor of an elevator and erected the first one in Union, Ohio. The mother of our subject was of the Glasgow family, her family being among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and were connected with the Revolutionary war and other Indian disturbances.

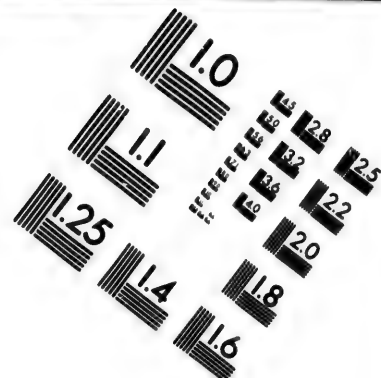
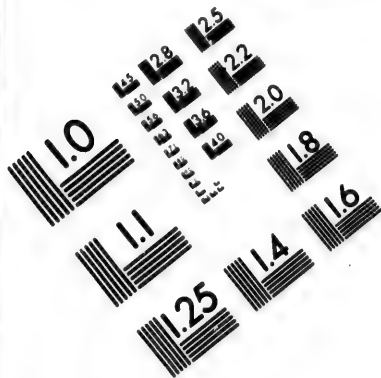
While yet an infant Solomon was left an orphan and was then taken by his grandfather, James Glasgow, a farmer, who raised him to the age of fifteen years, when through the death of Mr. Glasgow he was thrown upon his own resources. He then followed various occupations in Indiana and Illinois, until 1842.

He was married in 1842, in Davis county, Iowa, to Sarah Saunde, and then settled, engaging in farming. Through the death of his wife, in 1844, he was quite broken up and so sold his interests and went to St. Louis. On the fifth

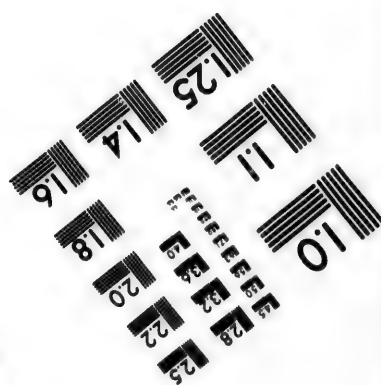
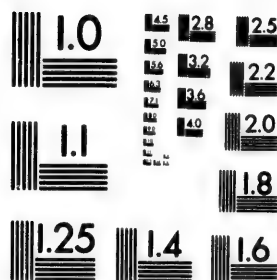
day of May, 1845, he joined a large train of Independents, under command of Capt. Joel Palmer, and started across the plains for Oregon. Stephen Meek was pilot of the train to Fort Boise, and there induced a portion of the company to follow him by a shorter cut, but through lack of knowledge of that part of the country, the party were lost and underwent much suffering and many deaths. Indignation was so great that Meek's life was only spared by his escaping, by night, but "Meek's Cutoff" has become historic. Our subject followed the old trail and at Grande Ronde, as food was getting short, with three salmon skins for his support, he struck out and the following day arrived at the camp of Doctor Whitman, at Umatilla. After a few days of rest he again proceeded on his journey, and, via Columbia river, in an Indian canoe, he arrived at Vancouver, October 11, 1845, in a tattered and torn condition, with but the clothes upon his back, six cents in his pocket and the shoes almost gone from his feet. He soon found occupation at plowing, wages \$1 per day, to be paid in wheat, whose value was \$1 per bushel, wheat being then the legal tender. He thus procured a supply of wheat and then rented a piece of land on shares, tools and teams to be furnished and thus put in his first crop, thus securing his first start in life in the great West. In the spring of 1846 he took up a donation claim of 640 acres, on the present site of Linnton. The land was heavily timbered, but by degrees he cleared out about fifty acres for small farm and garden. In February, 1846, he subscribed for "The Spectator," the first paper published in Oregon. It was a weekly, published in Oregon City and was a single folio, about ten inches square, subscription being five bushels of wheat per year. This paper published the State laws and in the justice courts was the only text-book.

In 1848 Mr. Richards was married to Sarah Johnson and then began extending his interests upon the ranch by purchasing stock, and through the starting of mills he was able to dispose of some of his lumber. In 1851 he began setting out an orchard of apples, plums and peaches, purchasing trees of Mr. Llewellyn, the pioneer nurseryman of the State, who brought his trees across the plains.

In 1854 his second wife died, and two years later he married his third wife, Margaret (Moore) Tilford, and she too died, in 1879. He was again married January 4, 1882, to Rosenna



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(Sharr) Kaiser, of German descent, who crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1859, and with her husband, Andrew Kaiser, purchased 150 acres of land, adjoining Mr. Richards' property, at Linnton, which land she still retains. Mrs. Kaiser had three children: Laurence S., Rose C. and William F.

Mr. Richards was elected Justice of the Peace and held that office for three years and then declined to serve any further. His court was based upon equity and many cases were settled by him without trial. In 1857 he started a butter dairy, with twenty-three cows. In May, 1883, he purchased improved property on the corner of Fourteenth and Everett streets, to which he has added other buildings and the family now reside at No. 509 E street.

Resulting from his first three marriages Mr. Richards had four children, namely: George W. Johanna, wife of Mark Cranda; Commodore P.; and Mahaly, wife of R. S. Davis, Doctor of Medicine and druggist.

Mr. Richards has retired from active business, being somewhat infirm, but is still engaged in the care of the combined properties of himself and wife.

**P**ROF. EBENEZER COOK, proprietor of Cook's Musical Institute of Portland, is a native of Genesee county, New York, born in 1844. His ancestors settled in America early in the seventeenth century, and on his mother's side descended in a direct line from Colonel Warner of Revolutionary fame. The Professor's parents, William and Mary (Churchill) Cook, were natives of New York and Vermont, respectively, his father being an architect by profession. Of their nine children, Ebenezer is the oldest, and is one of the four who are still living. By virtue of being the oldest he was given the name of Ebenezer, which name has descended to the oldest sons of the family for a number of generations.

He received his elementary education at Rochester, New York. With the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted at Bergen, August 22, as Musician in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers, which ultimately became the Eighth Heavy Artillery. He was connected with the regimental band, and finally with the brigade

band of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Hancock and Humphreys. In the time of action, the musicians were engaged on the field with stretchers in removing the wounded, and were frequently called upon for acts of bravery in the discharge of duty. At the evacuation of Cold Harbor the band was not notified, and continued its music until ordered to retreat, which order was not given until the last of the corps was well under way to the James river. Mr. Cook passed through many battles and skirmishes, and was at Appomattox at the final surrender in 1865. Through fatigue, caused by the rapid return march to Richmond, he contracted a fever and was confined to the hospital in Washington for many weeks, unable to take part in the grand review, though he witnessed it from a distance, and was not discharged until some time after the regiment was disbanded.

After his discharge Mr. Cook returned to New York State. He taught vocal music, having evening classes, and in this way was enabled to pursue his academic education at the State Normal School at Brockport, where he graduated in 1867. His natural talent for music was developed through private instruction and also by an advanced course of study at the Allegany Academy of Music and in the city of Baltimore. In 1868 he began teaching music through Ohio, Iowa and Michigan, and continued thus employed until 1878. That year he removed to Portland, Oregon, and opened Cook's Musical Parlors, for vocal and instrumental instruction. Through his long experience in teaching and thorough knowledge of the technique, his school immediately sprang into successful prominence. In 1888, with increased accommodations in the Abington building, and improved facilities, the name was changed to Cook's Musical Institute, which has continued with marked success and popularity. Professor Cook has had under his training some of the finest performers of the Northwest. He now has five competent assistants, his musical instruments are all of the very best manufacture, and his institute is complete in its every department.

Professor Cook was married at Leslie, Michigan, in 1868, to Miss C. A. Tyler, a lady of culture and musical education. Their only child, Miss May, inherits the musical talents of her parents, which have been cultivated under



their careful supervision, and she has developed into a pianiste of remarkable ability.

The Professor is a member of George Wright Post, G. A. R. Eleven hours each day he gives to instruction, and therein finds rest and recreation. He is, indeed, a man devoted to his profession.



A. FLINN, M. D., a resident of East Portland, is one of the prominent physicians of this city. Of his life the following brief record is made:

Dr. M. A. Flinn was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1841. His parents, natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1840. They located in Auburn, New York, about 1843, and in 1858 moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin. Of their eight children the subject of our sketch was the first born. His early educational advantages were good, but after they moved to Wisconsin he attended school very little, his time being spent chiefly in work on the farm. At that time the country was wild and unbroken. They cleared up and improved eighty acres of land and on it raised wheat and stock.

In 1860 the subject of our sketch began the study of medicine, studying as opportunity afforded. In 1863 he came to the Pacific coast, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, and after about one year spent in the vicinity of Oakland he went to the mines of Idaho. Although meeting with fair success in the mines, the business seemed to him too uncertain, so he came to eastern Oregon and engaged in the stock business. In 1869 he sold out, removed to Salem, and resumed the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Carpenter & Chase, attending lectures at the Willamette University. In 1871 he was appointed resident physician at the Warm Springs Indian agency, which position he filled six months. He then returned to Salem, attended his last course of lectures, and graduated at the medical department of Willamette University in 1872. Returning to the Indian agency, he remained until 1875, when he resigned and located at Vancouver, Washington, where he conducted a general practice until 1877. That year he removed to Gervais, Marion county, this state, where, in partnership with Dr. W. A. Custick, he had a large

and lucrative practice. In April, 1885, Dr. Flinn came to East Portland, and here he has since been prominently identified with the medical profession. With the organization of the medical department of the University of Oregon in 1887, Dr. Flinn was elected to the chair of Physiology, which position he still occupies, devoting three mornings of each week to lectures. He has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of this institution.

Dr. Flinn was married at the Dalles in 1871, to Miss Amanda McCorkle, a native of Oregon and a daughter of William McCorkle, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. Her grandfather, Captain John Smith, was appointed Indian agent by President Lincoln in 1861, and served up to the time of his death in 1882.

Politically, Dr. Flinn has always been a Republican. He was elected to the Legislature in 1875, and at Gervais served as President of the City Council. In 1877 he became impressed with the sure prosperity of East Portland, and purchased property in that locality, which he has improved and which, by the growth of the city, has become very valuable. In 1876 Dr. Flinn joined the Oregon State Medical Society, of which he is still an honored member.



MILTON W. SMITH.—Among the younger lawyers of Portland, Oregon, who have attained positions of trust and responsibility, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Smith was born in Aurora, Marion county, Oregon, July 15, 1855. His father, David Smith, a native of Ohio, moved to La Grange county, Indiana, in boyhood, and upon a farm in that county was reared to habits of thrift and industry. With the emigration of 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon, and located a donation claim of 320 acres in Marion county. He was subsequently married to Miss Ann Maria White, who had crossed the plains from La Grange county, Indiana, to Oregon in 1852. They lived on a farm near Aurora until 1856, when they sold out and removed to Yam Hill county, near La Fayette, and continued agricultural pursuits. Later, they removed to Forest Grove, where they now reside. They have two children, Milton W. and Henry C., the

latter being a practicing physician at Tacoma.

Milton W. was primarily educated at La Fayette, and completed his classical course at the University of the Pacific at Forest Grove, graduating with honor in June, 1878, receiving the degree of A. B. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Matthew P. Deady, United States District Judge, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881. Immediately engaging in a general practice, his progress has been rapid and successful.

He was married in Portland, October 5, 1881, to Miss Alice Sweek, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of John and Maria Sweek, pioneers of 1852 from Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Ruth and Josephine Esther. They reside on Currey street, between Kelly and Hood streets, South Portland, where he has just completed a handsome and substantial home. He has other large interests in improved and unimproved business and residence property.

Mr. Smith's law library contains hundreds of volumes, which bear evidence of his deep research and studious habits. He has devoted much attention to corporation law and land titles and has thereby attained a commendable reputation among financiers and money lenders. By all who know him he is regarded as a man of sound judgment, strict integrity, and more than ordinary ability.

**J. B. KELLOGG.**—For upward of twenty years, Mr. J. B. Kellogg has been connected with hotel life in the city of Portland. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1829. His parents Sylvanus and Isabelle (Long) Kellogg were natives of Pennsylvania, subsequently settling in Ohio, where Mr. Kellogg engaged in the farming and tanning business. In 1837 he removed to Steuben county, Indiana, where he built the first tannery in that section of the country, and there conducted an extensive business, and there both parents were laid in their final resting places. They had six children, four of whom are now living.

J. B. Kellogg was educated at Ontario College in Lagrange county, and lived with his parents until about twenty-one years of age, engaging in farm duties, or assisting his father about the tannery. In the spring of 1850 he went to Elkhart, Indiana, and engaged in team-

ing. And in 1852 he crossed the plains. He started with one spring wagon and two horses, and three ox teams, well equipped with three cows to supply milk on the journey. Six months were consumed in crossing, but with plenty of provisions, and no trouble with the Indians, they had a pleasant trip, and landed at the Dalles. There rafts were built, upon which were loaded the wagon, women and children, and the cattle were driven down the trail. At the Cascades portage was made and thence with "Jimmie" Stephens and his ferry-boat they came to Portland, where they landed, October 22, 1852, the town site chiefly covered with brush and timber. They then proceeded to Washington county and proceeded to locate donation claims, while subject and James Bennett also leased a sawmill and engaged in the lumber business, rough lumber selling at \$25 per 1,000 feet. This was continued about three years, when Mr. Kellogg sold his interest in the mill, but still resided upon the farm, where he engaged in the manufacture of Spanish saddle trees, which he covered with rawhide. In this he built up quite an extensive trade. He also purchased leather from Amos King and started harness-making, selling his first harness for \$60. In 1867 he sold his farm and settled in Portland, in the dairy business until 1869, when he purchased a large residence on Madison street, between Front and First streets. He made some additions to the house and then started a hotel, which he operated until 1873, then in partnership with Squire Risley, and they opened a hotel on the corner of Front and Morris streets, and just as they were nicely started the great fire of 1873 swept through the city and destroyed all of their possessions. Cast down, but not disheartened, Mr. Kellogg immediately rented a three-story building on the corner of Second and Alder streets, and in the morning following the fire he was furnishing meals.

In 1882 Mr. Kellogg opened the Merchants' Hotel, on the corner of Third and D streets, and operated that for three years, and then returned to the National Hotel, where he continued as the popular host, until August 16, 1891, then selling to the firm composed of his son Ernest, and D. E. Perley, who are continuing the business.

Our subject was married in the spring of 1852, to Miss Jane Davies, daughter of James Davies. This union was blessed with three children: Ida, wife of J. O. Hawthorn, of As-

toria; Ernest E.; and Annie, wife of H. D. Long, of Fresno, California. Mr. Kellogg is the only surviving charter member of the Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Ellison Encampment, also K. of P. He owns valuable property on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and also at Fourteenth and N streets, East Portland, where he resides. He is a Republican in politics, and has served one term as a member of the Common Council. In 1861 he was elected Assessor of Washington county two years, then acted as Deputy Sheriff for two years longer. He is genial in his relations with mankind, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.



**HON. LANSING STOUT**, deceased, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, March 27, 1828. Endowed with a legal mind, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, New York. He emigrated to California in 1852, and in the fall of 1855 was elected Assemblyman from Placer county, to the State Legislature. He was among the youngest members, and it was his first appearance in a large deliberative assembly, but he favorably impressed all with whom he was brought into legislative communication by his courteous manner, manly conduct and the inflexible resolution with which he adhered to party or principle, as well as by the ripeness of his judgment. He served his term with credit to himself and his constituency. In the spring of 1857, he came to Oregon and located permanently at Portland. He soon formed a law partnership with Colonel William H. Farrar, the United States Attorney for the Territory. His pleasing address and the ability he displayed in his profession soon won for him valuable friends and a lucrative practice. At the first election under the State Constitution he was elected County Judge of Multnomah county, upon the Democratic ticket, and his popularity was evinced by his handsome majority, while the rest of the ticket was defeated. At the first Democratic State Convention following the admission of Oregon into the Union Judge Stout was nominated as the candidate for Congress, and was subsequently elected and served his term of two years with marked

ability. Among the important measures to his own State, of which he was the acknowledged champion in the House, were the daily overland mail between Sacramento and Portland, and the payment of the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war debt. He was a member of the memorable committee of one from each State on the occasion of the secession of the first seven Southern States which withdrew their representation in Congress, and in other important measures peculiar to that eventful period he was selected to bear part.

He was married at Leonardtown, Maryland, in 1861, to Miss Susan Plowden (now the wife of Raleigh Stott, Esq., ex-Judge of the Circuit Court, Portland) and returned to Portland in 1863, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate, and his sagacity and superior management were potent factors in the Democratic successes of that year. During the closing days of the Senate he contracted the disease, which ultimately resulted in his death March 4, 1871. By his death Portland lost one of her foremost citizens and Oregon one of her ablest public men. As a lawyer he maintained high rank among the soundest counselors and most eminent barristers in the State. His eldest son, Lansing Stout, is Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court at Portland, and his second son, George C. Stout, is a rising young lawyer, and an active worker in the interest of the Democratic party.



**DRS. SAMUEL A. & ELLIS C. BROWN**, medical practitioners of Portland, Oregon, were born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in 1852 and 1853, respectively.

Samuel Brown, their father, a son of George Brown, of Shipley, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, emigrated to America in 1848, and was among the early settlers of Wisconsin. He engaged in farming there until 1855. In 1851 he was married to Miss Hannah Ellis, daughter of James Ellis of Shipley, England, and in 1855 they removed to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where they pre-empted land and lived on a farm until 1860. In that year they came to Oregon, settled in Clackamas county, one mile east of New Era, and still reside at that place, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Of the

eight children born to them, seven are still living: Samuel A. and Ellis C. being the two oldest. The others are William W., Robert J., George H., Mary E., Sarah J. and Rachael Brown.

Samuel A. and Ellis C. were educated in the same institutions, first in the common schools of Iowa and Oregon. They then spent three years in the Oregon City Seminary at Oregon City, after which they entered the normal school at San Jose, California, where they graduated in 1877. In 1880 they graduated in the homeopathic medical department at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dr. S. A. Brown then returned to Portland and commenced practice, while his brother went to New York city and took special courses on the eye, ear and throat, according to homeopathic and allopathic treatment, and graduated at both the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. He then located at Canton, Ohio, and commenced practice, engaging only in the treatment of eye, ear and throat. In the spring of 1883 he returned to Portland, since which time the brothers have been conducting a successful and lucrative practice together, with the exception of the time spent abroad by Dr. S. A. Brown. In 1891 he visited New York and extended his trip to Europe and to the leading representative medical institutions of London and Edinburgh, and by special study gathered such advanced ideas of disease and its treatment as taught in their medical colleges.

The brothers are both members of the State and County Homeopathic Medical Society, and hold positions of prominence among the medical profession of the city and State.

Dr. S. A. Brown was married in Portland. December 1, 1890, to Miss Mary E. Cook, daughter of George C. Cook, of Mount Tabor.



**N**ORRIS R. COX, D. D. S., is a native of the State of Oregon, born near Salem, Marion county, in 1855. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Cox, was numbered among the pioneers of 1847. He was a merchant at Wilmington, Illinois, and being unable to dispose of his stock without great sacrifice, he determined to transport the goods across the plains. The train was composed of twenty-eight wagons, each drawn by four yoke of oxen, and the freight was valued at \$7,500. This was

the largest and best equipped train that ever left Illinois on the long and weary journey to the Pacific coast. At St. Joseph, Missouri, the caravan was increased to forty wagons, with a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. The trip was made without serious trouble from the Indians, or great loss of live-stock until reaching the Cascade range of mountains, when they encountered a driving rain-storm, accompanied by sleet and snow; the cattle were greatly reduced in flesh and strength, and so succumbed to the severity of the storm, the loss being very serious. The mountain trails were made so difficult that the goods were left, and afterward carried to the end of their destination by Indian ponies. The company arrived at Salem, October 16, 1847, eight months and sixteen days from the date of leaving Wilmington, Illinois.

Mr. Cox immediately opened a store in Salem, which was the pioneer mercantile establishment of the place. His son William engaged in trade with him, and they replenished their stock from San Francisco, three months being consumed in making the round trip.

In 1849 William Cox was married to Miss Adeline F. Saucier, a lady of French descent, who came to Oregon, in 1847, with her mother and stepfather, Mr. Crump; Mr. Crump was the first postmaster of Salem. Mr. Cox devoted himself to his mercantile interests until 1853, when he turned his attention to farming, and settled on a tract of 320 acres in the Santiam bottom. He was a very successful horticulturist, and propagated the Cox clingstone peach, one of the leading varieties of the State. On account of increased supply and lack of market, in 1859, Mr. Cox started the pioneer distillery for the manufacture of peach brandy. He sold his ranch in 1861, and removed to Walla Walla, taking with him a band of cattle; he engaged in the live-stock trade, which he continued until his death, in September, 1865. He left a widow and six children. As there were no good schools at Walla Walla, Mrs. Cox removed with her family to Salem, and there she still resides. Norris R. Cox, the fourth of the family, attended the Willamette University until the spring of 1878, when he came to Portland, and began the study of dentistry, with Dr. J. G. Glenn, a pioneer of 1852, who located at Portland, soon after his arrival, and then traveled between Albany and Victoria, B. C., in the practice of his profession; when

the population of Portland had grown to sufficient proportions, Dr. Glenn gave up traveling. Dr. Cox remained with Dr. Glenn until 1883, and then took a course of lectures at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1884, receiving the degree of D. D. S. He then came back to Portland, and the firm of Glenn & Cox was formed, continuing until the death of Dr. Glenn.

Dr. Cox was married at Portland October 22, 1880, to Miss Lillie B. Glenn, a native of Portland, and the only child of Dr. J. G. Glenn. Two children have been born of this union, only one surviving, a son named Walter. The Doctor is a member of the Congregational Church, and belongs to Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. Outside of office hours he has given considerable attention to real estate, and has invested quite extensively about Vancouver and Centralia, Washington; he is one of the leading stockholders of the Centralia railroad.



**J**AMES LAIDLAW, British Vice-Consul at the port of Portland, was born in Fisherton, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 23, 1847. His father, James Laidlaw, was born near Annan, where his ancestors had resided for many generations, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Laidlaw, Sr., was educated as a minister of the established church of Scotland, and while preaching at Newcastle parish, Cumberland, he met and married Miss Hannah Goodfellow, a native of that locality. They removed to Fisherton, and subsequently to Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire, where he was minister for forty years. At that place the subject of our sketch received the greater part of his education.

At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of Cross, Wedderpoon & Co., foreign merchants of Glasgow, and with them remained until 1867, when he went to Valparaiso, Chili, and entered the house of Cross & Co., in charge of the foreign shipping department, continuing until the fall of 1871. He then came to Oregon and located at Portland, and soon after his arrival here established the house of James Laidlaw & Co. in the foreign shipping and commission business, and continued under that

name until November 1, 1872, when H. J. Gate was admitted, and the firm became known as Laidlaw & Gate. February 18, 1874, Mr. Gate retired, and the firm was again changed to James Laidlaw & Co., under which name it is still doing business.

In 1874 Mr. Laidlaw was appointed British Vice-Consul, and still holds that important office. In 1874 there were seventy-three British vessels entered the port of Portland, with a register of 38,235 tons. The cash value of exports of wheat and flour amounted to \$3,591,310; imports, \$491,399. In 1891 153 British ships entered the port, of 155,625 tons of register; exports in wheat and flour, \$6,218,525; imports, \$972,012.

Mr. Laidlaw was married July 21, 1875, to Miss Louise Carpenter, daughter of Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter, of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he had two sons, James Ernest and Hugh Alexander. Mrs. Laidlaw died August 21, 1886. November 5, 1890, he was married at Portland to Miss Charlotte C. Stout, oldest daughter of Hon. Lansing Stout, deceased, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Laidlaw was one of the organizers and manager of the Columbia Canning Company. He was one of founders of the British Benevolent Society, and for many years its honored president. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its inception as originally organized, and has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the development of Portland and the State of Oregon.



**J** H. PORTER, Captain of Company C, First Regiment, O. N. G., is a native of Wexford, Ireland, born in February, 1870. He was educated in the private schools of the town of Wexford, and was afterward apprenticed to the trade of watchmaking with a prominent manufacturer. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, and after spending one year in Chicago, they came to Portland for permanent settlement. Captain Porter was then employed by A. Feldenheimer for a year, and at the end of that time accepted a responsible position with L. C. Henrichsen, the leading jeweler of Portland.

The military education of the Captain was acquired in Company C, First Regiment, O. N. G. This company was recruited by M. G. Butterfield to the number of forty-three men, and with the organization and swearing in of the company by Colonel Beebe, September 17, 1888, Mr. Butterfield was elected the First Captain; Mr. McKay, First Lieutenant, and Mr. Chase, Second Lieutenant. Through the resignation of Messrs. McKay and Chase, in 1890, B. O. Towne was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Castro, Second Lieutenant. In April, 1891, Lieutenant Towne resigned, and Second Lieutenant Castro was elected First Lieutenant, while Mr. Porter was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

With the expiration of a term of three years, September 17, 1891, Captain Butterfield sent in his resignation; at a subsequent meeting Second Lieutenant Porter was elected Captain of the company, and Lieutenant Castro resigning in November, 1891. The present First Sergeant, F. L. Remington, has had an experience since the organization of the company, and is a valued member of the organization.

Many changes have come to this company among the officers and file, but five of the original members remaining in line. The forty-nine men which are still upon the roll testify to the active interest in maintaining the standard of the company; and, notwithstanding the fact that this is almost the youngest company in Portland (Company H having been since organized), it is in no sense lacking in efficiency of drill. The company being without a first and second lieutenant, the vacancies were filled by an election held in January. Captain Porter is a wise disciplinarian, and through his energy and zeal the company is being brought to the highest mark of military excellence.



**J**USTUS F. KRUMBEIN, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Portland, has for more than twenty years been engaged in architectural work in this city.

Mr. Krumbein was born near Hamburg, Germany, in 1847, where for generations his ancestors had resided, following the occupation of foresters to the Danish Government. The education of our subject was received in the schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he

began learning the trade of carpenter, which trade he followed during the summer months, in the chief cities of Germany, France and Switzerland, the winter months being passed at the Polytechnic School, at Hanover, where he studied architecture in all its several branches. After five years of faithful study, he graduated in 1867, receiving high honors. He then worked as draughtsman in the leading architectural offices of Hamburg, until 1869, when, with the growing belief that America offered a broader field for his ability, he emigrated to this country, coming direct to San Francisco, where he arrived July 9, 1869, without a friend or acquaintance. His skill soon procured him a situation, and he worked for the leading architects there until the fall of 1871. That year he came to Portland, there being no skilled architects here, and for a short time was associated in business with E. Burton, a contractor and builder. In 1872 the firm of Krumbein & Gilbert was established, and offices opened for general architectural work, Mr. Gilbert being chiefly experienced as a draughtsman. The first contract of importance upon which Mr. Krumbein figured, was the State Capitol, at Salem, in 1873, when, in competition with San Francisco and Eastern architects, his design was accepted, and for two years he was engaged as superintendent of construction. In 1874 the above firm dissolved. Mr. Krumbein then entered into partnership with Warren W. Williams, a skilled architect from San Francisco, with whom he remained until 1878. Since that date he has been alone. In 1878 Mr. Krumbein designed the old Mechanic's Fair pavilion and Turner Hall, which were among the first prominent buildings of the city, and among the spacious and elegant residences he designed soon afterward, were those of Captain Flanders and Dr. Wilson. Among the representative business houses designed by him we mention the Kamm, Arcade, Mulkey and Dodd blocks, etc. He also did a large amount of work for W. S. Ladd, Governor Penoyer, L. White, E. Corbett, Henry Weinhart, and other citizens of wealth and prominence. St. Mary's Home, at Beaverton, and the college buildings at McMinnville, were of his plans and superintendence. His drawing of the St. Vincent Hospital, 460 feet frontage, and containing six stories, costing \$250,000, were accepted in competition with the representative architects of San Francisco, Chicago and Boston.

Mr. Krumbein was married in Portland, in



1883, to Miss Crissie Gautenbein, a native of Baltimore. They have two children, Herbert and Waldo. The family reside on the corner of E and Fifteenth streets, where Mr. Krumbein erected a handsome home in 1883.

He is now engaged in the work of completing the dome of the State Capitol. This dome is sixty feet square at the roof of the building, and rises 100 feet. It is built of steel and copper, and has numerous windows. With the rapid development of Portland, Mr. Krumbein has kept steadily abreast, and still stands in the front ranks of his profession.



**CLARK HAY** was born in Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio, March 10, 1817. His father was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America about 1800 and settled in New Jersey, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and in 1806, with a horse team he drove to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there settled and engaged in his trade. He was married, in 1811, to Miss Rachel Woodrough, a native of Ohio. Her ancestry emigrated from Holland to New England, with the Puritans, and were active participants in the war of the Revolution. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hay settled in Springdale, where he continued his trade, and also engaged in farming, which he continued until his death.

Clark Hay was bound out at the age of eleven years and learned the trade of blacksmith, serving his time until he was twenty-one years of age. He then started a shop in Springdale and continued it with marked success. In 1853 he sold his interests in Springdale and traveled to Iowa Point, Missouri, by steamboat, and thence, by ox teams across the plains to the Dalles, by which river and the Columbia they reached Portland. The train numbered seventy wagons and 175 people, Mr. Hay serving as captain of the company. They suffered no unusual hardships and arrived at their destination, Portland, October 17, 1853, after nearly seven months of travel.

Mr. Hay followed his trade as journeyman for one year, and then opened a shop, which he continued until 1880, when through a serious accident he was obliged to retire from the business. Recovering his health he worked up the principles of the Washington Co-operative Life

Insurance Association, which was incorporated, April 6, 1883, and he was elected treasurer and manager. The company have access to every State for their business, with head office at No. 205 1/2 Second street, Portland. In 1851 Mr. Hay invented the screw on glass and filed his caveat, but through the excitement of coming to Oregon he lost claim, and it reverted to other hands and became extensively used.

Mr. Hay's political life began as a Whig, and his first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison in 1840. With the organization of the Republican party he joined the ranks, and has continued an advocate of Republican principles. He is a consistent believer in the principles of temperance, his first pledge having been given to his mother, seventy years ago, to which he has faithfully adhered, and, the ruling injunctions of that mother's love developed characteristics, which have been ruling influences down the journey of life.



**D. K. HUNSAKER** descends from essentially pioneer stock, who emigrated from Switzerland to the United States in 1720, settling in Pennsylvania, and since that day have been in the front rank of emigration, until they reached the Pacific coast in 1848. Daniel Hunsaker, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1803, and inheriting the migratory proclivities of his ancestors, he removed to Illinois, locating upon the present site of Quincy. He traded his claim for a pair of ponies, with which he continued his journeyings. In Illinois he was one of the volunteers of that State who served during the Black Hawk war. He was married in Illinois, to Miss Charlotte M. King, a native of South Carolina, and together they journeyed westward, settling in Missouri, where he followed an agricultural life until April, 1848, when he decided to cross the plains to California, to join his son, Nicholas, who had preceded him in 1847. His outfit was composed of four wagons, sixteen yokes of oxen, and 125 head of loose cattle. His wife and three children made that long journey with him. They journeyed with Captain Wambo's Oregon company to Fort Hall, and then took the California trail. The country was infested with Indians, not very hostile, but ever watchful for an opportunity to steal the animals, and



It was only by the utmost vigilance that they were preserved. The stealing and hardships of travel reduced their stock to such an extent that when they reached Benicia, California, their outfit was reduced to two wagons, with but two yokes of oxen, and cows attached to each wagon, and a few head of loose cattle. Passing the winter in Benicia, which was composed of the families of Dr. Simple, Major Gosper, Hunsaker and Tustin, in the spring of 1849 they crossed the straits to Contra Costa county, California, and occupied the old ferry house, and began cutting redwood and splitting out lumber, with which they built the first house in Martinez, they being the first white family in the settlement. Mr. Hunsaker helped organize the county, and was the first County Treasurer under the Territorial government. In 1850 he purchased 1,000 acres of land near Oakland, which he occupied, engaged in farming and stock-raising, bringing this farm to a fine state of cultivation. Under the unjust law defending floating claims, his property was claimed and he was compelled to abandon the product of his eighteen years' labor. He then removed to Tulare county in 1868, and settled upon 160 acres near Woodland, where he still resides, aged eighty-nine, with his faithful wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows, aged eighty-five years. To this union were added four children, three of whom survive: Nicholas, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Arizona; Joseph, living with his father; and H. K., the subject of this sketch. James C. was lost in the fatal wreck of the Brother Jonathan, in 1864.

H. K. Hunsaker was born in Missouri, in 1838. He accompanied his father and family across the plains, and remained with them on the ranch, engaged in farm work, embracing such primitive educational advantages as were offered him. In 1855 he engaged in mining upon the Merced river, with no great gains. In 1858 he was sent to the McMinnville College, Yam Hill county, Oregon, which was then conducted by President Chandler, where were educated some of the most prominent men of the State. In 1861 he returned to California and engaged in school-teaching in Contra Costa county. In 1869 he was appointed Under Sheriff by Warren Brown, and by his successor, M. B. Ivory, remaining in that position until the spring of 1873, when he came to Oregon and located upon French prairie, where he farmed for three years, and afterward followed

the sheep business in eastern Oregon until 1879, when he located in Portland and engaged in the real-estate business until 1890, when he joined the partnership of Cardwell & Lippincott, in the custom-house, brokerage and general real-estate business, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Hunsaker was married in Marion county, in 1860, to Miss Susanana Jones, daughter of S. W. R. Jones, a pioneer of 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker have had four children, namely: Silas E.; Ethel L., wife of F. L. Leatherland, of Portland; Arthur E. and Zoie. The family have a beautiful home at Fulton Park. Mr. Hunsaker represented the county of Marion in the State Legislature in 1876, to which position he was elected by the Republican party, to which party he is a consistent adherent.

**REV. H. H. CROSIER**, an Oregon pioneer, and one of the highly respected citizens of Portland, was born in Somerset, Vermont, December 1, 1837. His parents, Rodney and Maria (Easterly) Crosier, also natives of Vermont, moved to Stamford, Bennington county, about 1839, where the wife and mother died. In 1849, Mr. Crosier having been remarried, to Miss Rhoda Knowlton, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, moved to New Lyme, Ashtabula county, Ohio, his last move being in 1854, to Roseville, Warren county, Illinois. All his life has been passed in agricultural pursuits, and now at the advanced age of eighty-three years he still exercises a personal supervision over the management of his farm, a tract of 320 acres, on which he lives.

Rev. H. H. Crosier began teaching school at an early age, thus adding to the funds which secured his higher education at the Mount Morris Seminary, an institution then owned and governed by the Methodist Episcopal Church. There young Crosier pursued his theological studies, and at the age of eighteen years was licensed to preach. At twenty-one he joined the Central Illinois Conference, his first pastorate being at Spring Bay, followed in regular succession, according to the laws of the Methodist Church, with pastorates at Cuppa, Dillon, Ellison, Blandenville, Mount Church, South Fairbury and Sheldon, all central Illinois towns, his work at these places covering a period of twelve years.

He was married at Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, December 20, 1860, to Miss Jennie Campbell, a lady of marked mental and moral qualities, a graduate of Knox College. She is a daughter of the late W. W. Campbell, a prominent farmer of that locality.

With the completion of his pastorate at Sheldon, on account of failing health, Mr. Crosier was obliged to seek a more equable climate, and in 1870, with his family, emigrated to Portland, Oregon, where the extremes of heat and cold are not severe. In 1872 he purchased six acres in what is now the town of Sunnyside, Portland, at that time there being few residents in this locality. The woods bordered him on the north, and wolves, deer and bears were occasionally seen here within one and one-half miles of the heart of Portland. Mr. Crosier engaged in the fruit business, setting out a variety of deciduous trees and some small fruits. In 1874, with somewhat improved health, he engaged in the real-estate business at East Portland, which he continued about four years, being the representative agent, and transacting nearly all the business in rentals, etc. In 1877 he bought sixty acres bordering on the Union Pacific railroad, which he has recently subdivided and laid out as Troutdale Park. In 1878 he returned to Illinois, and for one year served as pastor of the Zion and Wauponsett churches, and one year at Cameron, his children during this time enjoying the advantage of excellent school facilities. Returning to Portland in 1880, he took charge of the church at Lebanon for one year, and was one year at St. Helen. At the end of that time failing health again required his retirement and less active life. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Crosier subdivided his six acres, as Crosier's addition to East Portland, and in the fall of that year the adjoining lands were platted and the town of Sunnyside became a reality, and from the first has been rapidly developed, and is now a part and parcel of Portland proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosier have six children: Oney M., Eddy H., Emma M., William R., Cora B. and Arthur B. Emma M. is now the wife of Peter Schmeer, and Cora B. wife of James M. Smith, of the city of Portland. Mr. Crosier has been richly blessed in his family relation, death never having entered his home circle. He has just completed a commodious and handsome residence on Thirty-first and East Washington streets, where with his dear

ones he lives a quiet, retired and happy life; and, as opportunity and health permits, he still engages, as he has in all these years, in the service of the church of his early choice.



G. HARKINS, proprietor of the Eagle Marble Works, Portland, Oregon, is a native of Lancaster, Jefferson county, Indiana, born May 3, 1832.

His parents, George and Mary (Griffith) Harkins, natives of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Indiana about 1820, and built their house in the woods. Mr. Harkins often stood in his door and shot deer and other wild game. There he cleared land, and followed farming until his death. He and his wife had eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity. T. G. Harkins was the ninth child in the family.

At the age of fifteen the subject of our sketch went to Covington, Kentucky, and there served an apprenticeship to the trade of stonecutter. He then worked as a journeyman at various places, and finally settled at Paris, Kentucky, where he opened a marble shop, and continued business until the opening of the Rebellion. At once joining the Union forces, he served all through the war in the Quartermaster's Department, passing through many skirmishes, but without accident to himself. In 1865 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was employed under Dr. John Speed, Postmaster, in general service until 1867, when he engaged with the Adams' Express Company, running as messenger between Louisville, Nashville and Memphis. Proving his adaptability and trustworthiness, he was subsequently put on the night run between Louisville and Seymour, Indiana, in charge of the money shipments, a position of great responsibility. On the night of May 22, 1868, the train was "held up" at the water tank, near Marshfield, by the Reno gang. The engineer and fireman were knocked off the engine, and the express car was uncoupled from the train and rapidly pulled out. The robbers then broke into the express car, knocked Mr. Harkins senseless with a car coupler, and threw him from the train, after which they broke open the safe and secured \$100,000. Mr. Harkins was picked up and taken home, and for twelve days lay unconscious. Upon his recovery he accompanied Pinkerton's detectives, and they

secured and identified three of the gang, who were tried and hung. He continued in the service of the express company until 1869, when he was appointed by the United States Government as Storekeeper of the Seventh District in looking after distilleries, with headquarters at Lexington. In that department he remained until 1873, when he resigned and came to Portland, Oregon.

After coming to Oregon Mr. Harkins resumed work at his trade. He was employed on the custom-house and post office buildings until 1875. That year he opened a marble yard and engaged in general cemetery work, dealing in Italian and American marble and American and Scotch granite monuments, which business he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Harkins was married in Danville, Illinois, in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Miller, who proved herself a devoted wife and loving mother. She departed this life in 1878, leaving seven children. Mr. Harkins kept the little ones together until all were reared and educated. Their names are as follows: Ella D., who now superintends the household affairs; Oakley, a civil engineer; Annie Y., wife of E. Bailey; Lena, wife of Captain Claude Troup, owner of the steamer Greyhound on Puget sound; Flora B., wife of Charles Steele; Mamie and Gracie M. He resides at No. 554 Fourth street, Portland, where he owns valuable property, comprising a fourth of a block. Mr. Harkins is a member of Paris Chapter and Saddler Commandery, F. & A. M., at Paris, Kentucky, and is Past Master of Portland Lodge, A. O. U. W.

**HAMILTON CAMPBELL**, deceased. The ancestry of Hamilton Campbell dates back through a long and distinguished lineage to the Argyle clan of Scotland. Robert Campbell came to America late in the eighteenth century and became prominently connected with the great salt works of Kanawha county, Virginia. He was a great genius in mechanical work and surmounted every obstacle in those days of primitive machinery and conveniences. He was married to an estimable Scotch lady and she bore him a number of children, the second child being Hamilton, our subject.

This gentleman was born in Kanawha county, June 12, 1812. Proceeding with his

parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later to Sangamon county, Illinois, his educational advantages were disconnected and somewhat circumscribed. His youthful inclination was toward medicine and surgery, but his father insisted upon his learning the trade of cabinet-maker, which he pursued very regretfully.

He was married in Sangamon county February 5, 1835, to Harriet B. Biddle, born at Amherst Court House, Virginia, February 2, 1817. The Biddle family are of English and Welsh ancestry, who emigrated to Virginia at an early day and followed the occupation of slaveholders and planters. Benjamin Biddle, the father of Mrs. Campbell, removed to Illinois and engaged in farming.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Campbell settled in Springfield, where Mr. Campbell pursued his trade until 1839, when they joined the missionary party enlisted by Rev. Jason Lee to come to Oregon to aid in the settlement and civilization of the, then, almost unknown Territory. The missionary party was composed of fifty white persons, men, women and children. Besides the missionaries and teachers the party contained practical farmers and artisans in wood and iron, and our subject filled the position of carpenter of the party. The company embarked from New York in October, 1839, in the ship *Lausane*, Captain Josiah Spaulding in command, with a cargo of supplies for the new mission and the more precious cargo of human souls, who were leaving behind them their homes of refinement and civilization to engage in a life they knew nothing of, fused with the spirit of Christ's teaching to carry the gospel to all people. Rounding Cape Horn, only stopping at Rio and the Sandwich islands, in due progress of time they entered the Columbia river and proceeded to the Willamette valley, and then to the mission near Salem. Mr. Campbell assisted in building the parsonage, and occupied it, together with Rev. Gustavus Hines, until the completion of the institute, when he removed to a portion of that building, as Mr. Lee placed him in charge of the Indian school. He also had control of the mission horses and cattle, and at the close of the mission he was given the first privilege of buying them, which he embraced and removed them to his donation claim in the Chehalis valley. The closing meetings of the mission were held in Mrs. Campbell's parlor. Mr. Campbell was urged to join the conference and engage as a circuit rider, but

with his other responsibilities he could not accept. He did, however, become a local preacher and preached to the Indians in their own language.

With the organization of the "Beaver" money Mr. Campbell engraved the first dies. He resided upon his claim until 1854, and then removed to Corvallis and engaged in the photographic business, which he followed until 1859, and then removed to San Francisco to pursue the same line of business. In 1862 he returned his family to Portland and he went to the mines at Guaymas, Mexico, having been appointed superintendent of the same; and while superintending the crucibles in June, 1863, he was foully murdered and robbed.

Mrs. Campbell is still living in Portland, and although seventy-five years of age is hale, hearty and vigorous, in the full enjoyment of life with her children, who are settled about her. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have eight children, four of whom survive, namely: Mary D., wife of William Barnhart, an Oregon pioneer merchant; Maria A. was the first white child born in Salem, October 25, 1841, now the widow of S. M. Smith, a former prominent druggist of Portland; Harriet A., widow of Charles E. Calef, a prominent druggist of Portland; and Sarah C., widow of J. H. Batcheler. These children are all living in Portland and are a great comfort to their widowed mother.



**CHARLES HENRY PIGGOTT**, president of the Pioneer Wood Company, Portland, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born near the town of London, in 1851.

His grandfather, Henry Piggott, a native of London, England, emigrated to Ontario about 1792, and built the first tavern at Putville, Middlesex county. The parents of Charles H. were William and Lavinia (House) Piggott, both natives of Ontario. His father, a farmer all his life, passed away in 1884, at the age of sixty years. His mother is still living on the old homestead. The subject of our sketch was the first born of their seven children, six of whom are still living. He was educated at Bathurst College, London, Ontario. At the age of fifteen he started out in life for himself. Going to Chicago, Illinois, he secured a posi-

tion with Morehouse & Chapman, produce merchants, and with them remained about three years. After which he returned to London, finishing his education at Bathurst College. He then pushed his way westward as far as Colorado, and in October, 1873, struck the Pacific coast at San Francisco, where he was engaged in a commission business until 1877. That year he sold out his interests in San Francisco, came north, and has since been a resident of Portland, Oregon. For about two years he speculated in fruit and farm produce, shipping to the San Francisco market. In 1879 he engaged in the wood business, establishing a yard at the foot of Columbia street and purchasing wood along the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. In the fall of 1879 he removed his yard to North Fourth and Front streets, and there remained until 1890, when he consolidated with Messrs. Moore & Starr, who represented one of the Pioneer yards at the foot of Morrison street, and incorporated under the name of Pioneer Wood Company, Mr. Piggott being elected president. The company now handle about 8,500 cords of wood per year. In 1884 Mr. Piggott purchased ten acres in the suburbs of East Portland, which he subsequently annexed to the city as Piggott's Addition to East Portland. Here, in 1889, he established a brickyard, which he continued very successfully, with a daily output of 50,000 brick during the brick-making season. In September, 1891, seven of the leading brick-yards of the city consolidated and incorporated as the Union Brick Company, of which Mr. Piggott was elected president.

He was married at Gervais, Marion county, Oregon, in 1883, to Miss Sadie Brown, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Hon. Samuel Brown, a pioneer of 1849, who was elected by the Republican party for two terms in the Oregon State Senate, and who was numbered among the war Senators, who stood firm in supporting the Union during the troublous days of secession. Mr. and Mrs. Piggott have three children: William Earle, Gladys L. and Charles Henry, Jr.

Mr. Piggott resides upon the heights at the head of Seventh street, where he has built a brick castle, which commands one of the finest views of the valley and distant snow-capped mountains. He also has other valuable property in and around the city of Portland. He affiliates with the Republican party and takes

an active interest in political matters. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is very enthusiastic over the future prospects of Portland, the great commercial center of the Northwest.

**EBENEZER BURTON McELROY, A.M.,** Ph. D., Oregon's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born September 17, 1842. His grandfather, John McElroy, was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war; his wife was of Scotch-Irish extraction. They settled in Pennsylvania, and there reared a family; their son, James McElroy, was the father of our subject; he married Miss Mary Smith, also a native of the Keystone State, and of this union were born twelve children, Ebenezer B. being the youngest. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education was acquired in the public schools and at the State Normal School. He had begun teaching in the public schools in 1861, but when the war arose between the North and South, all private interests and ambitions were forgotten, and the country's necessity became the all-important consideration. He enlisted as a private in Company B, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served in this regiment until 1863, participating in many engagements; he was mustered out in 1863, and re-enlisted in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ("Roundheads"), and served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of the ranks. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Hatcher's Run, the final assault upon Petersburg, any many others; he was present at the surrender of Lee's army.

When the war was ended he re-entered college and pursued his studies for two years. From that time until 1874 he was engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In 1869 Professor McElroy was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Agnes McFadden, a niece of the celebrated Bishop Alexander Campbell, of the Christian Church. Touched by the fever of the Western emigration, he came to Oregon in 1874, and during the first year of his residence here,

taught in the public schools of Corvallis; the following year he was elected to the chair of Literature in the State Agricultural College, which he filled until he was elected to his present responsible position.

While a resident of Benton county he was Superintendent of Schools, and gave universal satisfaction. Indeed, his popularity was so great that he was twice re-elected to the office, without opposition, the Democratic convention declining to name a candidate against him. He has been honored with several responsible offices in the G. A. R.; during 1887 he was Assistant Inspector-General; in 1888 he served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, and in 1890, at the annual encampment, he was elected Department Commander for Oregon. He is one of the vice presidents of the National Teachers' Association, and is vice-president of the National Department of Superintendents.

Professor McElroy is a man of excellent business ability, and has interested himself in some of the leading enterprises of the county. He was one of the organizers of the State Insurance Company of Salem, and has been a director and vice-president since it was incorporated. He is now a resident of Salem, and he and his estimable wife are well known in society and prominent in charitable works. He is a man of great executive ability, and has thoroughly organized the department of public instruction, so that the influence is felt in every school in the State.

**JOHN BIRD**, a venerable and most worthy Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Kentucky in 1810. His parents were Robert and Rachel Bird, both natives of Kentucky, and respectively of English and Scotch descent. They had six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch was the oldest.

He was reared on a farm in Kentucky, attending the schools in the vicinity, and upon attaining his majority, he removed to Illinois. Here he was later married to Miss Nancy Bland, a highly estimable lady of that vicinity. They had six children: William, Samuel Bland, James M., Mary E., Pamela J. and Robert P., with whom they crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847.

This long and wearisome journey, which abounded in perils to the unwary, was endured with patience and cheerfulness by this little family, who had left home and friends to seek their fortunes in the great West. In due time they arrived in Oregon City, where they remained uninterruptedly until 1849, when Mr. Bird went to the mines in California, lured there by the roseate reports of the gold diggings in that locality. He returned in the course of the same year, and removed with his family to Yam Hill county, where, in 1850, he took a donation claim, located a mile and a half east of La Fayette. Here he built a cozy little home, and together they experienced all the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life. Here they resided until 1864, when he sold the place, which had been a home for so many years, and moving to the city opened a tin and stove store. This proved to be a successful venture, and was continued advantageously until 1872, when he sold out at a good profit, and retired from active business. While in business, he was elected Treasurer of the county, to which responsible office he was three times re-elected, which was a most flattering indorsement of his ability and probity.

In his youth he was a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, he became an ardent subscriber to its cause, and during the agitation of the war was a strong Union man.

For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is in high standing in the Methodist Church, to the support and welfare of which he has always liberally contributed, both of his means and influence.

In 1882 his faithful partner for so many years, the devoted wife and indulgent mother, died, in the midst of her loving family and friends. She was a woman of intelligence and many charms of person and character, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her loss has been severely felt by Mr. Bird, who, since her death, has resided with his son Robert, in La Fayette, where everything that love can suggest, or care perform, is done for his comfort.

His life has been a successful one, both as regards an accumulation of means and in the living of a true, complete life. He is now eighty-two years of age, and recalls with satisfaction the keeping of every honest obligation, and enjoys the greatest regard of his fellowmen.

His eldest son, William, is residing in North Yakima, Washington; James M. died in his

fiftieth year; Mary Ellen married Mr. J. O. Nelson; she had two children, and she died in her twenty-second year; Pamela J. became the wife of Mr. J. L. Ferguson; she had several children, and died in her forty-fourth year.

With his son, the Hon. Robert P. Bird, the history of whom is given elsewhere in this book, he is now passing in tranquillity the declining years of a well-spent life, secure in the love of his family and friends, and in the approval of his own searching conscience.



MILES DAVIES, an early settler of Washington county, Oregon, and one of Beaverton's most venerable citizens, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1809. His father, John Davies, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 9, 1773. Grandfather Joshua Davies emigrated to Maryland from Wales, prior to the Revolution. He was a tailor, taught his son John that trade, and together they did a large business during the Revolutionary war, making clothes for the soldiers. John Davies married Rachel Collins, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 21, 1778. They resided in Pennsylvania some time, and then moved to Ohio, where they spent the rest of their lives. The mother died May 11, 1841, and the father March 1, 1845. They were reared Quakers, but later in life joined another evangelical church. Of their eleven children, Mr. Davies and a sister are the only survivors.

The subject of our sketch was six years old when, in 1815, the family moved to Ohio, and there he was reared. They being among the pioneer settlers of the State, it was not until he was thirteen years old that there was a school he could attend. In 1832 he removed to Indiana. There, March 12, 1835, he married Miss Jane Haynes. He had a farm of 100 acres, which he cleared up in the woods, and on it he remained for nearly twenty years. In 1853 he brought his family across the plains to Oregon, leaving Indiana in the fall of 1852, wintering in Missouri, and on the 24th of April starting on their long journey. Mr. Davies had four wagons, ten yokes of oxen, four yokes of cows and a span of horses. His son-in-law, Peter Kendt, came with them. They made a rapid journey, landing in Washington county



on the 28th of August. Our subject took a donation claim of timber land, five miles southwest of Beaverton, and on it lived for over thirty years. During that time he cleared fifty acres, and partly cleared fifty acres more. He and his wife reared a large family of children to occupy useful and respected positions in life. Following are their names: Phebe, wife of Peter Kendt, a Washington county farmer; Alfred, a merchant of Beaverton; James William, of Morgan county, Ohio; Mary Jane, wife of Fletcher Royal, resides in Salem; Francis M., who died in his twenty-fifth year; Horace G., a prominent lumberman of Beaverton; Rachel, who died in her twenty-sixth year; and August N., a lumberman living near Beaverton. Six of the children are living, and there are twenty-one grandchildren. Mrs. Davies died June 4, 1875, and Mr. Davies has since remained single. She belonged to the Methodist Church, of which he also is a consistent member.

In 1883 Mr. Davies sold his farm, and for a time lived with his children. Now he has a little home, neatly furnished, in Beaverton, where he is spending the evening of a useful and active life. He is remarkably bright and intelligent for a man of his advanced years.

**ALFRED DAVIES**, a merchant of Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, July 18, 1841, the oldest son of Miles Davies.

Mr. Davies was twelve years of age when he arrived with his father and family in Oregon, and here he learned the carpenters' trade and worked at it twelve years. Then, with his brother, Horace G., he engaged in sawmilling for six years, at the end of which time he purchased his brother's interest in the establishment and ran it by himself one year. He then sold the business, and out of it grew the Ainslie Milling Company. After two years he and his brother built another mill, which they have since successfully conducted. In 1891 Mr. Davies became a partner with Dr. F. M. Robinson, in the mercantile business at Beaverton, under the firm name of Robinson & Davies. Mr. Davies is manager of the store, and the firm are doing an excellent business. He is also interested in farming and fruit culture, having a farm at Beaverton and one in Marion county.

He makes a specialty of prunes, plums, pears and peaches.

Mr. Davies married Miss Mary Tefft, May 14, 1871, a daughter of an Oregon pioneer. Following are the names of their children: William, Clara, George, Hattie, Daisy, Harry, Mildred and Merle, the last two being twins.

Mr. Davies is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Foresters, and of the latter society he is Treasurer. He has been a Republican all his life, and has served two years as Justice of the Peace. During the civil war he was for two years a member of the First Oregon Infantry, spending a year at Fort Boise, Idaho; was honorably discharged in July, 1866, with the rank of Corporal.

He is one of Beaverton's best citizens.

**K. OSBORN**, Auditor and Police Judge of Astoria, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, in January, 1852, a son of John M. Osborn, who came to this State in 1864. In 1867 our subject entered the Lincoln School at San Francisco, where he took a full course, and then entered the Pacific Business College. After graduating at this institution, he was employed as clerk for H. B. Wakelee & Co. five years, and then engaged in business for himself, at 223 Sacramento street, as a commission and wholesale tobacco merchant, under the firm name of K. Osborn & Co. After seven years our subject went to Ilwaco, Washington, and thence to Astoria. December 9, 1891, he was elected to the position he now holds.

Mr. Osborn was married in 1877, to Miss Clara Bayreuther, a native of Chicago. They have two children, Austin and Burr.

**WILLIAM ENGLAND**, is one of the prominent business men of Salem. He came to Oregon in 1852, without means, and by honest and industrious effort has raised himself to his present wealth and influence. He was born in Illinois, on January 22, 1829. His father, Mr. John England, was born in Ohio and when four years of age went with his parents to Illinois, where he was raised and educated. He married Miss Sarah Smith, a native



of Ohio. They had ten children, of whom our subject was the oldest son. He was raised on his father's farm in Illinois, receiving a limited education, attending school a short time in winter, and working on the farm the rest of the time. On coming of age, he determined to push his fortune in the West, starting for Oregon on March 27, 1852. There were in the company fifty men and three women. On Platte river their captain died, when ten of the company turned back, forty-two of them with six wagons, continued the journey. They lost one man with cholera, and Mr. England had it, but recovered. He arrived at Salem, October 10, 1852. He looked about and secured work at carpentering, at which he was employed until the middle of November, when he started on foot for Jacksonville in search of a gold mine. The winter closed in early so he did not work, but made his way back to Roseburg and Scottsburg, in which latter place he wintered. On April 1, he returned to the mine, a doctor furnishing the provisions, Mr. England working the mine on shares. High water rendered it difficult work, and he had poor success. He then returned on foot to Salem, and on this trip was twenty-four hours without food. That was in 1853. He soon secured carpentry work, and worked at that and wagon-making for some time. He then opened a wagon shop, running it on a small scale until he acquired more means. His business increased from year to year, until he began the manufacture of carriages and wagons, in which business he was the pioneer in Salem. He continued in this business until 1883. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Major Williams in the money loaning and real-estate business, in which they continued until 1890, doing a successful business. They then opened the banking house of Williams & England. Mr. England has invested largely in city property, and has built several valuable business blocks, and a nice residence in which he resides. He was one of the organizers of the State Insurance Company, of which he is now one of the organizers and a director.

This business has met with marked success, and is one of which the projectors may justly be proud.

Mr. England was married in 1879 to Miss Olive Stanton, one of Oregon's native daughters. Her father, Mr. Alfred Stanton, came to Oregon in 1847, and now resides in Salem. Mrs. England is an active member of the Unitarian

Society, and has rendered efficient aid in procuring funds with which to build their present house of worship. Mr. England is also a member, being Trustee and Treasurer of the society. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He is widely and favorably known, having made the city of Salem his home since 1853. He is a jovial, kind-hearted, honorable gentleman, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community at large, and the affection of a host of personal friends.



**J**ACOB PFAU, a reputable and prosperous Polk county farmer and Oregon pioneer of 1853, is a native of Germany, born April 18, 1819. He is of German ancestry, although French blood is mingled in his veins with the sturdy German current. His parents were worthy Lutherans, who trained their boy to habits of industry and honesty, which have never deserted him. He received his education in Germany and came to the United States in 1847, first settling in Illinois, where he remained for five years, working at the butcher trade. He then came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and worked for a short time in San Francisco. He then went to the mines and prospected for gold, and spent his money. In September, 1853, he came to Portland, Oregon, and worked at his trade for A. H. Johnson, who has since made a fortune in the butcher business in Portland. From Portland, Mr. Pfau came to Salem and followed his business there until 1860 and then purchased his present farm of 313 acres, six miles west of Salem. In order to purchase this farm he had to go in debt \$1,200, and so was obliged to work very hard to pay off the obligation. He not only farmed, but raised stock and worked at his trade.

Mr. Pfau was married December 5, 1866, to Miss Nancy J. Tayler, a native of Illinois. She married Mr. Tayler and bore him eight children, the last two in the West. She and her husband and six children crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1862, and three years later her husband died. The following year she married Mr. Pfau. They have two daughters: Nannie, now Mrs. C. W. Stump, who has one child; and Effie, single, at home with her mother and father.

Mr. Pfau has been a hardworking man, and very upright in all his dealings. He has made

his own way in life and has been successful. He is a good representative of the honest, thrifty citizens that Germany has furnished the United States, and who have, by economy and industry, made their way in the country, until they have become numbered among our best and most influential citizens.



**M. KEEP**, prominent as a business man, and president of the Forest Grove Bank, is a descendant of old English ancestry, who were early settlers of New England, tracing back in a direct line to the early inhabitants of Plymouth, Massachusetts. His father, Charles Melville Keep, Sr., was born in Massachusetts in 1834, and married Miss Margaret Emily Heck, a native of Pennsylvania. They had three sons and a daughter, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest. He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1864, and was educated in his native city, and began his business career as a banker in the Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company of his native town. After three years he went to Colorado, where he remained six months. From there he went to Wisconsin and Michigan. He was connected with the Iron Exchange Bank of Hurley, Wisconsin, and later started the Bank of Wakefield, Kansas, where he remained as cashier for one year. He then went to Kansas City, where he was for three years connected with the National Bank of Commerce, and in October, 1889, came to Forest Grove and founded the Bank of Forest Grove, which was the first bank started in the city. Soon afterward his brother, Thomas S., became a partner in the bank, and the cashier. They are doing a large general commercial banking business, meeting with very gratifying success. Besides their regular banking business, they represent several of the largest insurance companies doing business on this coast. As energetic and intelligent business men, they soon became convinced of the future growth and prosperity of Forest Grove, and have been largely interested in real estate in the city and vicinity. They, in connection with E. W. Haines, are owners of the South Park addition to the city of Forest Grove. This is a large and splendid tract of land, lying on the south of the city, between it and the depot. They have improved this property, and some hand-

some residences are built on it. The father of our subject has sold his possessions in the East, and has built himself a beautiful home in South Park, complete, with all modern improvements. The Keep brothers take a very great interest in the growth and prosperity of their city, and are liberal in advancing its welfare; as they are men of experience, enterprise and capital, they are destined to be important factors in the advancement of their municipality. Our subject is a stockholder in the Forest Grove Times Company, the only paper in the city, and is a stockholder and president of the Canning and Electric Light Company of the city. His brother, Thomas S., is also a native of Pennsylvania, and previous to coming to Forest Grove was connected with the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, and is equally interested with his brother in the bank and the other enterprises. They have pleasant homes in an attractive part of the city, which are suggestive of comfort and refinement. Thomas S. is married. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both York and Scottish rite.

If the business men of a community are indicative of the progress of the place, we would certainly have no trouble in prognosticating the future of Forest Grove from contemplating two of her leading business men; and so sure would we be of her prosperity and development that we would not consider it fair to lay a wager, inasmuch as it is considered despicable to bet on a sure thing.



**WALTER S. PERRY**, one of the rising young attorneys of Portland, Oregon, commands a position of trust and confidence, and it is fitting that some personal mention of him be made in the pages of this volume.

Walter S. Perry was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 29, 1854. His parents, Augustus E. and Mary J. (Ross) Perry, were natives of Maryland, where their ancestors had settled at an early date. Augustus E. was a prominent dry-goods merchant of Washington for many years prior to his death, in 1876. Walter S. was the fifth born of their ten children, six of whom reached years of maturity. He was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, graduating in 1874, with

the degree of A. B. He then studied law at the University of Virginia, and after being in that institution two years was called home by the death of his father. He was admitted to the bar in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1876, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Two years later, his health failing, he gave up business and sought restoration through travel. During the "Star-Route" litigation in Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Perry was appointed special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States and took a conspicuous part in breaking up the system of "straw" bail.

Mr. Perry visited the principal cities in Europe, passed one winter in Cuba, and in 1886 resumed the practice of his profession at White Bear, Ramsey county, Minnesota, twelve miles from St. Paul. While there he occupied the position of City Attorney for about two years. He was also connected with the West Publishing Co. of St. Paul, engaged as editor upon the preparation of the reports of the decisions of the highest courts of the various States and annotations thereon, digests, etc.

In September, 1888, he came to Portland, and was first connected with Williams & Wood, remaining with them two years. He then entered the office of Milton W. Smith and engaged in a general practice. He enlisted in Company K, First Regiment, O. N. G., in February, 1891, but the following November tendered his resignation to accept the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, rank of Major, upon the Staff of Governor Sylvester Penneyer.



**ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE**, Captain of Company I, First Regiment, O. N. G., is a native son of the Golden State, born in Oakland, January 13, 1861. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and the immediate descendants engaged in planting. Joshua Coffee was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and General John Coffee was a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812; he was General Jackson's most trusted friend and lieutenant, and was selected to make the right attack upon the British, which resulted in that memorable hand-to-hand combat on the night of December 23, 1814, when the Ten-

nesseans used their hunting-knives in place of bayonets. Colonel Andrew Jackson Coffee, the father of our subject, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, August 20, 1819. In 1837 he was appointed a cadet at West Point, but afterward resigned to become a civil engineer. In 1846 he was appointed Paymaster in the army, and served through the war with Mexico to the battle of Buena Vista, in which he won the rank of Major with the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the battle, as a mark of especial confidence and appreciation he was selected to carry dispatches to President Polk. Thus at the early age of twenty-nine years he had attained distinction in his country's service. He retained his position in the army, serving in Texas and Louisiana until 1853, when he was assigned to duty on the Pacific coast with headquarters at San Francisco. In July of 1859 he resigned his position, and retired to civil life. He was one of a syndicate to acquire almost the whole of the present site of Oakland, but misfortunes came, and he lost his property. He was married April 3, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth A. Hutchings, of Huntsville, Alabama. Captain A. J. Coffee is the youngest of the family of five children born of this union. He was educated in the public schools of Oakland, and San Francisco, at Urban Academy, and Heald's Business College of San Francisco, California. He then took up the study of electricity, and in 1876 he accepted a position as salesman and assistant electrician with the Electrical Construction & Maintenance Company of San Francisco. He continued his studies, and the following year he entered the employ of the American District Telegraph Company of San Francisco; in the fall of that year he put up the first telephone in San Francisco. He was also connected with the Bell Telephone Company and the Golden Stock Telegraph Company until October, 1880, when he came to Portland, as superintendent of the Portland Telephone, Telegraph and Electric Light Company; he remained with this corporation until 1883, when he became electrician for the United States Electric Light and power Company, which was merged into the Willamette Falls Electric Company. In 1884 Captain Coffee was appointed city electrician of Portland, Oregon, and has charge of all the electric works of the city.

He was married in San Francisco in 1882, to Miss Edith Hinton, who died in July, 1889,

leaving one son, Luen H. He was married a second time in Portland, October, 1890, to Miss Ella L. Muffley, of California, and to this union one child has been born, Lenore.

The military education of the Captain began in San Francisco, in 1877, during the Chinese riots; he joined Company B, Volunteer Citizens' Safety Committee, and was actively engaged in suppressing the Mail Dock riot and other disturbances about the city. After peace was restored, a military company was organized, known as Company F, Second Infantry Regiment, O. N. G., he was mustered in April 8, 1878, and was an active member until leaving the city. In 1882, he with two others organized Company "G," First Regiment O. N. G. of Portland, Oregon and which soon proved the banner company by meritorious service in the threatened riots of 1885. In 1887 he was elected Captain of Company I, formerly known as the High School Cadets; this company was organized by some of the older pupils, and attracting attention by their enthusiasm, they received encouragement and assistance from Professor Warren, who drilled them to a degree of excellence and perfection not attained. After the resignation of Captain Warren, Captain Coffee was elected to the same position by the unanimous voice of the company; through the personal efforts of Captain Warren this company was admitted as Company I, First Regiment; they have always been noted for their zeal and energy, and are one of the best drilled companies of the Regiment. In 1890 Captain Coffee, assisted by George P. Frank, Police Commissioner, instituted a system of company drill in the police force of the city, and have acquired so high a degree of proficiency that their exhibitions are highly commended, and their skill in maneuvers would do credit to any company of the National Guards.



**HON. CHARLES B. MOORES**, one of the enterprising representative men of Salem, was born at Benton, Scott county, Missouri, August 6, 1849, a son of the Hon. John H. Moores, deceased. (See sketch of John H. Moores.) He came across the plains to Oregon with his father in 1852, his paternal grandfather, Colonel I. R. Moores, being the leader of the company (Further mention of Colonel Moores is made in the biography of A. N. Moores.)

Charles B. Moores was but three years of age when the family arrived in Salem; he is one of a family of six, and was given the best educational advantages his parents could afford; he attended the Willamette University and took a classical course at that institution; he was graduated with the class of 1870, and for five years afterward was employed as draughtsman by the Oregon & California Railway Company, being located at Portland. He then spent three years in the East, and while in Washington City he took a course in the business college of H. C. Spencer. In August, 1875, he went to Philadelphia, and took a course of lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In October, 1876, he went to the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the law department of this school. Returning to Salem, Oregon, he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880 he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position he filled with marked ability. In 1882 he became private secretary to his Excellency, Governor Moody, and in this capacity he evinced a talent for his work, and very superior qualifications for diplomatic negotiations. He remained with the Governor during his term of office.

He afterward became one of the organizers of the Oregon Land Company, which corporation for a time did a large and lucrative business, aiding greatly in the improvement and settlement of lands in the vicinity of Salem; he assisted in the organization of the Salem Street Railway Company, he was also one of the organizers, and is now a stockholder of the Union Title Abstract Company, and is a stockholder and the president of the Capital Lumbering Company. In addition to these interests Mr. Moores gives especial attention to horticulture, and has thirty acres immediately adjoining Salem, set apart to pears, peaches and cherries with a large acreage devoted to berries and small fruits.

He was united in marriage November 1, 1881, to Miss Sallie E. Chamberlin, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Joseph and Olive Chamberlin. Mrs. Moores' father was a prominent business man of Michigan, and in 1857 he emigrated to Oregon, where he passed the remainder of his life; his death occurred in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Moores have had born to them four children: Gertrude E., Merill B., Gordon C., and Chester A.

Politically Mr. Moores affiliates with the Re-

publican party, which he has rendered valuable aid in many conventions. In 1880 he was editor of the Oregon Statesman during the campaign, and was very successful in that department. He takes an interest in educational affairs, and for years has been a member and officer of the Board of Trustees of Willamette University. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of the order, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a member of the Common Council of Salem. He has always been loyal to home enterprise and home interests, and has won the highest regard of all classes of citizens.

**H**ONORABLE JOHN H. MOORES, deceased, came to Oregon in 1852, and during the remainder of his life, was prominently identified with the history of the State and the city of Salem. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forefathers emigrating to America more than a century ago. His parents, Colonel Isaac R. and Jane (Alexander) Moores, reared a family of five children, of whom none survive. He was born at Huntsville, Alabama, in Lawrence county, June 21, 1821; when he was three years old his father removed to Danville, Illinois, and there he grew to maturity. He afterward went to Benton, Missouri, and was engaged in merchandising for several years. In 1847 he returned to Danville, Illinois, and there was married to Miss Virginia Lamon, a native of Virginia and a daughter of John and Rachel Lamon, early settlers of Virginia. In 1851 Mr. Moores disposed of his property in Missouri and returned to Illinois; there he decided to come to the Pacific coast with his father; they organized a company in 1852, and in March of that year they started on the long and weary journey across the plains; they reached the Dalles late in the autumn, and from that place made their way down the Columbia river to Portland, where they arrived in December, 1852. In March, 1853, Mr. Moores came to Salem and embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he continued for years; later in life he made large investments in flouring mills and in lumber interests. His death occurred December 16, 1880.

During the civil war he stanchly supported the Union, rendering efficient service to the Sanitary Commission. For several years, dur-

ing his early residence in Salem, he was Postmaster of the place and for a long period was Treasurer of the county; he was Councilman, and for four terms, was Mayor of the city. In 1870 he was elected Senator from Marion county, in which office he served four years and the duties of which he performed with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of a Republican constituency. He was one of the commissioners who secured for the State the ground now occupied by the State Penitentiary and the Insane Asylum. He was one of the founders of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and was for many years its treasurer. He took a deep interest in public and private educational institutions, and was for many years one of the directors of the public schools of Salem; for nearly a quarter of a century he was a member and officer of the Board of Trustees of the Willamette University. During his latter years he was in ill health, and the last public act of his life was to cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur; this duty done he retired to his home, and did not leave the threshold again until borne to his grave by the hands of his brothers of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was a truly loyal citizen, and in his relationship as husband and parent he left no obligation unfulfilled.

**G**EORGE SOVERNS, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born on White Woman river, Coshocton county, Ohio, December 4, 1826. His father, Jesse Soverns, was a native of Virginia, but in his boyhood was taken by his parents to Ohio and was there reared to manhood and he there married Miss Eliza Bailey. In 1832 they removed to Indiana and 1837 to Tazewell county, Illinois, where they followed farming.

George remained with his parents until 1850, when he married Miss Fanny Holton, and in 1852, with his wife, child, father, mother and two brothers and two sisters, set out with ox teams to cross the plains to Oregon. The journey was free from accident, but death was a frequent occurrence, and the first victim was the infant son of Mr. Soverns, and but two weeks later his beloved wife followed, both finding lonely graves midst Nature's solitudes. They were obliged to press forward, and while descending the Blue mountain, the mother of

Mrs. Soverns fell and broke her leg while jumping from a wagon, and this resulted in her death soon after landing in Portland. Mr. Soverns, Sr., located near the present site of Junction City, while his son engaged in whatever he could find to do about the valley, cutting wood and harvesting during the season. In 1855 he went to the Rogue river Indian war as teamster for his company, which was commanded by Captain Matlock. Returning to Lane county in 1856 he purchased 426 acres of land near Junction City and began farming, and subsequently purchased 646 acres on Coarse fork, and extended his stock business. He continued the latter business for years. In 1876 he removed his family to Eugene, to give his children the advantage of the education afforded by the university. In 1878 he returned to the farm, but returned to Eugene again in 1879 and practically retired from active life, leasing his farm and enjoying the product of his labors. He resides on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets.

He was married for the second time in 1856 to Mrs. Elizabeth (Blachley) Tylor, a widow with one child, Jane, now the wife of Bernum S. Hyland, a prominent farmer south of the city of Junction. Mr. and Mrs. Soverns have had four children, three now living: Jesse, now in charge of the farm near Junction City; Hulda, now deceased, who married Thos. Cheshire, and left one child, Clive S., who lives with his grandparents; and Fannie, wife of Albert Jackson. During his life Mr. Soverns has commanded the respect of his friends and he will continue to do so as long as he lives for his many fine qualities, both in business and private life.



**D** K. HINES, D. D., the youngest of twelve children of James and Betsey (Round) Hines, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1828. His ancestral line, on his mother's side, is clearly traced back to Edward I of New England through Lawrence Wilkinson, from whom Mr. Hines is the fourth in descent. His own grandfather, Bertram Round, was an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. On his father's side he is a descendant of the Hopkins of Rhode Island, and of the Churches of Massachusetts, who came from

England in Governor Northrop's fleet in 1630 and landed at Plymouth. It will thus be seen that he inherits pioneer blood.

His early life was spent in Oswego county, New York, to which his family emigrated when he was three years of age. Then almost literally a wilderness that region afforded him very limited scholastic advantages. In his fourteenth year he was converted, and before he was sixteen he was licensed to exhort by Rev. William Peck, an older brother of Bishop Peck. Early in his nineteenth year he was licensed to preach, and soon after, removing to Western New York, he was employed as a supply on Eden circuit in the Genesee Conference to take the place of Gilbert De la Matyr, whose health had failed. When just twenty he was admitted into the Genesee Conference on trial. In that conference he served such appointments as Wyoming, Pearl street, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

In December, 1852, he was transferred by Bishop Waugh to the Oregon Conference, and the following summer crossed the plains with an ox team, reaching Portland October 3, 1853, to which charge he had been appointed by Bishop Ames at the first session of the Oregon Annual Conference. His time of actual service on this coast has been thirty-nine years; eleven years on stations, sixteen as Presiding Elder, one as College Agent, eight as editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate, and three as Theological Professor.

As Presiding Elder he has had charge of all the State of Washington, nearly all of Oregon and Idaho, and his travels over them have made him more widely known, personally, without doubt, than any other minister of the Pacific Northwest.

He represented the Thirteenth General Conference District in the General Missionary and Church Extension Committees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from 1876 to 1880, and on the resignation of J. H. Wilbur from the same committees in 1886 he was elected by the Board of Bishops to succeed him, thus making six years' service therein.

He was elected by the General Conference Commission on Ecumenical Conference one of the seven representatives of the Fourteenth General Conference District in that body, and attended its sessions in Washington, District of Columbia, from its opening to its close.

Dr. Hines estimates his travels in the service of the church on this coast to have been by rail



and steamboat 75,000 miles, by stage 5,000 miles, and by his own private conveyance not less than 100,000, making an aggregate of 180,000 miles. He has preached about 6,000 sermons, held 900 quarterly meetings, dedicated 54 churches, and been called to deliver many memorial addresses of pioneers, both preachers and people.

He has also been quite active in political life. During the days of secession he was one of the staunch supporters of the Union, and delivered the first political speech coming from any minister on the coast. He was president of the Territorial Council of Washington, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1864 and 1866. In 1876 he was a Republican delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated R. B. Hayes for president.

Dr. Hines was married at Wyoming, New York, in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth J. Graves, a lady endowed with the true Christian spirit and great strength of character. She was an able helper in all missionary work, and by her personal effort and enthusiasm was organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon, of which she was the first president. She was well and favorably known throughout the State for her many deeds of kindness and charity. She was called to her last rest in January, 1889, leaving a bereaved husband and two children, James A. and Lua A. The latter is now the wife of C. K. Crauston. The Doctor lives with his daughter at the corner of East Washington and Seventeenth streets, Portland, where he built a handsome residence in 1884.

As trustee he has had a close connection with the Willamette University since he came to the State, and during 1890 and 1891 was Professor of Theology in that institution. In May, 1892, he was a delegate from the Idaho Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is Past High Priest of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Dr. Hines is now one of the honored professors of the theological department of the Portland University. His forty-four years of faithful work have been of great service and have been marked by ability, industry, constancy, and efficiency. His capacity for hard work in both study and field has supplemented his ability in the pulpit and the promise of his early years has been fulfilled. The wide field covered

by his labors and the variety of the work to which he has been called, has enabled him, to an extent given to but few, to impress himself for good on the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the Empire of the Northwest.

He is still vigorous in body and mind and promises to do work equal to his very best for a number of years to come.



**AMOS HOLMAN**, a native son of Oregon, was born in Polk county, April 13, 1849. His father, James Holman, was born in 1814, in Tennessee, his people being early settlers in Tennessee, who removed to Missouri. He married Miss Mary Bowman, a native of Tennessee, born in 1812. Five children were born to them and with these, his wife and a few household goods, he crossed the plains to Oregon, with oxen. He settled on a donation claim in Polk county, on the Luckanute, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred January, 1880. He was a Democrat until the time of the war, but then became a Republican. He served his county faithfully as Sheriff for nine years and was elected a member of the Territorial and State Legislatures. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community and was a worthy pioneer of Oregon. His wife survived him three years and died March 8, 1883, aged seventy-two. She was an excellent Christian woman and was one of the noble pioneers of Oregon. Two children had been born to them in Oregon: Amos; and Mary Hulda, now Mrs. Eli Crosley, and they have one child. The following is the list of the children who crossed the plains: Hardy, resides in Dallas; John died in 1836; Preston lived to be thirty-eight; Nancy married James Ward, who died in her forty-second year, leaving six children; and Nathaniel resides at Dallas (see sketch of same).

The son, Amos, had resided on the donation claim, a part of which he now owns, all his life. He was educated in Monmouth and resided at home until his father's death, when he inherited sixty acres of the land on the property. He has succeeded by honorable industry in adding to it and has another farm adjoining, on which he has a good residence.

He was married November 22, 1868, to Caroline Hodges, native of Benton county, daughter of Drury Hodges, who came to Oregon in 1847



and settled a donation claim, on which he now resides, at Well's station. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have had three children, namely: James, died when six; and the other two, Charlie and Nellie May reside with their parents. Mrs. Holman is a member of the Baptist Church, and her husband is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are good representatives of the sons and daughters of Oregon.



**G**EORGE H. DURHAM, one of the best known and most able members of the bar of the State of Oregon, was born in Springfield, Illinois, on December 4, 1843. When he was four years of age his parents came across the plains to Oregon. His father, Albert A. Durham, was a native of Genesee county, New York, and his grandfather, Silas Durham, was a native of Massachusetts, his ancestors having come from Durham, England, and settled in the Colony of Massachusetts. From there they spread north and south. Both of these branches participated in the Revolutionary struggle for independence, from the northern branch of which the subject of this sketch is descended. His father married Miss Miranda A. White, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. They had four children, three of whom are still living. The family, later on, removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio, and thence to Springfield, Illinois, in which place they had as neighbors for many years the illustrious President Lincoln and renowned General John A. Logan. In 1850, after arriving in Oregon, they settled on a donation claim, where the town of Oswego now stands. Two years later, in 1849, the father went to the gold mines in California, where he was successful, and where he remained a year, returning to Oregon by water on the *Undine*, bringing with him his bag of gold dust. They were shipwrecked on Shoalwater bay, but escaped safely with their effects, and on his return, built a large sawmill, becoming one of the leading lumbermen of the Northwest. He built one of the finest houses in the county and became the owner of several ships. He continued in business until 1862, when he sold out, and located on a farm ten miles south of Portland, where he still lives in

retirement from active business pursuits. He was at one time a member of the Territorial Legislature; was a staunch Republican, and during the war was as firm as a rock for the Union. While the family resided in Oswego, our subject attended the public schools, and in 1858 was sent to the Willamette University, where he was when the war broke out, when he, with others of the students, enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Cavalry. The regiment was organized at the instigation of General Baker, with the desire to show the South that Oregon could furnish as good cavalry as any they could produce, and the regiment was enlisted to go to the front; after they were mustered in, they were sent to fight the Indians. General Baker was killed in the battle of Ball's Bluff, after which they made application to the President to have the conditions of their enlistment complied with; but his reply was, that they were not needed, and they were better fitted for the service in which they were engaged than any regiment he could send, and there would be the expense of removal for both regiments, and hoped they would see the force of his reasons for continuing them where they were. Their regiment was one of the many splendid companies that participated in the great war.

On being mustered out of the service, he entered the Pacific University at Forest Grove, graduating from that institution with honor with the class of 1866. He then taught school, and began the study of law. Later he entered the office of Hon. Lansing Stout, being admitted to the bar in 1869, after which he began the practice of law in Portland. In 1871 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, by the District Court of the United States; and in 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, to which position he was elected. After serving for two years, his partner, H. Y. Thompson, was elected to the position. Mr. Durham continued his law practice, meeting with marked success, until 1882, when he was appointed by the United States Judge as Master in Chancery of the United States Court, which position he still holds. Mr. Durham is interested in several of the business enterprises of Portland, having been one of the organizers of the first motor line, running out of the city of Portland. He was also instrumental in starting the Commercial National Bank of Portland, and was previously connected

with the Portland Savings Bank, and is still a director of and attorney for both banks; besides which he is interested in a number of other corporations. He also interests himself in the success of the Republican party, having served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee; and was also a member of the Building committee, which built the Portland Savings Bank Block.

In 1866 Mr. Durham was married to Miss S. E. Clark, a native of Oregon, and daughter of Rev. Harvey Clark, who was one of the pioneers of this country as a Congregational missionary, and who was one of the founders of the Pacific University of Forest Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Durham have four children, all born in Portland. Their daughter, Nellie, is now Mrs. H. G. Platt; the other children are Mary, George Clark and Margery.

Mr. Durham is Grand Trustee of the A. O. U. W., and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of both the Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the G. A. R. The law firms of which he was a member comprised some of the most prominent and representative practitioners at the bar of this State, viz., Messrs. Williams, Tull, Thompson and Mays.

**MILDEN BEAUCHAMP** came to Oregon in 1852, and is a native of Illinois, born on July 4, 1826. His father, John Beauchamp, and his mother, Elizabeth Thomas, were both from North Carolina. Mr. Beauchamp is the only survivor of a family of nine children. He was left an orphan when but five years of age, and when seven began to support himself. When he was eleven he was bound out to Isaac Criss, with whom he lived till he became of age. He then received forty acres of land in Clark county, Illinois, and on this little property he built a little cabin. He married Jane Francis, and they had three children, the youngest was two weeks old when they started out to cross the plains, April 5, 1852. They bought a wagon and three yoke of oxen and went with a company, Mr. Criss being one of the party. On the journey Mr. Criss died at Scott's Bluff with the cholera, which was brought up by the Southern emigrants, and which raged for a distance of 100 miles. They could see from ten

to thirty being buried every day for the wolves to dig up and devour, as very few of the emigrants had tools with which to dig a grave. They were six months making the trip across the plains, and the hardest portion was across the desert from Sandy to Green river, without water or grass. Mr. Beauchamp saw a boy crying and said to him, "What's the matter with you?" He said, "I lost my father yesterday and my mother to-day, and I am alone in the world, with seven small children to make the rest of the journey with and to care for."

Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp and their three little ones made a safe journey across the plains. Only one of the children who crossed the plains is now living: Henry R. lived to be twenty-three, years of age; Mary M., married Mr. Jackson and died in her fortieth year; Sarah J., married Mr. Dedman, and they are living on the upper John Day river in eastern Oregon, where they are in the stock business. Mr. Beauchamp took a donation claim near Hillsboro and built a log cabin on the property and resided there eight years. Wishing to work at his trade, that of carpenter, he sold the land and went to Hillsboro, purchased property and for the past twenty-five years has been engaged in the carpenter business. He has done a good deal of building. Six children have been added to the family in Oregon: Frank died when he was thirty; William, who is a farmer at Gaston; Helen, now Mrs. John Northrop, of Hillsboro; Nancy Elizabeth, now Mrs. John E. Zimmerman, a farmer of Washington county; Anna Eliza, now Mrs. Henry Bahrens, of Hillsboro; and the youngest son, John, is single. Mr. Beauchamp has been a strong Republican since the organization of the party, and he has been an industrious man, and has much valuable property in Hillsboro and a good home of his own building. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. They are worthy pioneers and they have the good esteem of all their friends and fellow-pioneers.

**GEORGE THING**, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a retired merchant residing at Reedville, Oregon, was born at Kennebec, Maine, December 4, 1824. His ancestors were early settlers of the State of Maine, and both

his father and grandfather, natives of that State had the same name, Levi Thing. His father married Miss Mary Martin, a native of New Hampshire, and they had six children, of whom five are still living.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the Pine Tree State. In 1852 he sailed for Oregon, by way of Cape Horn and San Francisco, and arrived at Oregon that fall. He took his donation claim in what is now the State of Washington, where he was industrious and prospered, and where he resided for twenty-three years.

In February, 1858, he married Miss Emma C. Bozorth, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Esquire and Mollie (Willie) Bozorth, Kentuckians. They came to Oregon in 1845. Her father died at Lewis river in Oregon when in his sixty-fourth year, and her mother survived him three years. Mrs. Thing is the youngest of their family of eleven children, three of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Thing have also had eleven children. Three died in childhood. Those living are Charles E., of eastern Oregon; Lena, who married John Stewart, and resides on a farm in Washington county; Horace D., a resident of Astoria; and Herbert Grant, George Otis, Ada B., Paul and Amy at home.

In 1876 Mr. Thing moved to his present home in Reedville. This place had just started and to Mr. Thing belongs the credit of starting the first store in the town. Here for ten years he did a prosperous business, at the end of which time he retired with a competency. Soon after coming to Reedville, he purchased 300 acres of land, a mile from the town, for which he paid \$9 per acre, and in 1890 sold it for \$25 per acre. His pleasant home he built in 1876, it being one of the best residences in the town.

During the civil war Mr. Thing was a strong Union man. Politically, he is a Republican. He and his good wife are among the most highly esteemed people of the town in which they live.

July 25, 1828. He is of German ancestry, his grandfather, Josiah Wise, having been born in Germany and having emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Wise's father, Peter Wise, was born. Our subject's mother was before her marriage Miss Margaret Clark. She was born in New York, daughter of Josiah Clark, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of early settlers of that State. Peter Wise and his wife had seven children, of whom five are now living, Andrew J. being the fourth born.

The subject of our sketch was reared chiefly in Illinois, to which place the family had moved, and it was in his young manhood, at the age of nineteen, that he came to Oregon. He drove an ox team across the plains for his brother-in-law, Jesse Walling, Mrs. Walling and another sister coming with them. They made a safe journey, but were considerably annoyed by having their cattle stolen by the Indians at Fort Hall and Burnt river. Each time, however, they succeeded in getting most of them back. Again when they reached the Columbia their stock was stolen, and this time they regained them by making the Indians presents of sheets and blankets. Soon after their arrival in Oregon Dr. Whitman and others were murdered by the Indians, and Mr. Wise volunteered his services to help subdue the Red men and protect the settlers, but when he reached the river the boat with the volunteers had gone; so he worked for the Government at Oregon City with Steve Meek, killing and cutting beef for the volunteers. He was there all winter and saw the Indians hung that were convicted of the murder. He then came to Polk county and took a donation claim in Spring valley, selling out a year later and taking another donation claim. September, 1848, he went to the mines in California and now enjoys relating his mining stories around his fireside. He paid as high as a dollar a pound for Chili flour, which was very wormy at that.

Mr. Wise was married in 1859, to Miss Nancy J. McGrew, a native of Indiana and a daughter of A. S. McGrew. In that same year they returned East and located in Kansas. In 1862 he made a second trip across the plains to Idaho, this time with horses and mules; came to Polk county, Oregon, and wintered; returned to Boise basin; and in 1863 went back across the plains and settled in Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in raising buildings and



ANDREW J. WISE, general merchant at Perrydale, Oregon, dates his first arrival in this State in 1847. He has traveled extensively and his life has been an eventful one. Following is a brief outline of his career:

Andrew J. Wise was born in New York,

moving houses. From there he went to Monmouth, the county seat of Warren county, and was for some time engaged in merchandising. In 1875 he returned to Oregon, spent three years in Polk county, seven years on a farm in Umatilla county, and in 1886 came to Perrydale. Here his son started into business in the Perrydale general merchandise store, and our subject has helped him along. D. L. Keyt, Mr. Wise's son-in-law, is associated with his son in the store. They have a large and well assorted stock of goods, are doing a thriving business and also keep the post office. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have two daughters and a son, namely: Susan May, wife of Albert Plankinton; Jesse, in business; and Ellen, wife of D. L. Keyt. Mr. Wise has been prospered in his various business undertakings, and is now comfortably situated in a pleasant home at Perrydale. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

STEPHEN BLANK, has the honor of having resided in the city of Forest Grove for the longest continuous space of time, and as such might truthfully be styled of the father of the municipality, which alike reflect honor on each other, the city as being one of the most beautiful, and the citizen as combining all that is honorable and worthy in character.

He was born in Lockport, New York, December 26, 1829. His father, Jones Blank, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1799. The ancestors of the family came originally from the fatherland of Germany, where they were well and favorably known. The father married Miss Saloma Moore, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they had eleven children, six of whom are now living.

The subject of our sketch was the fourth child, and attended school in his native city a little during the winter, later learning the carpenters' trade of his brother, with whom he worked for some time, but most of his life has been devoted to farming.

In 1844 he removed to Illinois, going through Chicago, which was then but a hamlet, and near which Government land could have been had for the asking. He located on a farm near St. Charles, Illinois, remaining there for eight years.

He was married on October 9, 1850, to Miss Parthena McMillen, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Ruth McMillen, highly respected people of that State. She was a most estimable young lady, and was one of two twin sisters.

Two years later, in 1852, he and his wife crossed the plains with oxen to Oregon, experiencing all the usual vicissitudes of that long and perilous journey. There were sixteen wagons in the train, and there was a guard kept all of the time, to prevent being surprised by the Indians, but a more perilous enemy was in their midst, in the form of cholera, which caused the death of one of the company, the rest happily surviving.

Mrs. Blank and wife arrived in Portland about the middle of October. He remained for a short time at the Dalles, in order to provide for the keeping of his stock there, and the party agreed to wait there for him. When they arrived, however, they claimed that all of his cattle had died, but he thinks they were stolen. He recovered only one cow, which he took out of a team. She bore his mark, but the man who was driving her, said he would prevent him taking her, but Mr. Blank took her.

He came to Forest Grove in October, 1852, where he purchased three acres of land, which joined the corporation, and which he afterward platted, laying out Walnut street across it. He has from time to time added to the original plat, and sold the lots, and has also erected a number of substantial buildings, thus aiding in the growth of the city.

He at first worked in logging camps, and afterward kept a grocery and a meat market, has also done a good deal of teaming, and has for years boarded a number of the college students, thus turning his hand to whatever was convenient, and which was most needed. He has also frequently worked at his trade of carpentry, and has always done his own painting. He had a sash and door factory as early as 1858, which he continued for ten years, doing at the same time his other work. He is a stockholder in the Canning Company, as well as in the Electric Light Company, and has been eminently successful in everything he has undertaken.

Mr. and Mrs. Blank have never had any children of their own, but have reared three to womanhood. Two of these, Mary and Emma Nichols, were the daughters of James Nichols, who died when the children were six and eight

years of age, since which time they found tender foster parents in Mr. and Mrs. Blank. Mary, became the wife of Mr. J. M. Garrison. She is a lady of many charms of person and character, and is highly esteemed by all who know her. She has a nice family. Emma was a good daughter and became the wife of Mr. Allen. Beside these, Mr. and Mrs. Blank took Ida Horner, in her third year, and raised her to womanhood. She remained with them until twenty-three years of age, when prompted by her kindness of heart, she went to take care of her aunt's family, when she became sick and died. All of these children were always treated by Mr. and Mrs. Blank with the utmost kindness, as if they were their own, and while the children were with them, they were patterns of obedience and goodness.

Mr. and Mrs. Blank are still in good health, and enjoy the deserved esteem of the whole community, who have known them for so many years, and firmly tested their worth.



**J**AMES MADISON BELCHER, who formed one of the long processions of emigrants to the wilds of Oregon in 1850, was born in West Virginia, July 11, 1823. His parents were John and Sarah (Brown) Belcher, both of whom were worthy natives of the Old Dominion. They had eight children, five of whom are now living.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest son, and when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Missouri, then a new and sparsely settled country. Here he lived until he removed to Oregon.

In 1844 he was married to Miss Margaret Chrisman, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Mr. Walker Chrisman, an esteemed resident of Missouri. Two children were born in Missouri, both sons: John Walker and James William.

Hearing of the marvelous advantages of climate and soil to be found in Oregon, and the large grants of land offered to actual settlers by the Government, he, like many other adventurous spirits of the day, made the long journey overland to test for himself the truth of these reports. He was accompanied, in the long trip across the plains, by his wife and children and his wife's mother, and their journey was a safe

one, until the cholera attacked them. At ten o'clock in the morning, their eldest son, John Walker, was taken ill, and before dark that day he was dead, and his little grave was made on the lonely prairie. His wife's mother was also attacked by this terrible plague and died, adding another to the already numerous victims of this dreadful scourge. Three men in their employ were added to the victims of this terrible disease. All of these were buried in the earth, without coffins, or a particle of preparation for burial, and no pen can portray the sadness of the parents as they pursued their lonely way across those bleak plains. Along the road were many emigrants, a great number of whom were sick and dying, and suffering and despair were pictured on every face. The living hastily buried the dead and pressed forward, looking back and around to impress on their memory the place where they had laid their loved ones. A little later, Mrs. Belcher had mountain fever and was in poor health nearly all the rest of the journey, and for two or three hundred miles he packed the boy on horseback. The Indians stole a few of the cattle, but aside from that they had no trouble with them. Five months were consumed on the journey, and they wintered in a little vacant house, seven miles south of La Fayette. That was a severe winter and there was a very great fall of snow, and they suffered many hardships in consequence.

The following June they located on a donation claim, consisting of a section of land, situated ten miles south of La Fayette, on the Salem road. This claim they purchased of a man and at once began pioneer life in a small, cheap house located on it. To illustrate the unsettled condition country and the scarcity of all articles of labor or merchandise, Mr. Belcher relates that he lost his ax on the journey west, and was unable to purchase another, either in Salem or La Fayette, and was finally glad to buy a poor old excuse for one from some man, paying for it \$2.50.

Mr. Belcher engaged in stock-raising, and in 1858 took a drove of cattle overland to California to sell, and was absent fourteen months. When he returned to his home in Oregon, he remained on it uninterruptedly until 1864, improving the property and farming the land. He then purchased land in La Fayette, on which he built a large and comfortable home, since when he has been engaged in merchandise with Mr. Hendricks. After doing business for several years with different partners, he dissolved

partnership and continued in the business for twelve years alone, meeting with merited success, as his dealings were honorable and his methods liberal.

In March, 1874, he retired from business altogether. He still retains his farm, on which is produced grain and stock, and it is now in a good location with relation to the city, and has become very valuable property.

Mr. and Mrs. Belcher have had seven children, only two of whom are now living: James William, died August 2, 1862; Charles Thomas resides in Portland, and is a member of the special police force; Emsia Ann died when almost two years of age; Affa Belle resides at home; Clarence Walker died when eleven months old.

Mr. Belcher is a liberal Democrat, but has given politics little attention, other than desiring the election of good men to office. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in the welfare of which he takes a great interest. He and his worthy wife, who have been married for forty-eight years, forty-two of which have been spent in Oregon, are esteemed members of the Methodist Church, to the support of which they have always contributed liberally of their means and influence. Situated in a pleasant home, surrounded by all the comforts of life they risked so much to secure, they have realized more than their fondest expectations. All of which has come in response to their persistent efforts, and by reason of the larger opportunities afforded by the glorious commonwealth of Oregon.



**J**OHN BROWN, an Oregon pioneer of 1846, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1831. His parents, Hugh L. and Clarissa (Browning) Brown, were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. In 1838 they emigrated to Missouri and settled in the Platte purchase, Platte county, and reclaimed and improved a comfortable home. In 1846 he entered into partnership with James Blakely and they purchased three wagons and eight yoke of cattle and the necessary supplies, and struck out for Oregon among the first emigrants of that season. With abundant provisions and good feed for their cattle, their journey was comfortably performed and they landed at Foster's fort in the Willamette valley, September

15, 1846. Mr. Brown proceeded up the valley and located his donation claim, of 640 acres, one mile east of the present town of Brownsville, and began farming. A few years later he was employed by Hartless & St. Clair to conduct a little store, around which a settlement sprung up and by mutual consent was called Brownsville. The town site was platted by James Blakely about 1855, when Messrs. Brown & Blakely purchased the store and continued the business for two years, when Blakely retired and Mr. Brown continued until 1860. He was one of the organizers of the Linn Woolen Mill and was very active in the management until it was destroyed by fire, in 1862. His eyesight then began to fail and he sold his farm and removed to Brownsville, where he resided until his death, January 23, 1888, aged seventy-eight. His widow still survives him, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Brown was a soldier in the Cayuse war and rendered valuable service to the sparsely settled country. He served one term in the Territorial Legislature, two terms in the State Legislature and as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Linn county. He was very prominent in church and educational work and was the able founder of a prosperous settlement.

John Brown improved the limited educational advantages in Missouri and crossed the plains with his parents. In October, 1855, when the Rogue river Indians arose in arms, he volunteered and was in the service until the close of the war, in the summer of 1856. In 1857 he began trading in cattle, but remained with his parents until 1863, when he was married to Miss Amelia L. Spaulding, who was born in the Nez Perces country at the Lapwai Indian Mission, where her father, Rev. H. H. Spaulding, was then stationed as a Presbyterian missionary, appointed by the Board, and entering the field in 1836, and subsequently settling in Brownsville. Mr. Brown purchased 408 acres of land from Mr. Spaulding, one mile east of Brownsville, and there located after marriage and engaged in farming and raising stock, which interests he has continued to the present day. In 1885 he built his handsome and spacious residence, but his wife, a sufferer of many years, enjoyed it but a brief time, as she died in November, 1889, leaving two children: Loretta, wife of Alexander Foster; and Malcolm Earle. Mr. Brown was a member of the first woolen mill enterprise, in 1860, and was one of the



syndicate to purchase the Brownsville Woolen and Flour Mill property in 1889 and to organize the Eagle Woolen Mill Company, of which he is a director.

Family cares and illness have prevented him from engaging in public or political matters, but he holds a prominent position in the community and is esteemed by all who know him.



**JOHN F. COOK**, a prominent Yam Hill county farmer and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Tennessee, January 22, 1828. His father, James Cook, was a native of Georgia, born February 11, 1786, and his grandfather, Thomas Cook, was a captain in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Cook's father married Miss Rhoda Franklin, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. They reared twelve children to maturity, but only three of them are now living.

Mr. Cook, their tenth child and the subject of this memoir, was brought up to manhood in his native State and before coming to Oregon owned a small farm. March 6, 1852, he started for the distant West, Oregon, and made a safe journey, arriving in Oregon, August 16. The train to which he belonged led the emigration that year, and it was fortunate that it did so, as those who came later suffered from the ravages of the cholera.

After remaining a month at Salem Mr. Cook came to Yam Hill county and was employed on a farm near the point now occupied by McMinnville, during the winter. The following year he went to California and worked in the mines at Yreka, making fair wages. After spending a year there he returned to Oregon and for two years worked for wages in Marion county, for \$40 a month. He then came to Yam Hill county and after laboring for a time for wages he purchased his first land in this State, 320 acres, six miles southwest of McMinnville. Engaging in grain and stock-raising he prospered well, and as opportunity offered, he, from time to time, added to his landed estate by purchase until he had 1,200 acres, which he still owns. In 1887, to be convenient to schools and college, he bought 183 acres of land, with a good house, orchard, etc., near town, where he has since resided and made further improvements. He is still in active management of all his farms.

December 11, 1860, Mr. Cook married Miss Esther A. Prosser, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Henry Prosser. Her family crossed the plains to this State in 1852, wintered at Fort Hall and arrived in Oregon during the following spring. Mr. and Mrs. Cook's children are: Mary Lucretia, who died in her thirty-seventh year; James Henry, who lives at his parental home, and is a graduate of the McMinnville College; Rhoda Angeline, who died in her third year; Wilber Cowles and Alma Esther are now at College; John Roice and Cora Pearl are attending the public school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook are worthy members of the Free Methodist Church. Mr. Cook has been a Republican, but is also a strong temperance man and a prohibitionist.

Such is the story of a pioneer who came to Oregon forty years ago without means, other than his physical and moral energies, and he has acquired a fine property.



**JOSEPH P. TATE, M. D.**, deceased, was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 30, 1822, a descendant of Scotch ancestry. Left an orphan in childhood, he was reared by his aunt. As soon as he had acquired education sufficient to enable him to teach, he did so, at the same time continuing his studies until he had completed his literary course. He then took up the study of medicine, and in due time graduated at the Miami University.

About 1849 Dr. Tate began the practice of medicine in Carroll county, Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1853. At that time he joined the tide of emigration and crossed the plains to Oregon. This journey was made with ox teams and required eight months, the train with which he traveled landing safe in Albany, Linn county, October 28, 1853.

The Doctor at once established himself in practice at Albany, and in May of the following year was united in marriage to Eliza J., daughter of John Smith, Mr. Smith and his family having crossed the plains to Oregon in the same company with which Dr. Tate traveled.

John Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 12, 1801. When a boy he moved to Ohio, and afterward went from there to Indiana, where he was married in 1823 to Elizabeth Evans. Locating in Carroll county,



he followed farming there until the spring of 1853, when he came to Oregon and settled on a farm near Albany. He subsequently moved to town and followed the trade of carpenter. Although very infirm, he is still living, having reached the advanced age of ninety years. His wife died July 19, 1889, and he is spending the evening of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Tate.

Dr. Tate was one of the most successful physicians in Albany and had a large and lucrative practice. A staunch and active Republican, he represented Linn county for two terms in the State Legislature. In the winter of 1877-'78 his health gave way and after an illness of a few months he was called to his last home, June 14, 1878. He left a bereaved wife, two children,—Laura A. and John T.—and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His widow and daughter reside in Albany. John T. is a dentist in Portland.



**C. W. CORNELIUS, M. D.**—The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, like many others of the pioneers of Oregon, were attracted to her borders by the liberal land grants which were made by the Government to actual settlers. It is this fact which induced Benjamin Cornelius, of Jasper county, Missouri, to undertake that long, perilous journey toward the setting sun. Making the necessary arrangements, Benjamin Cornelius, with his wife and ten children, set forth on April 2, 1845, for Independence, the general rendezvous of western-bound travelers. There, organizing their train of thirty wagons, with a company of about 250 persons, under the captaincy of Lawrence Hall, they moved westward, arriving at Fort Hall, without inconvenience or serious trouble. Thence they proceeded toward Fort Boise, before reaching which point their minds were changed, and they undertook a most hazardous diversion of route. They were incited to do this by Stephen Meek, a professed trapper from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, who suggested a "cut-off," which he represented to be much shorter than the old route, and pictured in glowing colors as being located through a beautiful country, where grass and water abounded. He talked so plausibly and was apparently so familiar with the route, that a portion of the Hall and Tetherow companies,

among whom were the Cornelius and McKinney families, took the new road, and cheerfully struck off south of the Blue mountains, expecting soon to reach the Dalles. It was not long, however, before it became apparent that Meek knew nothing of the country; still they pressed forward, when, in the course of a fortnight, they found themselves in a dry and inhospitable region, with rapidly diminishing supplies, thin and emaciated figures, with sickness and death settling upon the company. For a while they had funerals at every camp, and over the graves were built camp-fires, which, later, were driven across by teams and wagons, to deceive the Indians as to the resting-place of the dead. Thus they dragged their weary way along, killing their much-prized cattle to supply their wants, until, through an advance party, relief was brought to them from the Dalles, where they eventually arrived, much reduced in numbers by the ravages of death. The succeeding adventures of that distressed party were not memorable. They all reached Willamette, where the Cornelius family settled on what was subsequently known as Cornelius Plain, in Washington county, a large number of the family being adult children, who each pre-empted land, took up a large tract in that vicinity.

Benjamin Cornelius, Jr., was married, on Cornelius Plain, in 1852, to Rachel McKinney, a pioneer of 1845, and a member of the Meek company. They lived on their farm until 1872, when they removed to Forest Grove, for the purpose of educating their children; and there Mr. Cornelius conducted a speculative and money-lending business, until his death, in 1881. He left a widow, who still survives, and three children.

C. W. Cornelius was the second child, and was born on Cornelius plain in 1855. He secured an academic education at Pacific University at Forest Grove, and in 1879 began the study of medicine with Dr. Bailey, of Hillsboro. He also attended two courses at the medical department of Willamette University. He then discontinued his studies for a time, going in 1880 to Spokane Falls, where he built a drug store, which was the third business house ever erected in the town. This he operated for about eighteen months, when he returned to Portland, where he continued the drug business until 1886. He then engaged in business in San Francisco; later, trying mining in southern Oregon, which latter under-

taking resulted disastrously. After this he returned to the medical department of the Oregon State University, where he graduated in March, 1889, and since then has followed his profession in Portland. In April, 1891, he formed a partnership with Dr. H. R. Littlefield, who has been a practitioner in Oregon for upward of twenty-three years, and their practice is general in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Cornelius was married in Portland, in 1876, to Miss Minnie Canon, an estimable lady and a native of Oregon. She is a daughter of Sylvester Canon, a widely known and highly esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1849. They have no children.

The Doctor is a prominent Mason, a Past District Deputy and Noble Grand, I. O. O. F.; also a charter member and Knight of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Past Prophet, Red Men of the World; a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Druids, as well as an active member of the State Medical Society.

Few men in Oregon are more deservedly popular than Dr. Cornelius, who, aside from his high social connection and the prominence of his family, has qualities which would secure for him, unaided by any outward influence, that esteem of his fellow-men, which he now so universally enjoys.



**JUDGE DAVID M. RISDON.**—Among those who blazed a path in Oregon, and distinguished themselves as worthy descendants of the Pilgrim fathers and early American colonists, no one is more deserving of mention than the well-known jurist of Eugene, Lane county, Judge David M. Risdon.

This gentleman has placed a continent between himself and the place of his birth, which event occurred in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, June 3, 1821. His father, a native of New York, subsequently settled in Vermont, where he engaged in farming and the lumber business, erecting the first sawmill in Fairfield township. His second wife was Mrs. Matteson, whose maiden name was Polly Willmarth, from Shaftesbury, Vermont. They had three sons and one daughter, one of whom was the subject of this sketch.

David M. received an academic education at

Bakersfield, Vermont, and remained with his parents until 1845, when he joined the westward tide of emigration, going to Stark county, Illinois, where he began teaching school, but after one season went to Peoria and commenced the study of law under Hon. H. O. Meriman. On July 7, 1849, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Illinois, and settled in Toulon. Gold was discovered in California in January, 1848, and created widespread excitement, thus it is not surprising that young Mr. Risdon should have caught the infection, and that in the spring of 1850 he should have formed one of the many thousand emigrants to the Golden State. He crossed the plains and engaged in mining at Weaverville, California, where he was rewarded with very good success. Not being accustomed to roughing it, however, he became ill and left the mines, taking passage for Oregon on a sailing vessel, arriving in Portland December 9, 1850. Here he hired an Indian to take him in a canoe to Oregon City, at which place he arrived during the session of the Legislature, and met many of the prominent men of the Territory. He continued his travels up the valley, and arrived in Lane county January 6, 1851. Being so well pleased with the fertility of the land and the mild climate, he located a donation claim adjoining and south of that of Eugene F. Skinner. On this he built a cabin, which was the nucleus of the city of Eugene. He was the first resident within the corporate limits of that city in 1876, since which time the limits have been extended, taking in the original residence of E. F. Skinner, one of the proprietors, and making him the first resident within the present corporate limits. With Mr. Skinner he established a meridian line from the north star, for the survey of the town. In 1851, on the first Monday in June, Mr. Risdon was elected to the Territorial Legislature, the polls being at Mr. Skinner's house in Lane county, fifty-one votes representing the electors of Lane county. He was therefore the first Representative elected from that county, while A. L. Humphrey was the first Councilman (Senator), representing also Benton county. In the spring of 1852 he went to the gold mines at Jacksonville, but returned in the fall of that year to Lane county, whence he went to Salem to lobby through the bill locating the county seat of Lane county, which was an act submitting the location to a vote of the electors of the county, and which he was instrumental in

establishing at Eugene City. In 1853 he settled near Irving, where he followed the practice of law and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857 he returned to Eugene City and bought his present property, on the corner of Seventh and High streets, which was the first land conveyed by deed in Lane county, and the oak tree in the corner of his lot has been the base of city surveys and boundaries. After the organization of the county seat, Mr. Risdon was appointed County Clerk, and started the records of the county. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Eugene, and was elected County Judge by the Union party, and served four years. In 1877 he went to Whitman county, Washington Territory, whence he returned in 1880 to Eugene, where he has since resided. He practiced law for a brief period, after which he retired from active business, and is now engaged in looking after his property interests, which cover about 1,000 acres in Lane county, Oregon, and Whitman county, Washington, besides valuable residence and business property in Eugene and Lewiston, Idaho.

The Judge was married in Lane county, October 8, 1853, to Miss Pauline G. Wright, of Connecticut, a niece of A. L. Humphrey, a well-known pioneer of 1846. They settled in Lane county, from which place the Judge was the first Representative to the Territorial Legislature. They have two children, Augustus D. and Ella Risdon Houghton.

The Judge served as Superintendent of Schools in the early establishment of Lane county, in which capacity he guarded the educational interests of the county in the sale of the school lands. He has been instrumental in the forming and enforcing of good laws, and aided in the moral and material advancement of his county and the State at large, and justly enjoys the esteem of all honorable men.

**J** C. BAYER is a native son of the Golden West, born in Santa Rosa, California, in 1855. His father, Anthony J. Bayer, was a native of Germany, and was a California pioneer of 1850, who was attracted to the coast through the fabulous tales of the gold excitement. Coming by water and the Isthmus of Panama he entered the mines, which he followed assiduously for about four years, and en-

joyed the experience of most miners, striking it rich one day, to be followed by a day of disaster and depression, and so continuously, with the ups and downs, his patience became exhausted, and he purchased a large ranch near Santa Rosa, and engaged in the stock business. His wife was Miss Jane Holmes, of New York. About 1855 he sold his ranch and pack and removed to San Francisco, and there opened a bakery and engaged in the manufacture of confectionery, which he continued until 1870, when the fell destroyer, "Death," visited the family and removed Mr. and Mrs. Bayer and the eldest child, leaving only J. C. Bayer to represent the name.

He was educated at the Lincoln school and Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and at Brayton's College at Oakland. At the age of fifteen years he entered the office of Conlan & Roberts, of San Francisco, to learn the trade of working sheet metals, cornices and roofing, continuing with the firm until about 1879, when he came to Portland and established business on Third street, between Maine and Madison. With but \$300 capital his plant was but necessarily small, and with no influential friends or even acquaintances in the city, his thorough knowledge of the business was the best friend and capital. Beginning in this small way, doing much of the work himself, he made his start, but by activity, perseverance and careful attention to his business, assistants and increased facilities were required, and he soon became the representative man of his class in the city.

In 1885 he purchased the business property, 265 and 267 Second street, erected buildings upon the entire lot, and has employed an average of forty men continuously, with improved machinery and every facility to manufacture roofing and cornice. He is the leading manufacturer, and has for the past ten years performed all the large contracts, with and extensive trade throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and even reaching Alaska. He imports his raw material direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and his roofing materials direct from Liverpool by sailing vessel.

He was married in San Francisco in 1885, to Miss Henrietta Stauch, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. They have three children: Alice, Emma and Joseph. The family reside at the corner of Seventh and Lincoln streets, which Mr. Bayer built in 1888. He is a member of

F. & A. M., Oregon Commandery of K. T., and I. O. O. F. He organized the Builders' Exchange in 1889, and for two years served as president; also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Portland Industrial Association. Though not a seeker of public office, Mr. Bayer is an active promoter of public improvements, and a believer in the future of his adopted city.

**D**ELOS D. NEER, who for a number of years has been prominently identified with the architectural interests of Portland, Oregon, is well known not only in this city but also throughout other towns and cities of the State. A resumé of his life is as follows:

Delos D. Neer was born in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York, in 1847, oldest of the seven children of Charles and Levancha (Schermerhorn) Neer, natives of that locality. Charles Neer operated a harness and wagon manufactory, was raised on a farm, and spent a great deal of his early life teaching school. Delos D. remained at home attending school until 1857, when, by the death of his father, self-support became necessary, and he found employment at farm work, turning in the mere pittance received as wages to his mother to aid in her maintenance. Thus he labored in summer and attended school in winter until 1864. At that time he enlisted at East Worcester, New York, in the Third New York Cavalry, and was forwarded to the recruiting rendezvous at Hart's Island, where, because of misplaced papers, he was attached to Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Department of the Potomac, under command of Gen. Phil Sheridan. He engaged in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley during 1864 and 1865, and after the war closed passed through the grand review at Washington, was discharged at Hart's Island, and from there started home. At Albany Mr. Neer chanced to meet his old employer, Mr. Van Benthusen, with whom he immediately engaged for the summer, haying and harvesting.

In the spring of 1867 he was employed by Mr. Ogden, a prominent contractor and builder of Kirkwood, New York, and with him went to Jersey City, New Jersey. There he received

his initial lessons in building, construction and drawing. Taking naturally to the trade, he acquired such proficiency, that in the spring of 1868 he returned to Binghamton, fitted himself with tools, and began work as journeyman carpenter, which he followed for many years.

Mr. Neer was married near Binghamton in the fall of 1869, to Miss Alfreliia Collins, a native of that locality. They had two children, neither of whom survived infancy, and in 1873 Mrs. Neer died.

After the death of his wife Mr. Neer went to Waverly, New York, where he continued contracting and building, and where he was also engaged in the manufacture of doors and sashes. He remained there until the spring of 1875. At that time, having decided to visit California, he arrived in the Golden State in April. He followed his trade in San Francisco, and while there was employed on the Hopkins' mansion. In February, 1879, he removed to Portland, and about this time conceived the idea of applying himself to architecture as a profession. This he successfully accomplished, and in 1880 opened an office in East Portland. He was chiefly engaged upon dwelling houses until 1882, when he formed a copartnership with John Loromer, and their office was removed to Portland. They did an active and successful business until the fall of 1883, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Neer was architect and superintendent of construction of the court-houses of Clackamas, Benton and Washington counties, and of the new jail for Lane county, this State, and also of the courthouse at Snohomish, Washington, besides many brick buildings, schools and residences in Portland, and a large part of the brick work of the East side. He was architect of the Barr Block, which is one of the latest imposing business blocks of the city.

Mr. Neer's second marriage occurred in Oakland, California, in October, 1877, to Miss Kate L. Saunders, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Helen R., Harry W. and Bessie L.

Mr. Neer is deeply interested in the G. A. R., and it was through his efforts that Sumner Post, No. 12, was organized in 1881. He was elected the first Post Commander. For two years he has served as Inspector for the Department of Oregon, and for the same length of time as Assistant Inspector on the staff of the Commander-in-chief of National Organization. He has been a member of the A. O. U. W. for

eleven years, and is now a Past Chancellor of Phalanx Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., and last, but not least, is prominently identified with Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E. The subject of this sketch is thoroughly Oregonian, having sworn full allegiance to the State of his adoption, and it is through the combined efforts of such men that Oregon is fast coming to rank as one of the foremost States of the Union.

**ALONZO GESNER**, City Surveyor for the city of Salem, is a native of Coles county Illinois, born March 2, 1842. His father, Reuben A. Gesner, was a native of New York, who settled in Illinois about 1834, and married Miss Mary V. Bailey, native of Kentucky. In 1845, Mr. Gesner, wife and two children crossed the great plains to Oregon, and reaching the Dalles, found no road over the Cascade mountains. They came down the Columbia river by canoes and rafts, guided by the Indians, and then by keel-boats down the Columbia river. There was a large emigration during the year 1845, because of the anticipated passage of the "donation act," giving a man and wife each 320 acres of land. Mr. Gesner came direct to Marion county, and settled upon 640 acres, six miles southeast of the city of Salem, and there engaged in farming, and resided there until his death in 1888. The farm is still held by the family, undivided. Mr. Gesner was in the western country eighteen months before the first letter from home reached them. The hardships were very great. All the wearing apparel was of home manufacture, the men making clothes from buckskin, shoes from cowhides, the women using wagon cloth or such other like material as could be procured for dresses. There being but little money in the land, wheat was considered legal tender at \$1 per bushel. In 1852, because of the large emigrations wheat was held at \$5 per bushel.

Alonzo Gesner was educated at Willamette University, and then began teaching school, which he followed for one year. Then preferring manual labor to that of teaching school he began cutting cord wood and earned sufficient money during the season to purchase thirty acres of land near the home farm, which he still owns. In 1872 he began surveying with Mr. Wilkins of Lane county, and during

the same year was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected in 1876-'78, which is the best evidence of his satisfactory work. He was also engaged in the survey of public lands for the United States Government. In 1882, in partnership with General Odell, they purchased the Oregon Statesman, and continued about eight months, when Mr. Gesner sold his interest, to accept the appointment by President Arthur, to the position of Indian Agent, to the Warm Spring Reservation. He held the office for nineteen months until the change to the Cleveland administration. He then returned to his farm, where he was occupied until the spring of 1889; he was elected City Surveyor by the City Council of Salem, January, 1890, and re-elected January, 1891, filling the office two terms.

He has served nine years in the State Militia, for nearly three years was Captain of Company I, Second Regiment, Oregon National Guards, the headquarters of which was at McCoy, Oregon.

He was married in Salem, in 1875, to Miss Rhoda E. Neal, a native of Oregon, and daughter of George Neal an Oregon pioneer of 1845. This union has been blessed with three children; Stella P., Leroy L., and Rhoda M.

Mr. Gesner is a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W., and is a Republican in politics.

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, of McMinnville Oregon, a man who, by his own intellect and industry, has risen to wealth and influence, is a native of New York State, where he was born September 4, 1827. His parents, William and Grace (Logan) Campbell, were natives of Scotland, who came to America, soon after their marriage. They had eight children, only two of whom now survive.

The subject of our sketch was reared to manhood in his native State, being educated at the public schools, and learning, when grown, the blacksmiths' trade. He afterward worked at his trade in Oswego, Lowell and other places as a journeyman. Having by this time heard of the marvelous opportunities of the West for men of ability to accumulate a competence in a short time, he determined to go West, and accordingly, in 1855, we find him in San Francisco. He formed a partnership with a Mr. Black at Marysville, California, where he continued for

two years. In 1858, he came to Portland, Oregon, and from there went to the Fraser river, at the time of the gold excitement in that vicinity, but later returned to Portland, from where, in September of that year, he came to Yam Hill county. He worked for a short time at La Fayette, coming in November of the same year to McMinnville, which had at that time only one store and four or five houses, the flouring mill, which had been built by W. T. Newby; the store was conducted by Solomon Perry. Mr. Campbell purchased a shop, and began his business, his motto being good work and prompt business methods, which brought him an abundance of work and good pay. He was so successful, that at the end of five years, he built a large establishment, and commenced to manufacture carriages and wagons, and is credited with being the pioneer carriage-maker of McMinnville. He continued his business with untiring energy, and invested all surplus funds in land, both in the city and in the surrounding county. He has been of great benefit to the city, rendering it material aid on several occasions, one of which was when the railroad was built, when there was an effort made to leave McMinnville at one side, but Mr. Campbell spared no time or trouble, until he had overcome every difficulty, and finally secured the road. The result has been the continued growth of the city, and its appointment as the county seat of Yam Hill county. He has emphasized his faith in the future prosperity of the city, by building eight substantial business houses, besides several comfortable residences, including his own commodious and beautiful home, which with its grounds form one of the most attractive places in the city. He now owns three farms, one of 120 acres, another of 320, while he has still another of 400 acres. On these, he is conducting farming, stock-raising and dairying. Besides these, he owns a portion of the J. M. Jones' Addition to McMinnville. He is one of the founders, and a stockholder and director of the McMinnville National Bank, and has been since its commencement. He is also a large stockholder in the Creamery and Cold-storage Company of this city.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Ellen Ackery, but their happy union was destined to be of short duration, for after a brief year of happy married life, his beloved wife died, and a few months later the baby also died. His wife

was a lady of intelligence, and many charms of person and character, and was lamented by a large circle of friends. For sixteen years, Mr. Campbell remained single, when on April 20, 1880, he was married to Miss Hattie Laughery, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of W. J. Laughery, a most estimable lady, and fully suited to be an interesting companion to a man of ability. They have two promising children, Pearl Fusia and William Chester.

Mr. Campbell is a lifelong Republican, and an ardent worker in behalf of its principles, which have always appeared to him to be commendable. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of that society.

He was reared a Presbyterian, his parents being members of that denomination, but has recently joined the Baptist Church, to which his wife has belonged for fifteen years, and of which she is the accomplished organist.

His conceded probity has rendered him very popular among his fellow-men, while his kindly character and cordial manners have tended to enhance the esteem excited by his uprightness and ability, and he is most worthy of the flattering regard indulged in by the community.



**D**AVID EVEREST, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, an Indian war veteran, and a well-to-do Yam Hill county farmer, was born in Kent, England, September 17, 1824, son of Richard and Jane (Cole) Everest, both natives of Hever parish, England. In 1835, when David was eleven years of age, the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Newark, Ohio. From there they moved to Washington county, Iowa, where the father took up a farm and where they resided until 1847. That year, lured by the mild climate of Oregon and the Government's offer of rich lands there, the father brought his family, at that time consisting of his wife and nine children, across the plains to this coast. They started with three wagons, with three yoke of oxen to each, and also had some loose stock and horses, and the train with which they traveled at first comprised 100 wagons. As the journey progressed, however, they divided into smaller companies, each being composed of twenty wagons. They made the trip in safety, their only trouble being with



their stock, which was easily frightened. At one time their cattle ran away with the wagons, spilling things out at a lively rate. The smell of dead buffaloes and other animals, and even the sudden running up of their own dogs would frighten their teams. They put ropes on their leaders and led them, and the dogs they killed.

Reaching Oregon, they first stopped on the opposite side of the river from Salem. The father then selected a donation claim of 640 acres in the Chehalem valley, and that fall they established themselves in a little log cabin on it. The parents resided here the rest of their lives, working hard to improve their farm, and here the mother died in 1887, in her eighty-fifth year, and the father in 1888, aged eighty-six. They were Episcopalians, people of worth and respectability, esteemed by all who knew them.

Their son David, when he arrived at the Cascade mountains, was employed in helping to build a road. He reached Oregon City before the family, and there worked on a Hudson's Bay batteau until the ninth of December. While there the news of the massacre of Dr. Whitman reached them and he at once enlisted his services to protect the settlers against the Indians. He was under Captain Lee. At Vancouver they obtained arms and supplies and with three batteaus and a canoe transported them to the Dalles. Opposite Wind mountains they were detained by the wind until the last day of the year. That evening the wind subsided and on the following day they arrived at the Dalles. Here they landed, built fortifications, and had several skirmishes with the Indians. In February General Gillam joined them with reinforcements. They went to Walla Walla. At Well Springs they had a fight with the Indians, which lasted the most of two days. They went up the Walla Walla river to Whitman's Station, where they found the bodies of murdered settlers imperfectly buried and partly decomposed, and they buried them over again. They then followed the Indians up until they had them in a close place, and when thus cornered the red men pretended to be friends and the Peace Commissioner prevented their being fired upon. The soldiers withdrew and before they had gone more than two miles were pursued and fired upon by the Indians. They had traveled two days without provisions and were obliged to retire, fighting that day and night without food. In crossing the Tusha river they lost a man and had several wounded. Two days later they

reached Walla Walla, after having suffered much from hunger. General Gillam then returned with his command to the valley. Sixty men volunteered to stay at Whitman's Station, Mr. Everest being one of the number, and of this company William Martain was elected Captain. They, however, had no further trouble with the Indians, and in October, after the last train of emigrants had arrived, they came down to the valley.

In 1849 Mr. Everest went to the mines in California, where he was engaged in packing, mining and trading. He mined as high as \$60 in a day for several days, and one day took out a nugget worth \$80. He continued this business, off and on, from 1849 till 1855, and also had a trading post on the Trinity river, in the mean time returning several times to Oregon. During this period he had many exciting experiences and narrow escapes. At one time seeing a bear have a man down and about to kill him, Mr. Everest shot and killed the bear with his revolver.

In 1855, when the Government again called for volunteers to fight the Indians, he again tendered his services, this time being under command of Captain Hembree. During the campaign they ran down wild cattle and shot them from their horses. In this Mr. Everest proved himself an expert, shooting them while his horse was on a full run in pursuit of them. They succeeded in running the Indians out of the country and were then honorably discharged.

September 27, 1856, Mr. Everest married Miss Irena Jones, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of William Jones. They crossed the plains in the same train with Mr. Everest, Miss Irena being then only seven years of age. Her father took his donation claim near that of Mr. Everest. He died in his eighty-first year, and his wife in her sixtieth. After their marriage Mr. Everest purchased 160 acres of land, and on this he has since lived and prospered. He has since acquired other lands in the Chehalem valley, and has also purchased seventeen acres in Newberg, where he has erected buildings. Mr. Everest's farming operations have been of a general character. He raises wheat, oats, choice fruits, etc., and keeps horses, cattle and sheep.

Mr. and Mrs. Everest have had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Joseph, a merchant at Newberg; Richard, who resides on the farm; Alice and



Ella, twins, the former the wife of Monroe Tate, of Portland, and the latter the wife of Fred Leutkmeier; Ida, wife of Jacob Hagey; and Stonewall Jackson, Grandville and Daisy Irena, at home. Their grandchildren are thirteen in number.

Mr. Everest's political views are in harmony with Democratic principles. He helped to organize the Grange at Newberg. A man of the strictest integrity, honorable and upright in all the walks of life, he is eminently deserving of the success he has attained. Mrs. Everest is a member of the Christian Church.



**H**ON. WILLIAM GALLOWAY, County Judge of Yam Hill county, arrived in this State in 1852. He was born in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, June 10, 1845, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who were early settlers in Virginia. His grandfather, William Galloway, was a patriot who participated in our war for independence, serving until its close and being present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He lived to the age of eighty-two years. His son, Charles Galloway, was born in Virginia in 1798, and married Miss Mary Heeney, a native of Ireland, born in 1814, and they had eleven children; two died young, and three of the sons and three of the daughters are still living. In 1852 the parents and eight children emigrated to this State, traveling with ox teams. That being the year of the dreaded cholera, great was the fear and mental suffering to which this family were subjected on the route. After they had traveled three days one of their beloved little ones died. They could not bear the thought of burying it by the roadside in a wild country, so the father made a little coffin and on a pillow on the saddle in front of him he took the precious remains on horseback to a civilized burying-ground, and hurried back to overtake his family. Later his brother-in-law, Captain Wiley, was attacked by the cholera, but the train was kept moving and Mr. Galloway and Mrs. Wiley remained back to care for the sick man, and so inevitable did they consider his fate that they had the foresight to retain with them a shovel, with which to bury him. A few hours of suffering, with no help near except his devoted and almost frantic wife and Mr. Galloway, and the agony was over.

Mr. Galloway kindly dug a grave, wrapped the remains in the bed of the deceased and laid him carefully down in the grave, into which the bereaved and crazed wife leaped, and Mr. Galloway had to hold her out of the grave with one hand, while he proceeded to cover the remains with the other. She was so exhausted that he had to take her on his back and press forward after the train. These two instances are given merely to show future generations to what desperate straits Asiatic cholera will often drive suffering humanity, and what peculiar hardships they who were journeying to the far distant West had to undergo. But even these sad recitals give but a faint idea of the frequent dilemmas to which the emigrants were subjected.

Mr. Galloway and his family were seven months on the journey, arriving at Amity, Yam Hill county, in November, when the ground was covered with snow. The succeeding winter proved to be a severe one, and they were obliged to see their wornout cattle die of hunger and cold until there were left only one yoke of oxen and a cow. Soon after they arrived another little one was added to the family.

They settled on a half section of land four miles south of Amity. Here they made their home until 1862, when Mr. Galloway sold out and went to the mines at Florence for a time. Returning, he bought another farm, which he occupied until 1872, and after that he, with his family, made his home with Judge Galloway until November, 1884, when both the parents died, the mother's death occurring only a week previous to that of her husband. They were strictly honest people, faithful to each other, to their children and to the State, and they had passed the trials and dangers that menace even the most exalted comer. What greater inheritance could parents leave their children than this? and well may the family and the citizens honor such priceless bravery.

Judge Galloway was educated at the Willamette University, graduating in the class of 1868, after which he taught school most of the time until 1875. In 1872 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative to the State Legislature, made a strong and creditable canvass and ran ahead of his ticket, but the whole ticket was defeated. In 1878 he was again nominated and was elected, notwithstanding the Republican majority in his district was fully 300. His services in the Legislature were

of great value to the State, and he distinguished himself on the side of the strictest honesty in the conduct of public affairs. His party was in power. He was chairman of the noted investigating committee, which was so faithful in its work that it saved to the State many thousands of dollars, and brought to the bar of public justice the corrupt ring that had been robbing the State treasury through the management of State, school and swamp lands and the State printing and the penitentiary. Judge Galloway's motto being, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," and "An honest man is always under oath." On the strength of his honorable record he was re-elected in 1880, after a very hot campaign, as his action in exposing corruption had made enemies in his own party. He has for the third term been appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Agriculture, being at this time vice-president, and he has been active and efficient in the affairs of that department.

He had a valuable farm at Bellevue of 200 acres, on which he has been very successful as a breeder of fine trotting horses, and he has the honor of having bred some of the finest animals in the State, among them Lady Beach, 2:26; McMinnville Maid, 2:22; Anna B. and Altamood, a pacing yearling for which \$5,000 was refused by her owner. In 1887 he sold his farm and came to McMinnville and invested in real estate in and adjacent to the city. He has a farm of 135 acres, which he is planting to prune, peach and apple trees. Judge Galloway believes the Willamette valley will be the fruit center of the Pacific coast for the production of the hardier kinds of fruit.

In 1888 he received the nomination for County Judge and was defeated, but in 1890 he was again nominated and was the only man on the ticket elected. He is now devoting his whole time to the affairs of his office, taking just pride in the building of roads and public improvements, and in the fact that his county is virtually out of debt, while the tax for county purposes is only five mills on the dollar.

Judge Galloway has taken equal interest in the schools of McMinnville, and has been School Director six years, during which time two very good school buildings have been erected, with all the modern improvements of heating, and the school thoroughly graded and made efficient in its methods.

The Judge was married in 1875 to Miss

Emma Baker, a native of Wisconsin and the daughter of Varranus and Sally Baker, of that State and of New England ancestry. Their children, all born in Yam Hill county, are: Zilpha Virginia, Charles Varranus and Francis Vernon. The Judge is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Democrat.

**J**UDGE AARON E. WAIT, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Portland, Oregon, came to this State in 1847. He is a native of Whately, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he was born, on December 28, 1813. His father, Aaron Wait, was also a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in the service. Benjamin Wait, Judge Wait's great-grandfather, was an early settler of Hatfield, Massachusetts, going there from Connecticut. He was a bold frontiersman, and had fought in many an Indian battle, and had acquired the name of the Indian Killer. His son, John Wait, was a soldier in the Whately Company, under Captain Henry Stiles, and afterward a Sergeant in Captain Seth Murry's company; later, one of Captain Russell Kellogg's company, on the Remington Alarm. His son, Joel Wait, was a private in the company of Captain Stiles, in the Revolution, and was in the Hatfield company, commanded by Captain Graves, and in Captain Murry's Company of the Massachusetts Militia, in Colonel Ezra H. May's regiment, in 1877. Aaron Wait was married to Miss Sarah Morton, a native of Whately, Massachusetts, a daughter of Solomon Morton, whose ancestors were also early settlers of Massachusetts. They had four children: Eunice, Clementine, Charles G. and Aaron E., the latter the youngest of the family, and the only survivor. While Aaron, our subject, was an infant, his father died, and his mother afterward married again, and he lived with his grandfather Wait until he was eight years of age, and afterward with his uncle, until he was fourteen. He then left Whately and went to Hatfield, where he spent four years learning and working at the trade of broom-making, with his earnings attending school until he was about twenty years of age. He then went to New York, and thence to Flatbush, Long Island, where he taught school, as an assistant teacher

in Erasmus Hall. Later, he returned to Massachusetts, from where he soon after, in 1837, went to Michigan. In that State he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was then in Centerville, St. Joseph county, Michigan. Before leaving Michigan he was the Military Secretary to his Excellency, Governor John S. Barry. He has served Oregon in both branches of its Legislature.

In 1847 he started overland for Oregon, in company with others, with Albert Davidson for captain. There were forty ox wagons in the train, and the Judge gives this reminiscence of the journey: It was necessary to have a guard at night, to keep the stock together and preventing the Indians from running them off. One night, when it was his turn with others, to stand guard, a terrible storm of rain, wind, thunder and lightning occurred, and he soon discovered that he was the only one out with the stock; and, that being the case, he felt it was more important that he should remain out. The horses and cattle were driven before the storm, which was terrible; the thunder and lightning was terrific, and he could only see the stock when it lightened. The animals went before the wind and storm, and he followed, and at sunrise had them all back at camp, allowing them to feed on the way back. This was probably the most severe experience he had on the way. At that time he wore glasses for near-sightedness, which excited the curiosity of the Indians, who inquired the reason. He told them it was in order to see a great way off, so they appeared to think he could see a great distance, and through and around anything. The company divided into small parties and soon afterward he met his old friend, Judge Columbia Lancaster, who was alone with his family and team. Our subject would not allow him to be alone, and turned out with his team, and they two traveled together without any incident, until they passed Fort Hall, when a party of white men and Indians went racing past them, and he concluded to stand guard that night. While sitting behind his wagon, with his gun in his hand, he saw in the distance a person approaching, and saw that he was headed for one of the largest horses that was staked out. He decided that the Indian should not have that horse, but would not shoot until the Indian touched the horse or his rope. When near to the horse, the Indian discovered that he was watched, and dropped into the grass. The

Judge watched to see if the grass moved, but could discern no motion, and soon went out there, but the Indian had gone. The Judge arrived in Oregon City, in September, 1847, having been employed as a lawyer before he reached the city. He entered upon the practice of his profession, and by night work edited the Oregon Spectator, the first paper published in the Territory. He later served as First Assistant Commissary General in the Cayuse war. In the spring of 1849 he went to California on a little seventeen-ton vessel, to take out some gold with his own hands. He helped row the vessel over the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, and into the harbor at San Francisco. At Sacramento he met Governor Burnett, whom he had known and highly esteemed. The Governor wanted him to remain in Sacramento, and practice law there, saying that he had been to the mines, and had left. The Judge replied that he was going to the mines, and would remain until driven out by the rains, when he would return to Oregon. He mined on the American Fork and Feather rivers. In the last of his mining he looked for gold where there was an uninterrupted wash from the mountains to the river. Where a narrow place of lodgment was being washed away by the current of the wave, there he found gold. His largest find in one piece was \$60, and his largest day's work was \$100, \$10 to a man, being the lowest day's work. There were three of them together. They expected him to do the prospecting. When they decided to leave the American river, and cross the mountains to the Feather river, he wanted to prospect a place down the river before they went. He, accordingly, left camp with his pan, pick and spoon, and in passing down, he saw three men at work at the water's edge. He concluded they were newcomers, and thought he might be of assistance to them, so he went and sat down on a rock near them, and asked them if they found much gold. One answered, "We haven't seen any yet." Our subject pointed to a place, and said: "Take up some dirt there, and wash it in the pan." The man looked at him and at his companions, and kept on at work. Thinking he was not understood, the Judge spoke again in a calm voice, "Take up some of that dirt there, and wash it at the water's edge." The man looked at him again, and kept on at work where he was. This angered the Judge, and he spoke harshly, telling him to take some dirt right there in his pan, and wash it at the

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*H. Thielson*

water's edge. The men looked at his claims, and then the Judge had directed them to begin it, and soon a man who was a man who should be on his shoulder and then he was it, and men who neither of them was satisfied with the newcomers, and that they did not know what they might be driven off which, they supposed, from that he be very rich. The Judge went away, and nothing more. He arrived at the place he wanted to find that the water was too high, and the men far to the company. They went to found diggings. While they were at their new place, two men came along with rocker and picks, and said they had worked in the copper mines in Michigan, and had thought they could find gold, but had not been able to find any. He said to them, "I will work with you a few days, and you will pay me good wages, and you will learn how we do it." They worked well for the time they were engaged, he telling them how and where to work on their own account, and they succeeded admirably. When the Judge returned to Oregon, the Cayuse War Commission had done but little work, and had not reported. He consented to serve, and audited nearly all the war claims, and every claim he allowed was paid precisely as he allowed it. For his own services, he sent his account to Secretary Whitteley, and the Secretary returned two letters, one to the Judge, requesting him to present his account to Governor Davis; the other letter was addressed to Governor Davis. The Governor read it, and looking up, said: "I approve of your claim. The Secretary invites me to do so, and it is the first time I ever knew Elisha Whitteley to recommend the payment of any claim against the Government." The Judge practiced law under the Provisional and under the Territorial law of Oregon. He was elected to the Supreme bench, and served as the first Chief Justice of the State of Oregon, in which capacity he remained for four years. His party, against his will, nominated him for Congress. At that time he acted on the doctrine that no man had a right to ask office or refuse it, so he accepted the nomination, made the run,

as a matter of course. In his office frequently, but never for any of them. After he had practiced law a little, but previous to 1891, he except two important friends, Judge O. C. he moved on to Clackamas county, where he had 10,000 acres of land in Oregon. He came to the deed that he had in Portland town to Daniel H. of \$5,000, the

The Judge was born May 24, 1853, to Miss Mary Ann Spring, a native of Ohio. They had two children, one of whom, Charles Nicholas, is now a promising lawyer of Portland. Their eldest child, Columbia, died in his third year. His first wife died in May, 1849, and on May 31, 1860, he married Miss Kate M. Quivey, a native of Ohio. Of their three children, the only one which reached maturity, Anna Evaline, is now the wife of Mr. Frank Hanford, of Seattle. His last wife died on July 6, 1888, and he has since remained single. His daughter, Mrs. Hanford, has a son, who was born on his grandfather's seventy-sixth birthday, and was named by his grandfather, Frank Wait Ropes Hanford.

The Judge is a Freemason, and was Deputy Grand Master. When he became Judge, while he knew no harm in Masonry, yet he knew there was a prejudice against it by some, and so he declined to serve as Grand Master, although tendered the position. His religious views are those of the Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a prominent member. Of unswerving integrity, and generous impulses, he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends.

**THIELSEN** was born in Flensburg, Denmark, June 11, 1814. In that locality his ancestors had resided for centuries, the records of the family running back upward



H. H. H. H.



water's edge. The man looked at his companions, and then took up a pan of dirt where the Judge had directed him to, and began to wash it, and soon saw that they had some gold. The man who was washing, would look over his shoulder, and turned so that the men could see it, and men who were digging looked, but neither spoke, but looked surprised. The Judge was satisfied from their conduct that they were newcomers, and that was their first find. They did not know who he was, and probably feared they might be driven off from that place, which, they supposed, from that pan of dirt, to be very rich. The Judge arose and went his way, and nothing more was said. When he arrived at the place he wanted to examine, he found that the water was too high, and leaving the men far to his right, he returned to his company. They went to the Feather river and found diggings. While they were at their new place, two men came along with rocker and picks, and said they had worked in the copper mines in Michigan, and had thought they could find gold, but had not been able to find any. He said, "Go to work with us a few days, and we will pay you good wages, and you will learn how we do it." They worked well for the time they were engaged, he telling them how and where to work on their own account, and they succeeded admirably. When the Judge returned to Oregon, the Cayuse War Commission had done but little work, and had not reported. He consented to serve, and audited nearly all the war claims, and every claim he allowed was paid precisely as he allowed it. For his own services, he sent his account to Secretary Whittelsey, and the Secretary returned two letters, one to the Judge, requesting him to present his account to Governor Davis; the other letter was addressed to Governor Davis. The Governor read it, and looking up, said: "I approve of your claim. The Secretary invites me to do so, and it is the first time I ever knew Elisha Whittelsey to recommend the payment of any claim against the Government." The Judge practiced law under the Provisional and under the Territorial law of Oregon. He was elected to the Supreme bench, and served as the first Chief Justice of the State of Oregon, in which capacity he remained for four years. His party, against his will, nominated him for Congress. At that time he acted on the doctrine that no man had a right to ask office or refuse it, so he accepted the nomination, made the run,

and was defeated, as a matter of course. In his early days he held office frequently, but never asked a nomination for any of them. After leaving the bench he practiced law a little, but for the last twelve years previous to 1891, he has attended to no law cases, except two important land cases, which he attended to at the earnest solicitation of his old friend, Judge O. C. Pratt, of California. In 1874 he moved on to a farm of 600 acres, in Clackamas county, where he remained for twelve years, when he returned to Portland. He has 1,000 acres of land in Washington, and 5,000 acres in Oregon. The Judge relates that in 1848 he came to Portland on business, and drew the deed that conveyed a mile square of the Portland town site from Francis W. Pettigrove to Daniel H. Lowndale, for a consideration of \$5,000, the price being paid in leather.

The Judge was married on May 24, 1853, to Miss Mary Ann Springer, a native of Ohio. They had two children, one of whom, Charles Nicholas, is now a promising lawyer of Portland. Their eldest child, Columbia, died in his third year. His first wife died in May, 1849, and on May 31, 1860, he married Miss Kate M. Quivey, a native of Ohio. Of their three children, the only one which reached maturity, Anna Evaline, is now the wife of Mr. Frank Hanford, of Seattle. His last wife died on July 6, 1888, and he has since remained single. His daughter, Mrs. Hanford, has a son, who was born on his grandfather's seventy-sixth birthday, and was named by his grandfather, Frank Wait Ropes Hanford.

The Judge is a Freemason, and was Deputy Grand Master. When he became Judge, while he knew no harm in Masonry, yet he knew there was a prejudice against it by some, and so he declined to serve as Grand Master, although tendered the position. His religious views are those of the Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a prominent member. Of unswerving fidelity, unimpeachable integrity, and generous impulses, he has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends.



THIELSEN was born in Flensburg, Denmark, June 11, 1814. In that locality his ancestors had resided for centuries, the records of the family running back upward

of 300 years; they were chiefly engaged upon the sea as captains of merchantmen, sailing upon all waters, and their bones lie in every clime. The father of our subject, a captain, wished his sons to follow occupations upon the land, thus Mr. Thielson was carefully educated at the high school in his native town. He also attended the university at the same place, paying particular attention to mathematics, in which he became very proficient, in view of following the life of a civil engineer. Seeking a broader field in which to practice his profession, he came to the United States in 1837, where railroading was then in its infancy. Arriving in New York he proceeded to Albany by river, by rail to Little Falls, canal to Buffalo and crossing lake Erie, he landed at Detroit, where valuable letters of introduction brought him before the officers of the Michigan Central railroad, who readily gave him employment, in the building of their line. Proving his ability by his work, he was quickly advanced to positions of trust and responsibility, and for thirty years he was engaged in the construction and in the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1869, while at dinner one day in Omaha, he was introduced to Ben Holladay, who divulged his plans for railroad building, which led up to an engagement, and in February, 1870, Mr. Thielson came to Oregon to carry out the plans of Holladay, and in his employ he remained as chief engineer, perfecting his several railroads. The crowning effort of his engineering life was during his connection with Henry Villard, in his magnificent railroad scheme for rapid construction of the Oregon, River & Navigation and Northern Pacific railroads, when time was the essential, money apparently being a secondary consideration. During this vast enterprise, hundreds of miles were in process of construction, employing a force of 15,000 men, while twelve offices in Portland were filled with busy engineers, figuring cuts, grades and fills, while hundreds of others were employed in the field, carrying out the process of construction. Some of the greatest obstacles known in the history of railroad building, were encountered by Mr. Thielson in the mountain work, but he successfully met them all, and in the course of the work introduced new methods, which have since met with general adoption. His share in the carrying out of these great projects has given him a lasting place in the history of this region. The

work was successfully carried to an end, and with its completion, after an active life of fifty years in railroad work, Mr. Thielson retired to the more quiet vocations of life, in the care of his property and the fuller enjoyment of his home. Seeking investments, he became one of the organizers of the Oregon National Bank, of which he is still a director, also a director and vice-president of the Northwest Loan and Trust Company, a stockholder and director of the Multnomah Street Railway Company, a stockholder of the Portland Industrial Association, and of the Ellensburg National Bank, of Washington.

He was married in Jackson, Michigan, in 1844, to Miss Weston, who was of English descent. To this union seven children were born, of whom but three survive, viz.: Henry B., who is now engaged in farming in Polk county; Julius E., superintendent of the Multnomah Street Railway Company; and Horace W., who is cashier and manager of the Ellensburg National Bank.

Politically, Mr. Thielson was in early days a Whig, but with the organization of the Republican party he became one of its most ardent adherents.

To him has been accorded an experience of much value as an object lesson in progress, as through his work in the construction of railroads he has been an eye witness to the growth of Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, Portland, and other important cities from small towns to their great prominence of to-day.

**HON. H. G. HADLEY**, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, was born in Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, June 24, 1815. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Gibson) Hadley, were natives of New Hampshire, but subsequently settled in Maine, where Mr. Hadley followed the practice of medicine, through life.

Subject remained with his parents until fourteen years of age, when he began self-support by peddling "Yankee notions" throughout the State, returning to his home in the fall of each year to spend the winter with his parents and attend the local schools. This he continued for seven years, visiting the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1838 he started westward, taking with him a supply of Connecticut clocks, which

he sold through the State of Michigan, and in 1839, settled near Shelby, Illinois, where he formed a copartnership to operate saw and flour mills, and a distillery. He operated his milling interests for several years, until his plant was destroyed by fire, when he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of confectioneries. This continued until the gold excitement of 1849, when he joined the tide of emigration and crossed the plains to California with ox teams. The train numbered fifty wagons, and the journey was without any accident until reaching the Humboldt river, when with their eagerness to reach California, Mr. Hadley and three or four companions, taking their ponies, set out by a cut-off to the Golden State, but the route was long and their food gave out, and suffering seemed imminent until purchasing a quarter of an emigrant ox, poor and tough, they managed to appease their appetites, and jerking the remaining beef they continued their journey and arrived in Sacramento valley in the fall of 1849. They began mining in Feather river, but having no knowledge, the results were meager, and the "coyotes" stealing their beef, they were left without food and were "dead broke." They purchased supplies at a trading-post on credit, and continued their efforts, but soon hired out for \$8 a day and board. The latter was a consideration, as provisions were very expensive. They worked for twelve days and thus gained valuable experience. They settled for the supplies they had bought, and then went to the Tnolumne river and made a few hundred dollars. Mr. Hadley then returned to Sacramento and spent the winter there, working at his trade of confectionery. In the spring of 1850 he again visited the mines, but engaged in trading in the summer, and in the winter returned to his home and family in Iowa, but only for a brief time, for having heard glowing accounts of the resources of Oregon, he made arrangements, and in the spring of 1851 set out for Oregon. The train was composed of the families of Aaron Rose, subsequently proprietor of the town of Roseburg; Arthur Denny, who settled in Washington Territory, and other prominent families. They were all well equipped with horses to draw the wagons, and their progress was rapid and comfortable. Their only serious trouble was on Snake river, where Melville Hadley was shot through the body by Indians, but recovered and lived many years after. The company

crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, landing in the Willamette valley in the fall. Proceeding to Lane county, Mr. Hadley located his donation claim on Spencer creek and began improving; but, finding rail-splitting severe exercise, in the spring of 1852 he drove his four horse team to Portland and purchased \$1,000 worth of goods and began peddling through the valley, which he continued through the summer very successfully, and in the fall began trading in cattle. He followed this for several years, remaining in the locality for over twenty years, until 1873, when he sold out and moved to his present property, composed of 2,000 acres, bordering on Coyote creek, and known as the Hadley settlement. There he built a spacious residence and the ranch has many substantial improvements. He has continued the raising of stock, both cattle and horses. He resided on his ranch until 1889, when he built his cottage in Eugene, that Mrs. Hadley might be near her only daughter, Mrs. Eakin. He passes his summers on the ranch, now in charge of his son and his winters in town.

He was married in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1840, to Loretta Cox. They have four children: Eliza J., wife of S. B. Eakin, Jr.; Charles, a merchant in Eugene; Frank and George, who are on the farm.

Mr. Hadley was the first Justice of the Peace of Lane county appointed by the county commissioners in 1852, and in 1853 was elected to represent the district in the Territorial Legislature. Through his efforts the borders of Lane county were extended, and lands were added from Benton and Umpqua counties. Mr. Hadley has always proved himself a gentleman of uprightness and integrity, and all his many friends respect him.



**JOHN W. KENNEDY**, of Union county, State of Oregon, one of the early settlers and pioneers of the State, was born February 18, 1846, in Adams county, Illinois. He removed from his native State with his parents when in his seventh year, to Polk county, Oregon, where his father, Mordica Kennedy, bought and settled upon 320 acres of land. John W., the oldest of the boys, received a common-school education in the district school of his neighbor-

hood, putting in his vacations and spare time in aiding his father run the ranch. As a boy he was observant and careful in his every act, was industrious and frugal, and always fair and honest with his parents, school and playmates, and all with whom he came in contact.

In 1867, in his twenty-first year, he was married to Martha J. Shelton, in Polk county, and in the following year removed to Grande Ronde valley, Union county, Oregon, buying a small farm and establishing himself in business for himself. By economy and business tact he accumulated and added to his farm, personal and real property until 1883, when he found himself the owner of 1,680 acres of good farming land and quite a large number of cattle, horses, and other stock. Opportunity offering he disposed of his farm and stock, which realized him about \$20,000; and then removed to the city of Union, in said county, where he has since resided, with the exception of about a year in the Willamette valley. He is now comfortably domiciled in Union, where he devotes his time and energy to looking after public as well as private matters. The interest that is derived from the loaning of his money makes him a good living, and the time not required in attending to his private affairs is devoted almost entirely to the public. He has served the county officially, and was elected Mayor of the city of Union three successive times, making an enviable record in every position held by him. In assuming the office of Mayor, city script was worth only sixty cents on the dollar, but at the expiration of his third term it had reached par.

His family consists of a wife, four daughters and one son. His oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of B. F. Wilson, a prominent attorney of Union; Tina and Lilly are young ladies unmarried; Elsey is the baby; and J. W., Jr., is now eleven years old. Mr. Kennedy as a father and husband is kind and considerate, and his domestic relations have always been felicitous. His politics is democratic, Cleveland being his ideal. He takes an active interest in the success of his party, and is one of the leaders of his party in Union county.

He is a member of Grande Ronde Valley Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., of Union, and is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of that order.

Educational and religious matters receive much of his attention, and he is ever ready to lend a helping hand in promoting the interests

of the schools and churches of his community.

His life so far has been one worthy of emulation, both from a business and social point of view. By business tact and energy he has earned sufficient of the world's goods to provide the comforts of home for himself and family. By honesty, fair dealing and acts of charity, he has surrounded himself with a wide circle of friends, and having the love of his family, what more can a man ask in this world of his Maker?



**HON. ROBERT P. BIRD**, a prominent merchant of La Fayette, was born November 17, 1842, in Lacon, Marshall county, Illinois, and was but five years of age when the family of which he was a member crossed the plains and mountains to the distant Territory of Oregon. Ever since then he has been a resident of Yam Hill county. He was educated at La Fayette. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business, with a partner. Two years afterward he withdrew from the business, and two years still later he formed another partnership, which continued five years. Then he sold out and removed to Waco county and engaged in the livery business. Returning to La Fayette in 1877, with others he opened a general merchandise establishment, and in 1890 he purchased the whole business, and has since then been the leading merchant in the place, and prospering well.

In public affairs he also has taken an active and efficient part. In 1872 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and he filled that office satisfactorily to the people. In 1882 he was appointed Treasurer of the county, to fill a vacancy, at the close of which term he was elected to the same office, which however he resigned some time afterward, when he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving a fractional term. In La Fayette he takes an active part in all public affairs; has filled the office of Treasurer, Trustee and President of the City Council, in all of which relations he has acquitted himself well, and he has always had constantly in mind the best interests of the people. As a business man he is both reliable and enterprising.

In June, 1868, he married Miss Alderman, a native of Indiana and daughter of Isaac Alderman, an Oregon pioneer. Their children are:

Guy K., married and resides in La Fayette; Robert A., with his father in the store; Mary D., and Kathleen, at home with their parents.

Mr. Bird is an active member of the Masonic fraternity; has been Master of the lodge several times; is now holding that office; and he has also held all the offices in the A. O. U. W., of which order he is now Financier. He and his wife are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, of which body he has been one of the Elders for a number of years. They have a pleasant home in La Fayette, and have the good will and high esteem of many acquaintances.

Mr. Bird's father, John Bird, is sketched at length on another page of this work.

**WILLIAM B. ADAIR**, a native of Astoria, Clatsop county, Oregon, was born June 23, 1849. A sketch of his father, General John Adair, is given elsewhere. He attended the public schools of Astoria and subsequently graduated from the boy's high school of San Francisco, in his nineteenth year. With a view to acquiring some business knowledge he spent some two years in the employment of the large hardware establishment of Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, and remained with them until the failure of that firm, when he accepted a clerkship in the office of Colonel G. H. Mendell, United States Engineer Corps and remained there for the next five years, when he resigned that position to accept the more lucrative one of Post Trader to the command of General Crook, in the Black Hills, remaining in that position until the close of the Indian war in that country. He then returned to Oregon and for three years, from 1874 to 1877, was head bookkeeper for the large salmon cannery of A. Booth & Co., situated at Astoria. During the years of 1878 and 1879, Mr. Adair was connected with his brother in the business of canning salmon, under the firm name of S. D. Adair & Co. In 1880 Mr. Adair built a cannery on Frazer river, British Columbia, and for the three years ensuing carried on the business there as manager of the British Union Packing Company. In 1884 he retired from the salmon business. Since his retirement, with the exception of two years spent in South Bend, Washington, he has resided in Astoria, occupying himself with real-estate and general

agency business and in the care of his father's estate.

Mr. Adair was married in Victoria, British Columbia, September 25, 1887, to Miss Mary Louise Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henri Jorand, of that city. The issue of this marriage has been one son, Robert William.

**GENERAL JOHN ADAIR** was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, in August, 1808, and was the youngest son of Governor John Adair of that State. Here he was reared to manhood and was partly educated at Center College, finishing at Harvard. He was admitted to the bar under that able jurist Judge Thomas B. Monroe, of Kentucky, and was engaged for several years in the practice of law in Columbus, Mississippi. He afterward returned to Mercer county and engaged in farming. In 1848 General Adair was appointed by President Polk to the office of Collector of Customs of the port of Astoria, Oregon Territory, and removed with his wife and six children to that place, making the journey by water and arriving in April, 1849. He held the office for twelve years, or until the expiration of President Buchanan's administration and then retired from public life, employing himself with rural pursuits during the closing year of his life. He died on the 9th of April, 1888, at his residence situated on his donation claim, known as the port of Upper Astoria.

General Adair was married in 1834 to Miss Mary Ann Dickinson, who still survives him, aged seventy-six years, and resides on the old homestead. A sketch of his son William B. is given elsewhere. The General took a lively interest in public affairs and was the intimate friend and adviser of General Joseph Lane.

**JOHN M. JAEGER**, superintendent of the Eagle Woolen Mills of Brownsville, was born in Mittweida, Saxony, Germany, in 1845. His ancestry were long residents in that locality, the same property having descended from father to son through a remote lineage. Mittweida is a manufacturing town of 12,000 inhabitants, the interests being in the manufacture of silk, cotton and woolen goods. After

completing his education, John M. was apprenticed to learn the trade of weaver and the technique of designing for woven fabrics. He followed this studiously for three years and then took the customary tramp through the principal cities of Prussia, working at his trade and picking up such ideas as would make him a finished workman. In 1865 he returned home to attend to his military duties, but as few soldiers were needed he passed his examination and was released. He then engaged in manufacturing and selling his own goods until 1869, when he sold out and started for America, landing in New York in the following September. He then worked in the woolen mills of New York and Philadelphia until 1873, when he started out and visited Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California, prospecting and mining in the latter States. In January, 1877, he landed in Ashland, Oregon, and there resumed his trade for one year. In January, 1878, he began work in the Brownsville Woolen Mill as weaver, but after a few weeks was appointed repairer of looms. He continued in this position for a year and then was appointed foreman of the weaving department and held that position until the company shut down, January 29, 1889. With the incorporation of the Eagle Woolen Mill Company, April 29, 1889, Mr. Jaeger was elected superintendent of the mill and has continued in that position. The milling interests of Brownsville were organized in 1860 by the erection and organization of the Linn Woolen Mill. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1863, but was rebuilt in 1864. The Eagle Woolen Mill Company was established and continued with indifferent success for a few years and then failed. The plant was then taken by Thomas Kay, David Dalgleish and Fred Croft and operated successfully for one year. A syndicate was then formed, which purchased the woolen mill property. They organized the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company, with Thomas Kay as superintendent, and under that management the company built up an extensive business and fine reputation for their line of tweeds, blankets and flannels, continuing until January, 1889, when through reorganization the property was sold to the Eagle Woolen Mill Company. The mill was then refitted and in June, 1889, the machinery was set in motion, employing about sixty hands and running the card and spinning department day and night. They manufacture a high quality of cassimeres,

broadcloths, tweeds and flannels. It operates two retail stores in Portland, besides consigning to about forty stores through Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The high standard of the old establishment is continued and the product of the mill is well and favorably known. Mr. Jaeger is also one of the directors of the Eagle Woolen Mill Company, also a stockholder. The same company runs and owns the flouring mill.

Mr. Jaeger was married in Brownsville, in 1880, to Miss Eleanor Stone, of California, the daughter of Horatio Stone. They have had two children, one only surviving, Carl Paul. He owns his cottage residence in close proximity to the mill, the scene of his labors.



**A. LAMBERSON, M. D.**, druggist and practitioner at Lebanon, was born on the donation claim in Columbia county, Oregon, June 16, 1854. His father, Samuel Lamberson, was from Ohio, but crossed the plains to Oregon with the emigrants of 1846. He located a homestead in Columbia county and engaged in stock-raising and the dairy business. Timothy Lamberson, the grandfather of our subject, was a typical pioneer born in Ohio, but with mature years he developed a restless disposition and a desire for frontier life, thus he kept pushing westward as the country settled, and in 1846 joined the emigration to Oregon. He located on Scappoose plains and passed the winter, and in the spring of 1847 he removed to California and tried stock-raising, but returned to Oregon the next year. Hardly had he returned to this State when the gold excitement broke out and he again returned to California and mined until 1850, when he returned to Oregon and built a small cabin sawmill on Scappoose creek, the first mill in that locality, and he shipped lumber to California, supplying San Francisco. In 1859 he made another move and this time to Arizona and there he followed milling, mining and fruit-growing until the time of his death, in 1879.

Samuel Lamberson was married in Columbia county, in 1853, to Mary Jane Armstrong, of Illinois, and daughter of Andrew Armstrong, an Oregon pioneer of 1850. They continued to reside upon the homestead until 1876, when they sold this homestead and removed to Gilliam county, eastern Oregon, where they are



still living, engaged in the stock business. They have had sixteen children, eleven of whom are living.

J. A. Lamberson was the eldest child and he was educated at the academy of Prof. George W. Curtis, at Vancouver. He followed the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. W. W. Oglesby, at Fossil, eastern Oregon, and after three years of study began practice in that town and continued there until 1882, when he removed to Lebanon and continued his profession, building up a very extended practice. In June, 1891, he passed a very exhaustive examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners and received a medical certificate beside very gratifying words of commendation from the Board of Examination. In 1888 he began shipping the Oregon Casacara (Chittim bark) and the Oregon grape root to the Eastern market, and thus developed a valuable drug from the native woods of Oregon. The first is valuable as a laxative and the other as a blood purifier. In 1889 the Doctor opened a drug store for private use, but through increased practice and patronage it has developed into a store fully stocked and opened for public accommodation.

He was married in Lebanon, in 1882, to Miss Mahala Mossholder, native of Ohio, and daughter of Joseph Mossholder, who emigrated to Oregon in 1863, and locating in Lebanon, built the first hotel in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberson have one child, Norman Vivian, born May 22, 1885.

The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. also a member of the K. O. T. M., but not active in political matters, his life having been devoted to his profession and the amelioration of fleshly ills and human weaknesses.



**J**OHN KRUSE, an Oregon pioneer of 1850 and one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of Clackamas county, was born in Denmark, August 11, 1827. His forefathers were ship-builders and were men of ability and influence. Grandfather Kruse lost his property by Napoleon Bonaparte's war.

At the age of fifteen years Mr. Kruse began the life of a sailor before the mast, sailed for the ports of Denmark until he was seventeen, and came to the United States in the winter of

1845-'46. He made two voyages from New York to Savannah. Then he became mate on a schooner and sailed to South Carolina, where he was for a time employed in railroading. After this he went to New Orleans and was engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river, and also worked along shore. He then came West, landing in San Francisco on the 3d of January, 1850, and in Portland on the 1st of April, 1850. At Portland he was first employed as engineer in Stephen Coffin's sawmill. Afterward, he aided in building and putting in place the machinery of the Hoosier, and was for a time her engineer. Later, he and Mr. Leonard White purchased this boat and ran her on the Willamette between Oregon City and Dayton. She was the first steamboat on the river and carried ten tons of freight.

In 1852 Mr. Kruse took his donation claim in Clackamas county on the west bank of the Willamette, eight miles above Oregon City, purchasing the right for \$400 of a Mr. Moffet, who had located it. On the 30th of August, 1852, he married Miss Lantha Geer, a native of Ohio, born December 6, 1836, daughter of Joseph C. Geer. The day after their marriage Mr. Kruse brought his young wife to their new home. He worked and improved his farm in summer and steamboated in winter, and his earnest and well-directed efforts rapidly brought him prosperity. In 1878 he purchased a half section of land; in 1882, 100 acres; and in 1886, 102 acres. Now he has 840 acres, a most beautiful and valuable tract of land. In 1887 he built a nice frame residence, overlooking the beautiful Willamette river and the surrounding country.

Mr. and Mrs. Kruse have had eight children, namely: John L., who is married and resides near them, has a son and daughter; Frank Marion, at home, weighs 350 pounds, and at the Oregon Exposition took the prize for being the largest man in Oregon; Archibald, who died in his third day; Albert O. is married, has two sons and is engaged in steamboating; J. Fritz, a steamboat man, was killed by the accidental discharge of giant powder, October 20, 1887, at the age of twenty-six years; Anna I., wife of Joseph F. Cook, died in her twenty-third year, leaving one son, who is being reared by his grandparents; Ernest, who died in his seventh year; Homer A., a professor of music, is at present in the Willamette University, taking a post-graduate course.



Mr. and Mrs. Kruse aided in the organization of the Spiritualist Society here some twenty-five years ago, and they are still Spiritualists in belief. Mr. Kruse was a Democrat until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he joined the Republican ranks and has since been a supporter of that party. In 1878 he was one of the organizers of the Grange, and has several times served in the position of Master of the order. He has twice been elected and has served two terms as County Commissioner of his county, and while an incumbent of that office evinced the same integrity and ability that he has always shown in conducting his own business. In 1887 he served a term in the Oregon Legislature. He is carrying on farming on an extensive scale; employs a number of hands, keeps good stock and farm implements, and has a blacksmith shop and forge on the farm.

Mr. Kruse and his wife are widely and favorably known by all the Oregon pioneers, and are highly esteemed for their many estimable traits of character.



**J**AMES SHELBY COOPER, president of the First National Bank of Independence, and one of the most enterprising business men of Polk county, is a native of Lawrence county, Missouri, born January 9, 1841. He is of German ancestry, who came to America, previous to the Revolution. His father, E. E. Cooper, was born in Kentucky, and married there a Miss Nancy Wann, a native of Kentucky. They removed to Tennessee and from there to Missouri in 1839. Mr. Cooper was a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, in western Missouri, until 1863, when he came to Oregon and died in Salem, in August, 1880, aged sixty-nine. His wife survived him until May, 1891. They have twelve children, nine of whom are still living.

James S. Cooper, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child, and was reared in Missouri until his twentieth year, when falling in with the spirit of adventure of the times he crossed the plains with oxen to California. One sister came with him, and the trip was a safe and successful one. They experienced no trouble, except from the thieving propensities of the Mormons and Indians, on account of which they lost some of their stock. They were

five months on the journey, but as the journey was so pleasant it hardly seemed as long as that to the youthful adventurers. Upon arrival in California he went to San Joaquin county, where he was engaged in teaming until 1864. In February of that year he came to Spring Valley, Polk county, where his father had a farm near Zena. When Mr. Cooper arrived in Polk county he was \$100 in debt. In 1865 he rented a farm below Salem and earned enough money for his support by cutting and selling cord wood. After a year he retired to Polk county and resided near Zena until 1871. He then removed to Wasco county, now Cook, where he was engaged in trading stock. In 1873 he purchased a fine farm of 160 acres of land, two and one-fourth miles west of Salem, and on this land he resided two years, when he sold it, and in 1875 came to Monmouth, where he remained three years, successfully engaged in the livery business. In March, 1878, he came to Independence and engaged in the livery and stabling business, which he continued successfully until 1880, when he sold his interest. In 1885, seeing the need of banking facilities in the city of Independence, Mr. Cooper founded the J. S. Cooper Bank, which was opened for business, March 5, 1885, in a new bank building, which Mr. Cooper erected himself. Here he constantly grew in favor with the business men as he continued his bank, and March 9, 1889, he, with others incorporated the First National Bank of Independence, capital stock \$50,000. Mr. Cooper was elected president, and has continued to successfully hold that position ever since, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. L. W. Robinson is vice-president and the directors are Messrs. L. W. Robinson, W. H. Hawley, Lewis Helmick, G. W. Whiteaker, W. W. Collins and J. S. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper was married, in 1869, to Miss Frances Graves, daughter of C. B. Graves, a native daughter of Oregon. In 1879 Mrs. Cooper died after bearing her husband four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Estelle M., Dora Edith and Ella Pearl. After the death of his wife he remained single for three years and then, in 1883 married Mrs. Jennie Logan, a native of Nebraska, and the daughter of A. M. O'Neal. This family came to Oregon in 1861, and Mrs. Cooper was reared in Dallas. She is the twin sister of Mrs. Samuel Coad, of Dallas, and these two ladies have the

honor of being the first white children born in Dodge county, Nebraska. Mrs. Cooper had no living children, by her first husband, when she married, two having died. She has borne her husband four children: Mabel, Frances and James Shelby, Jr.

Mr. Cooper is a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason. In politics he is a Republican; has frequently served on the City Council, and has been President of the Board of Trustees for the city. He has interested himself in whatever promised to benefit the city. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a Methodist. They are very agreeable people and highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Cooper is a self-made man, for it is through his own efforts that he has attained his present prominence. Not only is he a successful man, but he also enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.



**HUGH FIELDS**, an Oregon pioneer, was born in Grayson county, Virginia, in 1828. His parents, Joseph and Ann (Curren) Fields, were natives of the same State. In 1831 they emigrated to Henry county, Missouri, and engaged in farming and the stock business. While there he was elected Sheriff of Henry county and while in the discharge of his duties, he was thrown from his horse and death followed from the effects of the fall. Three children were left alone when he died, as their mother had preceded him in 1832, one year before. They were reared by their grandparents Curren in Virginia and remained until 1841, when they returned to their uncle in Missouri. In 1845 Hugh and George Curren, with their two nephews, Hugh and William, started for Oregon. They brought out 100 head of cows. The train numbered about forty wagons and about 125 people, with Samuel Brown, a mountaineer and trapper of the Rocky mountains, as captain. The company were constantly on guard as the Indians were very troublesome, frequently surrounding the train, but by constant vigilance, after five months of travel, they landed at the Dalles without any serious loss of stock or any loss of life. Hugh Fields drove three yoke of oxen from Henry county and lost but three days on the entire trip. Leaving their wagons at the Dalles they secured pack horses and started with eight

days provisions across the mountains for the Willamette valley, their only road being an Indian trail. Eight days were consumed in reaching the summit, as the snow was plentiful and the trail obscure and difficult. On the summit they met a party in search of the Barlow party, who were lost in the mountains. From them the Curren party secured some flour and they killed some of their poor animals for meat. Subsequently Messrs Barlow and Rector came to their camp and Mr. Fields cooked the first meal the poor half-starved men had eaten for several days. Proceeding they at last reached the valley at Foster's camp after sixteen days in the mountains. The Currens then located two sections near Foster's and engaged in farming. Their food the first winter was deer meat and "slap-jacks" cooked on a clapboard standing in front of a roaring fire. The Indians were quite troublesome on account of the settlement of their lands, but peace was at last restored by giving them two beef cattle and a barbecue, after which they went out and blazed upon the trees that formed their boundaries of their claims. In the summer of 1846 Hugh Fields assisted in building the Barlow road over the mountains and for two seasons he stayed with his uncle, but with strong teams assisted the emigrants across the mountains, thus saving the property of many belated travelers, whose teams were exhausted by the long journey. In the fall of 1848 Hugh struck out for the mines, packing across the mountains, with a company of thirty men. They spent the winter at Hangtown, and during the day that the first criminals were hung, Hugh Fields washed out \$300 in gold dust. He used a cedar bark washer and re-washed ground already worked. He mined until the summer of 1849 and had to leave them because of sickness, but he took with him \$4,000 in gold. He landed in Oregon in September. He passed the winter at the school of Dr. Spaulding and purchased 640 acres of land two miles east of Brownsville. One half of the property he gave to his brother William, who died in 1862. Mr. Field still owns his original 320 acres. This original farm is increased by 1,000 acres more that Mr. Field has purchased. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Fields entered into a partnership with H. L. Brown in his little store at Brownsville. William Curren and he ran the pack train across to Yreka, California, where they built the first house of logs and covered it with beef skins, and there started a trading post.

They also did packing to Jacksonville and Althouse, southern Oregon, which continued for three years, but the partnership in the little store continued until about 1853. Mr. Field settled upon his farm and followed farming and stock-raising until 1870, when he rented his farm and moved to Umatilla, Morrow county. Here he continued his business of farming and stock-raising, now owning 6,000 acres of land and carrying about 400 head of horses, 100 head of cattle and 20,000 head of sheep. The nucleus of his horses was three mares which he picked up in the Willamette valley in 1858, from which have sprung upward of 2,000 horses. Mr. Fields has suffered from four disastrous seasons. In 1852 he lost \$7,000 worth of fat cattle from the cold weather; in 1862, 400 head of cattle; in 1870, 100 head of cattle, and in 1889, 11,000 sheep, valued at \$35,000.

In 1878 he moved his family to Brownsville, where they have since resided, he journeying back and forth to his ranches. In 1886 he built his spacious and elegant residence, fitted with all the modern improvements for ease and comfort. He owns other property in Brownsville and valuable improved property in Portland. He was engaged in the first woolen milling interest in the city of Brownsville in 1860, and in 1889 was one of the syndicate to buy the Brownsville milling property, and to organize the Eagle Woolen Mill Company, he also being one of the directors. In 1889 he helped organize the First National Bank of Goldendale, Washington, and is now vice-president and director. He helped organize the First National Bank of Hepner, Morrow county. He is a shrewd, cautious business man with keen foresight and sound judgment, and his success is entirely due to persistent, persevering effort.

In 1855 Mr. Fields married Miss Sidney Younger, daughter of Littleton Younger, a pioneer of 1852. She died in May, 1889, and Mr. Fields married for the second time, October 11, 1891, Miss Dora Skillman of Kentucky.



**J**ACOB D. RITTER, of Clackamas county, Oregon, was born in the State of Illinois May 20, 1852, and when three years of age crossed the plains to Oregon with his father, John Ritter.

John Ritter was a native of Austria, born in

the mountains of Tyrol in April, 1819, of Austrian parents, who came to America in 1825 and settled in the State of Pennsylvania, where they lived honest and industrious lives and where they died, the father in his sixty-first year, and the mother a year later, aged fifty-two.

Mr. Ritter was the third born and is now the only survivor of the family of five children. In 1843, after the death of his parents, he went to Illinois, and resided there and in Iowa and Missouri until 1855, when he came to Oregon with the Aurora Colony Company. He was not, however, a member of the company. He had married on the 7th of October, 1850, Miss Lydia Nygh, who was born Juniata county, Pennsylvania, April 27.

They had two children: Jacob D. and The latter is now the wife of Mr. West Lobbins and resides in Oregon City. Upon arriving in Oregon they came from Walla Walla to the Dalles during the Indian war, and remained at the Dalles two years. They then came to Oregon City and purchased a farm of 320 acres in Clackamas county, sixteen miles southeast of Oregon City. Here they spent twenty-three years of their lives, and by honest industry and economy improved the place and prospered. In 1889 Mr. Ritter sold out and came to Aurora, and built the little home in which he is now spending the evening of a useful and honorable life. His wife died September 11, 1892. They had seven children: Their daughter, Mary W., married a Mr. Brant and resides in Oregon City; Caroline E. married a Mr. Strickland and resides in Idaho; Amelia M. is now Mrs. W. Herst, of Aurora; and A. M.; Annie married Mr. Frank M. Berry and resides in Alaska. Mr. Ritter is a man of intelligence and has pronounced views of his own. He takes the Bible alone for the rule of his faith and practice, and is very independent in his line of thought. His parents left Austria because it was under Catholic rule and came to America to enjoy liberty.

When Mr. Ritter, his wife and little children escaped from the murderous Indians at Walla Walla they came away with what they had on their backs and \$3 in money, and before they were out of sight of their humble dwelling they saw its smoke, it having been fired by the Indians. So they began life in Oregon with nothing but willing hands and strong hearts. He cut wood and she washed, and thus they began to make their way in the new territory. They

worked hard and richly deserve the property they so honestly earned.

Their son, James D., remained at home with his father until his twenty-second year, when he went to Portland and worked at the carpenters' trade, later at painting, and was also for a time engaged in farming. In 1876 he engaged in the butchering business, disposing of his meat in Portland, running wagons in the country and doing a remunerative business. He has where he resides twenty-nine acres of land, on which he has built a good residence.

In 1880 he married Miss Catherine M. Zimmermann, a native of Missouri, born February 2, 1862, daughter of David Zimmermann. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter have six children, three sons and three daughters: Chester D., Alice E., Percy J., Rudolph William, Bayada and Grace.

Mr. Ritter is in politics a Republican, and is a well-known, capable and enterprising business man and a good citizen, and was for a time engaged in the merchandise business at Neely, Oregon, and was also Postmaster at that place, and he is also at present Notary Public.



**D**AVID GRANT, deceased, was one of Oregon's worthy pioneers of 1844. He was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, August 27, 1810, son of Richard and Rachel (McCoy) Grant, both natives of Tennessee. His parents were well-to-do farmers and had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. They moved from Tennessee to Missouri when David was ten years old. There he grew to manhood, and March 12, 1839, married Miss America Gilliam. She was born in Missouri, December 18, 1823, oldest daughter of General Cornelius Gilliam and his wife, *nee* Mary Crawford.

In 1844 General Gilliam organized a company, and with his wife and eight children, Mr. Grant and his wife and two children, and others, started May 10 on the long overland journey for Oregon, reaching their destination December 21, 1844. General Gilliam commanded this company. Upon his arrival here he settled on a donation claim near where the city of Dallas is now located. He subsequently sold this property and took up his abode on the Luckanute, where he resided until the massacre of Whitman. He then commanded a company of

the settlers and went to fight the Indians. Marching with his command after supplies and recruits, they arrived at Wells Springs, where he met with an accident that cost him his life. While taking a rope from the wagon, intending to tie his horse with it, a loaded gun with the ramrod in it was accidentally discharged. The rod struck his head, he fell and almost instantly expired. He was one of the bravest pioneers that ever landed in Oregon, and his untimely death was a source of great bereavement to his family and to all the early settlers who knew him. He was not only a brave soldier and good citizen, but was also an earnest Christian and a Baptist minister. His widow survived him thirty years, her death occurring in 1878. She, too, was an earnest Christian, being noted for her generosity and hospitality. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Four of her family are still living, one of which is Hon. W. S. Gilliam of Walla Walla, Washington, all occupying useful and honorable positions in society.

Upon their arrival in Oregon Mr. and Mrs. Grant took a donation claim of 640 acres, one mile east of where the city of Dallas now stands. Here they built a little log cabin. Their bedstead was made of poles. The rest of their furniture comprised a frying-pan, a skillet, an iron pot, two chairs and their bedding. Here they worked hard from 1845 till 1880, during which time their well-directed labor developed this farm into one of the most valuable properties in this vicinity. Mr. Grant died of consumption December 29, 1880. His life was such that he gained the respect and good-will of all with whom he came in contact. Although he took little interest in political matters his views were in harmony with Democratic principles and he always voted that ticket. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Church South, as also is Mrs. Grant.

The two children they brought with them across the plains were William and Mary Ann. The former has a family and resides in Dallas. The latter died March 21, 1845, at the age of two years. They had two other children, viz.: Margaret Jane, born November 12, 1847, is the wife of William Elkins and lives in Dallas; and Martha Ellen, born June 7, 1858, wife of Monroe Burford, died in her thirtieth year, leaving one child.

Mr. Grant had retired from the farm in 1879, purchased property in Dallas and built a resi-

dence there. In this home Mrs. Grant still lives. After his death his part of the land was sold for \$8,000 and the money divided among the children. Mrs. Grant still retains her portion of the estate. She owns and rents seven dwellings in Dallas.

Personally Mrs. Grant is a woman of marked intelligence. Now, at the age of sixty-nine years, she has handsome black eyes, is tall and straight, and well preserved, both mentally and physically. Few have a larger circle of friends and held in higher esteem than she.

For thirty-nine years Mrs. Grant had in her possession a lock of Mrs. Whitman's hair, which was taken from her head after she was killed by the Indians. Mrs. Grant received it from one of the volunteer soldiers, who had secured it. After keeping it so long and fearing that it might get lost she presented it to Whitman College, where it is treasured as a memorial of that martyred lady.



**CYRUS BUELL**, a highly esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of Polk county's most prosperous farmers, was born in Indiana, December 19, 1836. His father, Elias Buell, was born in Benton, New York, July 20, 1797. William Buell, the ancestor of the Buell family in America, was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, coming from England in the Mayflower and landing at Plymouth Rock. Grandfather Samuel Buell was born at Fort Edward, New York, in 1763, and Grandmother Buell, *nee* Jerusha Griswold, a native of New York, was born in 1776. They were married in 1796, and of their seven children, Elias, our subject's father, was the oldest.

Elias Buell was married in Maryland, October 19, 1817, to Miss Sarah Hammond, who was born in Maryland, January 22, 1800. Her father, Lott Hammond, was of New York ancestry. After his marriage Mr. Buell worked at his trade, that of blacksmith. In the early days he was converted and joined the Methodist Church, and all his life was a firm adherent to that faith. He and his wife have had a family of nine children, three of whom had died in infancy, and in 1847, with his wife and surviving children, he crossed the plains to Oregon. The children who made the journey with them are as follows: Elizabeth, now the widow of

Nathan Conner; Caroline first married Mr. Finley, and after his death became the wife of Mr. Courtney; Emeline married Thomas Blair, had nine children and died in 1877; Melissa, a resident of Polk county, has been twice married and is now a widow, her first husband being Isaac Hinshaw, and the second, Mr. Vanhorn; Paulina married Daniel Rowell and had six children, of whom two died in infancy, she and her entire family being lost at sea on the Brother Jonathan while making the return voyage from the East in 1865; Cyrus; and Sarah Ann, who married Robert McKune, died in her fifty-first year, leaving seven children. Mr. Buell started with his family from Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1846, and got as far as Holt county, Missouri, where they spent the winter, continuing their way westward the following spring. His brother, Samuel Buell, and his wife and six children were in the company; also Mr. Buell's two sons-in-law, Finley and Conner. After a safe journey of six months' duration, they made the first stop at Vancouver, where they remained during the winter and learned all they could of the country. In the spring of 1848 they came to the northern part of Polk county, took claim to a section of land, built a log house, and moved in, their relations settling near them.

In the fall of 1848 Mr. Buell went overland to California and mined on the American river, and the following spring returned with \$2,000, the result of his mining. He then built a saw-mill and a flouring mill on his donation claim on Mill creek, eight miles south of the present site of Sheridan. These mills were of great value to the settlers in that part of the country. He was the prime mover in the Methodist Chapel on Mill creek, which was named in honor of him. Politically he is a Republican. He conducted his farming operations and ran his mills until the time of his death, in 1871, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His wife died in 1855. Both were earnest Christians and typical pioneers, people distinguished for their honesty, their geniality and their hospitality, and loved by all who knew them.

Cyrus Buell remained with his father until the latter's death, and the donation claim was left to him. He remained on it until 1874, when he came to his present locality, one mile south of Sheridan. Here he purchased 240 acres of land, afterward added to it, and is now the owner of 485 acres, one of the finest tracts of farming land in the county. He raises large

crops of grain and also gives much attention to the stock business, raising shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale and Cleveland bay horses, and Cotswold and Merino sheep.

July 30, 1859, he married Miss Amanda Ellen Carey, who was born in Illinois in 1843, daughter of John Carey. Her father was born in Philadelphia in 1802, came to Oregon in 1847, settled on a donation claim near Dayton, Tan Hill county, and subsequently moved to Independence, Polk county, where he died in his seventy-ninth year. His wife lived to be eighty-two. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are settled on the Pacific coast, occupying useful and honorable positions in life. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have had six children, four of whom are living. Charles Walter, born September 10, 1860, is married and resides on a farm near his father. The other children are at home and are as follows: Marion H., born February 25, 1862; Frank Lawrence, November 15, 1863; and Laura Belle, November 25, 1866.

Mr. Buell affiliated with the Republican party during its early history and until the past eight years, now giving his support to the Prohibition cause.



**JEROME DORNSIFE** of Independence, Oregon, is one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men of that place. He was born in Ohio, in 1845, the son of Henry Louis Dornsife, a native of Maryland, born 1819. The family is of German ancestry. The grandfather, Hieronymus Dornsife, was born in Frankenberg, Kerrhessen, Germany, in 1781, who for public services rendered was released from serving the required time in the German army, and was given his passport to America. He embarked with family of two brothers, and after a perilous voyage of more than four months, landed safely, and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry L. Dornsife came to Ohio in 1842, and there married Martha A. Trego, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and they have had six children. They came west to Iowa, where in 1858 the wife died.

The subject of our sketch, then thirteen years of age, was educated in the public schools, and resided with his father until his eighteenth year; when the great civil war was at its worst he enlisted, in 1864, in Company I, First Iowa

Cavalry, served with his company in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, under command of General Steele first, then in 1865-'66 was under command of the brave General Custer. He was honorably discharged March 16, 1866; he then retired to home in Iowa, where he engaged in farming on shares with his father.

In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Nelson, daughter of Isaac W. and Phoebe Nelson, *nee* Harper, both natives of Pendleton county, West Virginia. They were married in 1835, and came west to Iowa on horseback in 1836. Mr. Nelson's house was erected from trees felled by his own hand, surrounded by the red men of the forest almost entirely, whose chiefs, Black Hawk and old Keokuk, have partaken of the hospitality of this worthy couple, who occupied their home until their death. She died in 1888, at the age of seventy-two years, he in 1889, aged seventy-eight.

Mr. Nelson was at one time one of the largest landholders of this county. Mr. and Mrs. J. Dornsife came to Oregon in 1871. To this couple two children were born, Alice in 1872, and Van Isaac in 1882. They located on a farm three miles north of Independence, purchased 106 acres of land, and afterward added 100 more. He improved the property and resided on it sixteen years. In 1891 he sold it and purchased the Opera House, a desirable piece of property, in Independence, which he still owns. It is 55 x 90 feet, fronting on Main street. The first floor is used for store purposes, the remainder for opera house and offices.

Mr. J. Dornsife was one of the organizers of the Motor Company and all of the real-estate enterprises that have grown out of it. He is one of the managers of the road which went into operation in August, 1890; is now conductor of same. He is president of the Polk county Land Company, which owns 300 acres of land along the line of this road, that is destined to become very valuable. They platted their property and are selling lots at \$100 per lot. He is also connected with the Park Association and fair grounds and race track, and he is one of the owners of the electric light plant of this city.

He is a Master Mason, a Republican in politics and a thorough good man. He has interested himself in the educational matters of the township, and is a member of the School Board. In business he is wise, care-



ful and reliable and designs to do all in his power for the advancement and improvement of Independence. He and his wife helped to organize the Grange in their county and were important members of same.



**P**ROFESSOR ASA J. GARLAND, principal of the public schools of Prineville, Oregon, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, November 21, 1843. He is of Puritan stock, being the sixth in descent from John Garland of England, who came to this country in 1670 and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire.

His parents, Asa and Betsey (Chesley) Garland were married in 1838. They had never known the luxuries of wealth, but by their own industry and frugality acquired property, not rapidly but surely. In the house where they were married they lived for a quarter of a century and reared a family of six children, all of whom they educated quite liberally for those times. Asa Garland died in 1882, at the age of sixty-eight years; the other members of the family still survive.

Asa J. attended the public schools of his native town until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching. In 1860 he entered Wolfborough Academy, with the intention of preparing for college. Teaching during the winter months and at the same time carrying along the studies of the academy, he completed the course of study in 1862. When principal of the academy at Barton, Vermont, in 1866, he first met Miss Lucy Owen, the daughter of Mr. Daniel Owen, a wealthy and influential citizen of that town. In 1868 Prof. Garland and Miss Owen were married and the next year they pushed their way westward and settled in Meeker county, Minnesota, where they were engaged in the public school work most of time for the next twelve years. Leaving the active work of teaching for a season, they entered upon separate courses of study in the Normal College at Valparaiso, Indiana, where Prof. Garland graduated in 1883, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after this they went to Monticello, Arkansas, to take charge of the high school of that city. They did not want for patronage in this school, but in time they

wearied of the annoyances to which they were subjected by the "chivalry" and in 1887 Mrs. Garland entered again the college at Valparaiso to complete the courses of study in Elocution and Fine Arts, which she had commenced there several years previously. Graduating in both courses the next year, she joined her husband at Wilbur, Oregon, where he was principal of the time-honored institution at that place, the Umpqua Academy.

Being thoroughly equipped for all kinds of school work, they applied for the public schools of the city of Brownsville and entered upon their duties there in 1889.

Under their charge the Brownsville schools have undergone a complete transformation. They have been thoroughly organized and graded, a library founded, and in three years the enrollment has doubled. Prof. and Mrs. Garland have also introduced as system of sketch and map drawing, which is very popular and yields excellent results.

This school under their charge has made rapid progress and has taken rank with the best schools of the coast.

In 1892 the School Board of Prineville extended their course of study so as to include all the branches required for a State Life Diploma. Prof. and Mrs. Garland were elected for the two highest positions which they still retain.

Prof. and Mrs. Garland have two children, Asa Owen and John Barnard. The Professor is a member of a blue lodge and chapter F. & A. M.

Prof. and Mrs. Garland have performed a good work in their chosen profession. In their present position the constantly increasing attendance attests their popularity as teachers.



**C**ICERO L. HOGAN, a native son of Oregon, is prominent as a wholesale and retail dealer in saddles and harness in the city of Portland. The business of which he is the owner was established by Mr. J. B. Congle in 1862. Mr. Hogan was born in Portland on November 16, 1860. His father, Patrick Hogan, came to Oregon in 1854, and was for many years one of Portland's active business men, being engaged all his life in Portland in the transfer and forwarding business and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. He had resided



in Portland twenty-nine years, and he lived such a life as to be one of Portland's honored and respected citizens.

Cicero was raised and educated in Portland and learned the business, in which he is now engaged, and in 1888, upon the death of its founder, became its owner, and has since controlled it. Success followed him in his management, and he has met with very satisfactory results from the large business that extends all over the the Northwest. Mr. Hogan is proud of his State and of the city, in which he was born and raised. He is an intelligent business man, and gives the whole of his time and attention to his business.



**HON. JESSE B. STUMP**, an honored pioneer of the State of Oregon, and one of her most successful agriculturists, is descended from ancestor who emigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and settled in Maryland; his paternal grandfather participated in the struggle for liberty. His father, John Stump, was a native of Maryland, but removed to Ohio about the year 1800, being a pioneer of the Buckeye State; there he married Miss Rebecca Sumner, a native of Maryland, and to them were born fifteen children, nine of whom still survive. Jesse B. Stump, the subject of this notice, is the eighth born; his birthplace is Findlay, Ohio, and the date, September 15, 1832; he was reared on the farm belonging to his father, and attended the pioneer schools of his day. He taught school for two years, and in 1854 started for the West, driving a band of across the plains to Oregon; there were four men in the company, and they made the journey nearly all the way on foot, consuming five months; they kept the sheep two years, then drove them to the bay of San Francisco, and there sold them at a nice profit. Mr. Stump taught school for five years at Monmouth, and then purchased a section of land, which he occupied and improved; he was very industrious, and as his means increased he invested in additional lands, until in 1887 he was the owner of a choice 2,000 acres.

While he has given close attention to business, Mr. Stump has not been wholly absorbed in self, but has found time to devote to those questions and movements which are of general

interest to the public. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. His fellow-citizens testified to their confidence in his integrity and ability by electing him a member of the State Legislature in 1867; he discharged his duties with credit, alike to himself and his constituency. Since 1869 he has been an active member of the Grange, and in 1891 was State Treasurer of the order.

Mr. Stump was happily married in 1859, to Miss Martha A. Davidson, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Carter T. Davidson; this union was blessed by the birth of three sons and a daughter: William A. and Arthur A. died just as they reached maturity; they were young men of great promise and their loss was deeply mourned by their bereaved family; Jessie Belle and Fred Newton are with their parents. Mr. Stump was one of the organizers of the People's Transportation Company, which built two steamboats and carried on a freight and passenger business for two years, selling out at the end of that time to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. In 1887 he retired from his ranch and purchased a pleasant residence in Salem, where he lives with his family, surrounded with many comforts. He is one of Oregon's most prosperous agriculturists, and is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. He is associated with the Unitarian Society, and is aiding in the building of the church now in course of construction.



**HENRY WILBERN**, general merchant, Eagle Creek, Oregon, and one of the most prominent business men of Clackamas county, was born in Germany, September 6, 1833.

Mr. Wilbern dates his arrival in America when he was twelve years old, and in 1851 he came to San Francisco. Like most of the newcomers to this coast, he had a mining experience, his, however, lasting only eleven days. During those eleven days he secured \$14. Then he was for ten years engaged in the grocery business at San Francisco. From that city he went to Santa Clara county, same State, and purchased 320 acres of land, on which he lived for seven years, devoting his time and means to its improvement. A part of this land proved to be a Spanish grant, and after a long and ex-

pensive law suit he lost 160 acres of it. Then he disposed of his interests in California, came to Oregon, and settled at Eagle Creek. This was in 1871. He and Mr. R. Gerdis opened out a general merchandise business on a small scale, occupying a room, 16 x 30 feet, and a year later Mr. Wilbern purchased his partner's interest. By close attention to his business and by liberal and honorable methods in dealing with his customers, he has thus far had a most successful career as a general merchant. The small room he at first occupied soon became insufficient for his increasing business and he moved into larger quarters. He now occupies a room 118 feet deep, which is filled with every class of goods usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind. Mr. Wilbern built a family residence, and is also the owner of the public hall at Eagle Creek.

He was married in San Francisco, October 28, 1858, to Miss Katie G. Cordes, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have two children: Lillie, wife of Hugh Currier; and Frederick, his father's assistant in the store.

Mr. Wilbern is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order, and attended the Grand Lodge held in Sacramento, California, in 1864. He is a Republican, but is quite independent in his views. A man of push and business enterprise, and a leading spirit in the public affairs of his part of the county, he is a gentleman whose place it would be hard to fill.



**D**R. FREDERICK CRANG, a widely known and distinguished physician and surgeon, of Forest Grove, is a native of England and was born in Halletrow, in the parish of the High Littleton, Somersetshire, April 11, 1822. He is of pure Scotch ancestry, and comes of a prominent family of physicians, his grandfather, father, two uncles and a brother being reputable members of that profession. His parents were Dr. James and Susanna (Hay) Crang, his mother being the daughter of the Earl of Errol. They had thirteen children, four of whom survive.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in London, England, where he practiced his profession until 1856, when he came to America. For five years he practiced his profession in New York city, after which he re-

moved to Grundy county, Illinois, where he practiced five years. He then removed to Olivet, Eaton county, Michigan, remaining there six years. While there, being a talented preacher and a Congregationalist, he was induced to enter the regular ministry, as there was a great need of ministers, and that being a good field for usefulness. In this capacity he served for a number of years in several churches in a most efficient and acceptable manner, doing much good in building new houses of worship, in building up weak churches and in clearing off church debts, in all of which he was very successful. During all this time he continued to treat the diseased body as well as the mind.

In 1875, desiring a change of climate for his wife, he came to Oregon, and was for several years pastor of the Congregational Church at Astoria, at which time he removed to Forest Grove, that his children might be near the Pacific University. Here he purchased a comfortable home and attends to the better class of practice, so far as his strength will permit.

The Doctor was married in England, in 1850, to Miss Emma Owens. They have had three children, of whom one son is living, Frederick Richard, now residing in Minnesota. Mrs. Crang died in 1855, much lamented by all who knew her. She was a lady of superior intelligence and great amiability of character, a faithful wife and devoted mother. On March 15, 1856, Dr. Crang married Miss Catharine Walker, a native of Ireland. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Mary Ann; Thomas Henry is captain of the steamer Telephone, running between Portland and Astoria; Jane is the wife of Mr. W. G. Vandusen, a leading business man of Astoria; Winifred Cordelia is the wife of Mr. George H. George, who is in business, a prominent canneryman in Astoria; Frank L. is also in business in Astoria; Sadie Maria is also in Astoria; and Edwin James is with his parents, attending the Pacific University.

During his life in the United States he has been an advocate of a government of the people for the people. He abhorred human slavery, and aided, so far as lay in his power, in removing that abominable stain from the Nation's escutcheon, that liberty might be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, and is most grateful to have lived to see his hopes accomplished. He is devotedly attached to his profession, to the practice of which he brings an experience of more than forty years.

He and his wife are active members of the Congregational Church, in which denomination, as we have seen, he takes a prominent part.

Would that our English cousins would send more such men to our country, to nourish and sustain the Nation, by infusing into its veins the healthy blood of noble manhood and womanhood.

**D**AVID M. GUTHRIE, a prominent Oregon pioneer of 1846 and one of Polk county's most successful farmers and wool and sheep-growers, was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 28, 1824. He is of Scotch ancestry, who were early settlers in Virginia, and his father, James Guthrie, was born in Virginia in 1793. He removed to Kentucky and was a pioneer of that State. He also served in the war of 1812, and married in Kentucky Margaret Philips, a native of Virginia. They had three children born to them in Kentucky, and then they removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1818, where they settled on Government land and were among the first settlers of that State. Seven children were born to them in this county. They next settled in Cole county, same State, where they resided until 1844, when they removed to Buchanan county, and thence to Nodaway county and where the father died, in his eighty-second year. His wife was just a month and one day younger than he, and she survived him about two years, when she also died. They had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was sixth in order of birth.

He was reared on a farm and learned the trade of a carpenter. When he was nearly twenty-two years of age he started on the long journey across the plains, leaving Missouri on the 6th of May and arrived in Oregon December 20, making the trip with an ox team. In 1850 he took up a donation claim of 640 acres, located four miles south of the present site of Dallas. This old claim he has kept and he prospered on this land, on which he has raised choice sheep. He was the first to introduce thoroughbred fine-wool sheep in this part of State, and he made a success of it. In 1876 he received first prize for his wool at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. He now has a choice tract of land, amounting to 1,800 acres,

and has a farm and town property near Salem. In addition to this property Mr. Guthrie has also interested himself in hop culture in the county, and an orchard of 1,000 peach trees near Salem. Mr. Guthrie looks after and superintends his entire business and seldom loses a day in working season. In the summer of 1892 he built one of the finest hop houses in the State, which cost in all nearly \$1,500. His hop yard consists of about thirty acres, within three miles of Salem, the State capital. His property is nearly all in Polk county, Oregon.

In 1848, just after the massacre of Dr. Whitman, when Mr. Nesmith volunteered to fight the Indians, our subject helped elect Mr. Nesmith Captain and then served under him. He furnished his own equipment, and was several days without provisions when on a scouting expedition in search of the Indians, and lived on horse flesh four days. He rendered the Government and early settlers valuable service. Seven years afterward he received \$118 from the Government for his services.

In the spring of 1849 he went overland to California and mined in the Reddings diggings a short time, and from there went to the middle fork of the American river on the Maders bar, where he took out an average of \$50 a day. He continued digging for gold until fall, when he opened a store of miners' supplies at Hangtown. The following summer of 1850 he came back to Oregon. He still has some of the gold he dug in those days. After an absence of thirteen months he returned to Oregon, bringing with him \$3,000. With \$400 of this he bought the right to a claim and stocked it with cattle and horses, paying \$500 for a wagon and two yoke of cattle. In 1852 he engaged in raising fine sheep, for which he paid fancy prices, sometimes as much as \$300 for a single sheep. In addition to this he has engaged in the raising of mohair goats. In 1852 and '53 a cow with a calf sold for \$100. As the country developed, our subject has taken an increasing interest in it and has taken stock in steamboats, telegraphs and railroads, and is now aiding in the construction of a large woolen mill at Dallas. Mr. Guthrie never went to school six months in his life, but by close reading has become one of the best informed men of the day. He has never been without a newspaper since 1852, and now subscribes for eleven, of different political and religious beliefs; four are newspapers, four are agricultural and political,

and the rest are religious and non-conservative.

In September, 1851, Mr. Guthrie married Mary Ellen Davidson, a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, who came to Oregon in 1850. They have had five children; Harvey E., married, is a Polk county farmer; J. T., also a farmer, has a family; Sarah M. married Mr. Silas Rhodes, and they settled on a farm near our subject; the other two children died in infancy. The mother died October 23, 1860. Eight years later, October 18, our subject was again married, his second wife being Martha E. Miller, who was born in Illinois, and came to Oregon in 1852. By this marriage there have been ten children, three of whom died. All the surviving children are at home. Their names are: David A., Joseph Lee, Mary Ellen, Armon Laton, Forest Laroy, Martha Lane and Lillie May. Martha Eveline, his second wife, died May 12, 1891, leaving in his care seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son is twenty-two years of age, and the eldest daughter fifteen; the youngest daughter is nine years old.

Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a Baptist since his eighteenth year. He served as Clerk of the church at Rickreall. He is a sound Democrat, and received the appointment from Governor Moody to report on the products of Polk county to the United States Bureau at Washington. His report was so good that he received many compliments on it. He has also held the position of Sheep Inspector for a number of years. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Hon. T. G. Richmond. Mr. Guthrie is an excellent representative of the Oregon pioneer of 1846, and he is widely and favorably known by all the early settlers of his State. He is full of life and always ready to help those who are in distress. Mr. Guthrie has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure for his children good educational advantages. His first three children went four miles to school in Dallas, making the trip on horseback. This being unsatisfactory, Mr. Guthrie hired a teacher to come to his house and teach a private school. When some of his second family became old enough to attend school, and free schools not being established in his vicinity, Mr. Guthrie took the matter into his own hands and drew up a petition, which he circulated among his neigh-

bors, to get a sufficient number of names to secure a grant from the school superintendent to organize a district near him. This district was organized in 1881, and Mr. Guthrie gave to it one acre of land, built a schoolhouse, dug a well and surrounded the place with a good fence, furnishing nearly all the money to pay the expenses, paying in all more than \$200. The first year or two he provided a house in which to hold school, but for the last six years they have had a good school, taught six months in the year.

ILLIAM FAULL, the leading hardware merchant of Dallas, Oregon, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, September 19, 1847, son of Richard Faull, a native of Cornwall, England. His father came to America in 1843, and settled at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, among the coal mines. Two years afterward he and his family returned to Cornwall, England, and in 1847 they came again to America, this time settling in Grant county, Wisconsin. He and his wife had a family of six children. The mother, *nee* Elizabeth Rogers, of Cornwall, is still living, with one of her daughters in Iowa, and is seventy-three years of age.

In 1851 the discovery of gold in California lured him to that State, and while on the Pacific ocean he died of fever and was buried at sea. At the time his father died William was four years old. He remained in Wisconsin with his mother until he reached manhood, when he went to the western border of Iowa and homesteaded a farm. In 1875 he returned to Wisconsin and married Miss Mary J. Kinney, a native of New York; went back to his Iowa claim with his bride, and lived there until 1880. That year he came to Oregon and rented land in Polk county, and conducted farming operations here in that way four years. Returning to Wisconsin at the end of that time, he remained a year, and in 1886 again came to Oregon, this time settling in Dallas, where he has since resided.

On taking up his abode in Dallas, Mr. Faull purchased a half interest in the hardware establishment of Chambers & Son. Mr. Chambers retired from the firm and Mr. Faull and the junior Mr. Chambers conducted the business about one year, when Mr. Chambers sold his

interest to H. B. Cosper of this city. Messrs. Faull & Cosper continued together about two years, when the latter retired, selling out to Mr. Faull, who still continues the business. Mr. Faull is an energetic business man, and with his excellent stock of hardware at reasonable prices, his store is a popular resort for the residents within a radius of many miles. Mr. Faull is a public-spirited man and is identified with the best interests of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. While a resident of Iowa he was for a number of years Clerk of his township, but since casting his lot in Dallas has given close attention to business.

**HON. JONATHAN STOUTFEE**, ex-Judge of Polk county, Oregon, and a pioneer of 1851, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1825. He is a descendant of German ancestors, who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. His parents were Isaac and Sarah (Kershner) Stoutfee, the latter being a Virginian by birth and ancestry. They had eight children, of whom five are living. Daniel, a twin brother of Jonathan, died in North Carolina in 1884.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native State, and there learned the trade of blacksmith. He removed to Indiana in 1848, and in 1851 crossed the plains with ox teams to Oregon, coming with James McCain and paying his passage by driving team. He had just six bits when he arrived in Oregon. His first employment here was making rails at La Fayette. He also worked at his trade as journeyman, and later opened a shop and conducted the same until the fall of 1853. In October of that year he came to his present donation claim, two miles southwest of where Ballston now is. He got only 160 acres, that being the largest amount received by any of the emigrants who came in 1851. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Stoutfee married Miss Agnes McCain, a native of Indiana. It was with her father and family that he crossed the plains. After their marriage they moved to his claim and began life in a primitive way. He had bought his claim of a widow, and for it paid \$200, there being a small house on the place and about a quarter of an acre cleared. Mr.

Stoutfee had a span of horses, a wagon and a set of blacksmith tools. He went to work in earnest to improve his land, prosperity attended his efforts; from time to time he made purchases of adjoining land, and now he owns 340 acres, one of the finest farms in this section of the country. Here he has since lived and here he expects to die.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoutfee had three children: the oldest, William, died when five years of age. Daniel P. is a graduate of the classical course at the Willamette University. He married Miss Ellen Richter, a native of Indiana, and has one child. They reside at Dallas. The youngest child, John, died at the age of thirteen years. Mrs. Stoutfee departed this life in 1861. Hers was a beautiful character—a devoted wife, a loving and indulgent mother.

Politically, Mr. Stoutfee was a Democrat previous to the war. Since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with it. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Oregon State Legislature, and served two years, during which term he aided in the election of Hon. Henry W. Corbett to the United States Senate. The year in which Mr. Stoutfee was elected was a memorable one, on account of the closeness of the election, he having only one majority, and the largest majority being four. In 1888 he was elected County Judge, and in that capacity has made a good record for the past four years. He has given his influence toward the advancement of all public improvements consistent with reasonable economy. He aided in the building of the second bridge across the Willamette at Salem. Since 1849 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. He was initiated in Delphi Lodge, No. 28, in Indiana, and is a charter member of Friendship Lodge, No. 6, Dallas. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Personally, Judge Stoutfee is a quiet and unassuming man. Few have a larger circle of friends, and are held in higher esteem than he.

**RICHARD EVERT WILEY**, an honored Oregon pioneer, now deceased, came to Oregon in 1845 in the same train with Isaac Butler and others. Mr. Wiley was born in Carthage, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1823. He was the son

of John Wiley, a native of Ireland, and his mother, Mrs. R. E. Wiley, *nee* Baldwin, was born August 1, 1840, in Sanvies island, in the then Territory of Oregon, and is said to have been the first white female child born west of the Rocky mountains. Mr. Wiley was raised in Carthage, where he was educated and learned the trade of a printer, working on the "Hawk Eye" five years and received at the end of his term, in 1844, a certificate recommending him to the craft and signed by James G. Edwards, editor. This recommendation is still kept and treasured by Mr. Wiley's son, W. V. Wiley, of Hillsboro.

He was in his twenty-second year when he crossed the plains to Oregon. He began at once to be prominent in the affairs of the pioneers. He set up the "Oregon Pioneer" on the first press brought to the Territory. The paper was published by Rev. J. F. Guffin at his farm at Tualitin plains, where the little band of settlers decided to organize themselves into a Territorial Government for their mutual protection. Mr. Wiley was active in the movement and was chosen Sheriff of the Tualitin district, comprising what is now known as Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah Tillamook, Washington and parts of Yam Hill and Clackamas counties. In 1851 he was made Sergeant-at-Arms of the Territorial Legislature, then County Assessor and later Sheriff for several terms. He performed good service in the Yakima war, by carrying express right through the Indian country at great risk to his life. During the war of the Rebellion on the 27th day of June, 1863, he was appointed, by Governor A. C. Gibbs, Aide-de-camp, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Stephen Coffin, of the militia of the State of Oregon.

He was one of the pioneers who cut the old mountain from the plains to the Willamete, where Portland now stands.

He was married July 24, 1855, to Miss M. J. Baldr, daughter of William and Maria C. Baldr, who were married in 1835, in England, and went to Hudson's Bay in 1836, later in the same year to Manitoba and from there to Oregon in 1839. They had three children and were a most worthy and highly esteemed couple, both of them are now dead.

Mrs. Wiley presented her husband with two sons and four daughters, namely: W. D. Wiley; Annie M., now Mrs. M. McDonald; W. V.

Wiley, a business man of Hillsboro; Dora, now the wife of V. E. Waters; Ella F. is the wife of V. H. Mead; and Emma is still at school in Portland.

Mr. Wiley's death occurred on the evening of the 27th of May, 1889. He had made hosts of friends, was a man of generous impulses, genial disposition and unbending integrity, and such had been his honorable life that he had the good-will of all who knew him. His son, W. V. Wiley, was born in Washington county, Oregon, August 7, 1861, in a log cabin near the present site of Hillsboro Hotel. He was educated in the public school, and as soon as he became a man he entered into the railroad business, and from that he went to Hillsboro and established himself in the livery stable business.

August 20, in 1890, he married Miss Kate M. McKinney, a native of Walla Walla, Washington, and the daughter of Charles McKinney, also a pioneer of Oregon. They have one child, whom they have named Richard Evert, in memory of the grandfather of the little boy. Mr. Wiley holds the memory of his parents and grandparents sacred.

Mr. Wiley is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. of P. and the Foresters. He is a Republican in politics and takes a deep interest and pride in the State in which he was born and in which his father was a pioneer.



**B**ON. IRA F. M. BUTLER, a valuable citizen of Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, and an honored pioneer of 1853, was born in Kentucky. His ancestors came from England to the colonies in the early history of the country. His great-grandfather, Peter Butler, was a resident of Virginia, and lived to be 106 years of age! His grandfather, John Butler, was born in Virginia, died in Illinois, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Butler's father, Peter Butler, was born in Kentucky, March 9, 1789. He married Rachel Murphey, a native of Tennessee, born April 2, 1768. She was the daughter of John Murphey.

Mr. Butler, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest of a family of nine children, of whom only three are now living. He was born in Kentucky, May 12, 1812. He was reared and educated there until his seventeenth year and



then removed to Illinois, where he was for seven years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren county, and was also Sheriff of that county for five years. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for seven years more. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853, from Monmouth, Illinois, and arrived in Polk county, August 9, 1853, where he has since made his home and led a distinguished life. He saw some hardships on the plain, but their company came through without a death. He took a donation claim, between the Luckamute river and Soap creek, and near the mouth of the latter he built the cheap home of the pioneer and resided here for some time, then sold and purchased 682 acres. On this property he built, improved the land, raised stock and grain and prospered. He resided here for eighteen years and still owns it. In 1873 he moved to Monmouth, Oregon, where he built a fine house on property he purchased. Here he is spending the evening of a well spent life. He is well known and highly respected throughout the county.

He was married November 5, 1835, to Miss Mary Ann Davidson, daughter of Elijah Davidson. They had four children in Warren county: Newton H., A. D. and A. P. Their daughter Alice was added to the family in Oregon. His faithful wife was spared to him for fifty-three years and their married life has been a most happy one. They celebrated their golden wedding November 5, 1885, and had a most enjoyable time of it, such as falls to the lot of few families. Mrs. Butler survived three years longer and died in June, 1888. She had attained a beautiful old age. She was greatly beloved for her many endearing traits of character, and it can well be said of her that she had performed the duties of a dutiful wife and a kind and indulgent mother.

Alice and Margaret, two daughters, reside with their father and give him the best of care in his declining years. The son, A. D., is engaged in the horticultural business. Judge Butler has taken a prominent part in public offices of the county. He has always been a lover of the principles of Jefferson. He served three terms in the Oregon Legislature and in 1878 he was elected Judge of Polk county and served faithfully until 1882. Since then he has retired from public life. In 1832 this gentleman enlisted in the Black Hawk war. He then was young, active and brave, and he enjoyed fighting the bloodthirsty Indians, who

kept up a running warfare. Although he was very much exposed he came out without a scratch.

Judge and Mrs. Butler were members of the Christian Church, and he was one of the founders of the Christian College of Monmouth and was President of its Board of Trustees for many years. He also was one of the founders and stockholders of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth. He has been a man of judgment and ability all his life. He has been a leader of men and has been actuated by the highest motives, love to God and love to man, and he is ready to say of Oregon, as one of old, "Lord, lettest now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."



**J. E. PORTERFIELD**, a worthy pioneer of 1850 and well-to-do farmer of Polk county, was born in Tennessee, June 1, 1818. He is of Irish ancestors, who were early settlers of Virginia, where his father, James Porterfield, was born and married a Miss Patrick, a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia. They had twelve children, all of whom they reared to maturity, but our subject is the only member of this large family now surviving. He was the youngest son, although there were two daughters still younger. He resided in Tennessee until 1842, when he removed to Missouri and resided there seven years. In 1850 he started for Oregon, making the trip in the usual way. He joined a large emigrant train and as some of them had no provisions toward the end of the journey, Mr. Porterfield divided with them, and as a result he and his family were obliged to do without any bread for six weeks, subsisting on beef and coffee. They made a safe journey, however, and after six months of travel landed in Polk county, where Mr. Porterfield took up a donation claim on the Luckamute, seven miles southwest of the present site of Independence. Here they lived in their tent until a small cabin was built. After residing on this property for seven years he sold it and purchased a half section on the Willamette, five miles south of Independence, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming.

Mr. Porterfield was married in 1843, to Miss Isabel Patrick, and she died in childbirth, the



following year, her child dying with her. In 1847 he married Mrs. Ruth Watson, a native of Virginia, born in 1807, and three children were born to him by this marriage, in Missouri. Another child was added to the family in Oregon. The names of his children are: Mrs. Benjamin Music, widow, residing in California; Eliza Lenwood married Mark M. Hall and died in her twenty-fifth year; Miles is married and has four children and resides with his father; Ruth Adelia was born in Polk county and died in her eleventh year.

Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield reside in a comfortable home on the fine farm that their united efforts have secured, and they are richly deserving of it. Mrs. Porterfield is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and her husband is an ardent Democrat. Both these good people have seen the wilderness in Oregon blossom like the rose, and have seen many changes in the county, where he and his good wife came, in 1850, to make a home for themselves and their family.



**J**ONAS JAMES M. TRACY, Logan, Clackamas county, came to Oregon in 1852 and is one of her widely known and highly respected citizens.

He was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 25, 1841, and is a descendant of Scotch-Irish and Dutch ancestors, who settled in New York previous to the Revolution. His grandfather Tracy was in the colonial army and fought for independence. Caleb E. Tracy, the father of James M. Tracy, was born and reared in New York, the date of his birth being January 2, 1817, and his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Minor, was also a native of Jefferson county, New York. Two children were born to them in that State, a daughter and son, the former, Lydia A. Tracy, dying in her sixth year. With their son, the subject of this sketch, they left New York on the first of September, 1849, en route for the far West. They wintered in Iowa. They had shipped wagons from New York to Chicago and had purchased two yoke of oxen, and with this outfit they started across the plains. At Salt Lake City they sojourned two months, a little daughter being added to their family at that place, whom they named Sarah M. (She is now Mrs. Milton Applegate.)

They spent the summer where Ogden is now located, and from there came on through to the Willamette valley. On the 16th of March, 1853, they settled on their donation claim. Here they resided until 1870, when Mr. Tracy sold out to his son and he and his wife traveled with their invalid daughter. Later, he established his home in Douglas county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, his son being a partner with him. James M. Tracy was eleven years old when he came to this State. He rode a pony and made himself useful by driving loose stock across the plains. After their settlement in the Willamette valley he attended school in a little log schoolhouse, for six months, four miles from his home, Dr. Lobwood being his teacher. He subsequently went to school at Springwater, for six months and that was all the schooling he got. When thirteen years old, his father sent him to the south part of the State, 200 miles, to dispose of a band of cattle, which he did. Meeting a California drover, he made a good sale, and brought the money home to his father.

January 20, 1860, he married Miss Drucilla Warnock, who was born in Indiana, September 27, 1841, daughter of Presley Warnock. The Warnock family came to Oregon in 1853. Her father died here in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy have had six children, namely: Ada, wife of F. W. King, resides on the old Tracy claim; George Albert, who died in his fourteenth year; Charles N., William M., James M., Jr., and Ralph M. Mr. Tracy has been a Republican all his life. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and served one term, at the end of that time declining to serve longer. In 1890 he was elected to the State Legislature, and as a member of that honorable body performed his duty in a manner that reflected credit to himself and his constituents.



**R**OBERT H. WALKER, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent farmer of Washington county, was born in the State of Missouri, March 15, 1841. His father, William E. Walker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 13, 1808, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Grandfather Rev. Archibald Walker was rector of St. Paul's Church in Baltimore for twenty years, up to the time of his death. He

married Miss Mary Everett, and they have five children, of whom William E. (our subject's father) was the third born. Grandmother Walker died in her fifty-fifth year, and Grandfather Walker was sixty when he died.

William E. Walker was educated in the city of Baltimore and graduated in the English course in his fifteenth year. After this he was secretary of the Union Cotton Manufactory until he was twenty-one. He then removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and opened a general merchandise store, which he conducted successfully for five years. Next we find him at Booneville, Missouri, and later at Sedalia, same State. At the latter place he purchased lands, engaged in farming, and remained there twelve years. May 5, 1833, he married in Zanesville, Ohio, Miss Hannah Harlem, who was born in Maryland, May 24, 1812, daughter of Joshua and Deborah (Cothner) Harlem. Three children were born to them in the East, namely: Maria Louisa, Archibald A. and Robert H. With his wife and three children, he left his home in Pettis county, Missouri, April 29, 1852, bound for Oregon. They traveled with ox teams and were six months and eleven days on the journey; arrived at Portland November 10. When near Fort Kearney they were attacked with cholera and seventeen of their party died of it within three days. Mrs. Walker had an attack, but recovered. At the same time one of their sons had the mountain fever. He, too, recovered, and they landed in Oregon with an unbroken family circle. They came direct to Washington county and purchased the right to the donation claim on which their son, the subject of our sketch, now resides, and here in a log house in the woods they established their home, and on this farm spent the rest of their lives. The father died December 16, 1886, the mother, February 11, 1889. They were reared Episcopalians, but at the time of death were not members of any church. Their lives were characterized by Christian acts and by honest industry and few of the early settlers were held in higher esteem than they.

At the death of his father, Robert H. inherited the 320 acres, on which he now lives and on which he has passed thirty-nine years of his life. From time to time he has bought other property and at this writing owns over a thousand acres of land in this county. The residence in which he lives was built in 1861. Mr. Walker has also invested in bank stock, having an interest in the Hillsboro Bank.

May 24, 1871, he was married, in Missouri, to Miss Rachel Coffey, who was born in Pettis county, that State, July 8, 1848, daughter of Colonel A. M. Coffey, of Johnson county, Missouri. They have four children: Archibald A., Mary L., Laura G., and Willie B.

Politically, Mr. Walker affiliates with the Democratic party. He is widely and favorably known as an enterprising and successful farmer.



**N**ORRIS H. PERKINS, a prominent farmer of North Yam Hill, was born on his father's donation claim, the place on which he now resides, October 27, 1851.

His father, John Perkins, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1845, was born in Genesee county, New York, August 21, 1811. The ancestors of the family came from England at an early day and settled in that county. In 1832 Grandfather Eli Perkins moved from New York to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and in that State John Perkins was subsequently married to Miss Sarah Felix, a native of Pennsylvania. They had four children. In the spring of 1844 they emigrated from Benton county, Indiana, to Oregon. Grandfather Perkins and family also crossed the plains with ox teams at the same time, all imbued with the hope of obtaining 640 acres of rich land in the mild climate of the Pacific coast. To accomplish this journey and secure the land they braved many dangers and privations, but never regretted the undertaking. North Yam Hill was to them the land of promise, and with its wooded hills and grass-covered valleys it presented a pleasing prospect. Grandfather Perkins located his land near La Fayette. As he grew old he retired from the farm and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Johnson, in La Fayette, where his death occurred. John Perkins took his donation claim of 643 acres at North Yam Hill, and here he built his cabin and began pioneer life. He built the first gristmill and one of the first sawmills in the county, and became a prominent factor in the settlement and development of this section of the country. He was a stockholder in the building of the woolen factory at Oregon City, the first factory of the kind on the Pacific coast. His efforts seemed to result in prosperity from the very first, and as soon as he was able he purchased a section of land adjoining

his claim and another section in the same county, and as the years went by invested in other tracts of land, becoming one of the largest landholders in the State. He was largely interested in general farming and stock-raising. In a single year he raised as high as 3,600 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats. He died March 26, 1886, in his seventy-sixth year, and left a widow and nine children. A man of marked business ability and the highest integrity of character, he had the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Norris H. Perkins, whose name heads this article, was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the district school and the academy at La Fayette. He married Miss Emma Glandin, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Fielden Glandin. (A sketch of Mr. Glandin will be found elsewhere in this work.) They have six children: Minnie B., Elsie E., Ermon Ottie, Lolo P., Cloan C. and Vera V.

After the death of his father the estate was divided, and Norris H. received as his portion the place on which he was born and some other valuable tracts of land. He now owns 973 acres, all of which he has under cultivation, and he also cultivates 200 acres of other land. His comfortable residence commands a view of his broad acres and a beautiful stretch of country, one of the richest and most delightful sections of the State. He is interested in raising fine stock, keeping Durham cattle, Norman-Percheron horses and fine Cotswold sheep.

Mr. Perkins is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grange, having served as Master of the latter. He is a Democrat, but is not an active politician. As a business man and citizen he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

LONSON P. HAMMOND, Postmaster of Ashland, was born in Wayne county, New York, December 9, 1829, a son of John M. Hammond, a native of Massachusetts. The Hammonds were among the early and influential families of that State, having settled there early in the seventeenth century. The mother of our subject, *nee* Elizabeth Lawson, was born in New York, a daughter of Richard Lawson, an Englishman by birth, a soldier in the British army, and came to America with Burgoyne. He was held prisoner many months, and was

finally exchanged and mustered out of service, but never returned to his native country. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond removed from New York to Ashtabula county, Ohio, but two years later located in Lagrange county, Indiana.

Alonson P., the fourth in a family of five children, attended the public schools in the latter county, also took a course at Ontario, and completed his collegiate studies at Ashbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1851. He became a law student in the office of Andrew Ellison, of Lagrange, immediately after graduation, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1852. practicing a short time he engaged in the milling business with his father until 1859, then resumed the practice of law in Grant county, Wisconsin, for a time; followed farming two years; was engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements at Mineral Point; and in 1868 removed to Yankton, Dakota, where he remained eight years, and five years of that time was spent in lumbering. Mr. Hammond was at one time a member of the Legislature, and also represented the Lancaster District in Wisconsin during the terms 1865-'66. He and his associates continued lumbering at Yankton until 1875, when our subject sold his interest and went to Reno, Nevada, and engaged in flume building, in the interest of Flood & O'Brien. In October, of the same year, his family joined him at Reno, and together they came to Ashland, where Mr. Hammond followed millwrighting several years. He was first appointed Postmaster in 1882, and held the office about five years. During his term it was raised from a fourth to a third rate office. Mr. Hammond has been engaged in real-estate business and fruit-growing. His second appointment as Postmaster was in June, 1890. His two daughters, Grace and Katie assist him in the office, and in this capacity have proven themselves the most efficient and popular deputies the city has ever had.

Mr. Hammond has been twice married, first in Lagrange, Indiana, November 6, 1852, to Elizabeth Schermerhorn, a native of Syracuse, New York. She died June 14, 1869, leaving three children: Albert E., Sarah J., now the wife of James Devoe, of Yankton, Dakota, and John U. The second marriage was consummated at Yankton, March 1, 1872, with Mrs. Emma J. Howard, *nee* Black, a native of Illinois. To this union has been born six children: Grace, Frank L., Katie, Nellie, Thomas W. and

Robert B. Mrs. Hammond has a daughter by her former marriage, Emma F. Howard, who has been connected with Wells-Fargo Express Company several years. About two years ago she was appointed their agent at Ashland. She is a lady of rare executive ability, and handles the vast business that passes through her office with minute accuracy. In political matters, Mr. Hammond casts his vote with the Republican party.

**W**ILLIAM F. McCAW, architect, Portland, Oregon, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in March, 1850. His ancestry were Scotch-English, and among them were men of prominence in professional and army life. His parents, John and Martha (Conway) McCaw, removed to Belfast in 1856, where the father conducted an extensive business in architecture and building.

William F. was educated in private schools at Belfast, and at the age of twelve took his first lessons in drawing at the Model School of that city. At the age of fifteen he then took up the study of architecture with his father, at which he labored assiduously for six years, devoting three years to theory and three years to practice in construction and building. He completed his first set of plans at the age of eighteen years, and then superintended the construction. He enjoyed the best of opportunities under his father's guidance, and was very proficient in every detail of work.

In 1872 young McCaw left his native land and set out to find new fields of labor. He first visited Toronto, and was there employed as head draughtsman in the office of William Irving, with whom he remained for three years. He then opened an office of his own and conducted the same until 1881. At that time, on account of failing health, he decided to seek a milder climate, and came to the Pacific coast. Traveling through Washington and California, he arrived at Portland in April, 1882, with a letter of introduction to Warren H. Williams, with whom he subsequently became engaged. Some months later he entered into partnership with E. Burton. A short time afterward, however, this partnership was dissolved and he returned to the employ of Mr. Williams, with whom he remained until January, 1884. He

then opened an independent office, and conducted the same successfully for a number of years. Among the prominent buildings of his design and superintendence are the First Regiment Armory, First Presbyterian, Grace Methodist, and United Presbyterian Churches, Portland Cordage Works and many of the handsome residences of the city. In 1888 the firm of McCaw & Martin was established, and in June, 1891, the firm of McCaw, Martin & White, which is one of the prominent architectural firms of the city. They designed the Dekum Block, Portland University buildings, Woman's Home, Gilman House, Skidmore Block and many of the more elegant residences.

Mr. McCaw was married in Toronto in 1874, to Miss S. A. Wardlaw, a native of Belfast. They have two children, Geraldine S. and Josephine.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and one of the National Union. He is First Lieutenant and Engineer officer on the Staff of Colonel Charles F. Beebe, First Regiment, Oregon National Guards, and is now engaged in enlisting the Engineer Corps of the regiment.

**S**AMUEL COAD, one of the most highly respected citizens of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, came here in 1853, when this State was a Territory, and has since been identified with its best interests.

Mr. Coad was born in Pennsylvania, February 19, 1833, son of John and Jane (Jeffrey) Coad, both natives of England. His parents had sixteen children, eleven born in England, and five in the United States. Emigrating to this country with six children, they settled on a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1842 they moved to Iowa, and took up their abode on the frontier, and there the parents spent the rest of their lives, the father dying at the age of eighty years, and the mother at seventy-six. Seven of their children are now living. One son is in his eighty-third year, and one daughter, a resident of Pennsylvania, is eighty-five.

Mr. Coad learned the carpenters' trade in Iowa, and when he was twenty came to Oregon, working his passage across the plains by driving a team for John Wolverton. They arrived at Foster's on the 12th of September,

1853. Coming on to Salem, Mr. Coad took the first employment that offered, which was work in a hotel, for C. DuBoise. After a time he was promoted to second steward, at a salary of of \$30 per month, and was set to making partitions, hanging doors, and doing other carpenter work. Being kept at this kind of work, and not receiving carpenters' wages, he decided to quit work. His employer tried to drive him at the muzzle of his pistol, but found he could not succeed, and then refused to pay him for what work he had done. Young Coad, however, brought suit, and secured his pay.

In the fall of 1853 he came to Polk county, and was employed by John Phillips in building a house. The following spring he went to the Rogue river country, prospecting for gold. He traveled with pack animals to the big bend of Rogue river, at which place he and his party were attacked by Indians, and compelled to retire. They then went to Jacksonville and dug for gold for a time, but as they were not very successful, soon abandoned the occupation. Mr. Coad returned to Polk county, and worked for Mr. Phillips another year. We next find him at the Luckamute, working at the carpenters' trade, in partnership with J. J. Williams, and later he worked for the Government, building block houses. When the Indian war broke out in 1855, he volunteered his services, went to the front, and was in the engagement at Snake river. He was subsequently disabled by an accident, and returned. Later, we find him building the fort in King's valley, under contract from the Government.

In the spring of 1858, he was married in Polk county, and settled on the Luckamute, where he took up 140 acres of land. Here he farmed five or six years. At the end of that time he purchased a farm just below Dallas, having previously disposed of his other property. He rented his land and worked at his trade, contracting and building. He was one of the builders of the first woolen factories here. He subsequently purchased an interest in a drug business in Dallas, in partnership with his brother-in-law, B. F. Nichols, and was successfully engaged in the same until his health failed. He then sold his interest in the store, and purchased a sheep ranch west of Dallas. Since then he has dealt in lands, loaned money, etc., and has quietly and steadily prospered. He is now a stockholder and director of the Dallas City Bank.

Mr. Coad's marriage in 1858, has already been referred to. The lady he wedded, Miss Henrietta Gilliam, daughter of General Gilliam, was born in 1842, and came to Oregon in 1844. In 1875, after seventeen years of married life, death summoned Mrs. Coad to her last home. She left five children, as follows: James Francis, a business man of Dallas; Chester Gilbert, who served two terms as County Clerk, is now cashier of the Dallas City Bank; Mary Ellen is the wife of J. B. Stump; Henrietta; and Maggie Nora, wife of T. B. Powell, died in her twenty-sixth year, leaving two children. In 1878 Mr. Coad married Miss Annie McNeal, a native of Nebraska, and a lady of culture and refinement. She has a talent for oil painting, and the beautiful pictures of Oregon's unrivaled scenery, which adorn their home, are her own work. They have two children, Jasper E. and George R.

Mr. Coad has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over thirty years. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his county, and has since been a member of its ranks.

Such is a brief sketch of one of Oregon's worthy citizens and honored pioneers.



JOSEPH PAQUET, a reputable and esteemed citizen of Oregon's metropolis, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 19, 1841. His father, Francis X. Paquet, is a native of Canada, where he was born on January 15, 1811. On the 12th of July, 1836, his father married Marie Louise Lannadier de Langdeau, a native of St. Louis, who was born in 1818. Both parents were of French ancestry. They had twelve children, only four of whom are now living. His father was a ship-builder by trade. He served with valor in the Black Hawk war, of which he is a respected veteran. In 1852 he made the long, wearisome journey overland to Oregon, and now resides in the metropolis, still happy, at eighty-one years of age, in the society of his wife, the partner for fifty-six years of his sorrows and cares, she being (1892) seventy-four years old. In making the journey to the far West, they started from St. Louis, Missouri, on May 1, 1852, going thence to St. Joseph by steamer, whence they started overland with four wagons, fifteen yoke of oxen,

two cows and two horses. After many exciting experiences too numerous to incorporate here, they arrived at the Dalles, on September 22, when at length they made boats of their wagon beds, and floated in them down the Columbia river to the Cascades, and there took passage on the steamer Multnomah, arriving at Portland on October 10, 1852. Here they wintered, moving about the 1st of May, 1853, to Canemah, and in the fall of 1854, they occupied the property since known as the Paquet Donation Claim, on which they have built, and which they have brought to a high state of cultivation.

Our subject relates the following reminiscence of the steamer Multnomah: a shaft extended across the deck from wheel to wheel, which was about two feet above the deck, there being steps for the passengers to walk up and over it. At either side of the boat were benches for the passengers to sit on. One day a man went to sleep on the bench, and his coat-tail caught on the shaft, which wound it up, and began to tear it off from him, very near severely injuring the man before the shaft could be stopped. This caused great excitement on the boat. The wagon boxes in which they came down the river, were fastened together, making a kind of raft; but on coming to the rapids, they were obliged to unload, separate the wagons and carry them on their shoulders over the rough mountains, around the rapids; their things having also to be carried in the same way, making it a tedious undertaking, entirely unexpected to them, and requiring the most determined effort to accomplish. On their arrival at Portland, they had no place in which to live, excepting a cheap warehouse near the Ainsworth dock, which had had hogs stored in it, and which was in a very bad condition. They cleared it out, put a partition across it, and spent the winter there, which was a hard one, being a very uncomfortable time for them. They were at Canemah for two years, and he with the other children, were sent to school there. It was taught by Judge Shattock and a lady teacher. She taught the boys, while the Judge taught the girls. Our subject subsequently learned the boat-builder's trade of his father, since when he has been a contractor of boats, wharves and dykes. He built the first wing dam built by the Government on the Willamette river, blowing out the first rock to clear the channel, and making the first dykes in the Willamette river and slough. He has been, for the past eight

years, a member of the firm of Paquet & Smith. They have pile drivers and build railroads, boats, wharves, warehouses, raise sunken steamers, and other matters of the kind, and do a very large business. They built the foundation of the Madison street bridge. Mr. Paquet was one of the incorporators of the Citizen's National Bank, of which he is a director and stockholder. He was one of the incorporators of the East Portland Gas Light Company, and was president for several years, until they sold to another company. Mr. Paquet was also one of the incorporators of the East Side Light and Water Company, of which he was a director until they sold the plant to the city. He has several ranches and considerable city property. He has added much to the interest of the city by the various buildings he has erected. His own residence in East Portland, is an ornament to the city, being a modern and tasteful structure, surrounded with attractive grounds.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Blattenberger, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. They have a son and daughter. Mary R., was born in Canemah; and Joseph D., is a true son of Portland.

In politics, our subject is a Republican, taking an interest in public affairs, having been for years a director of the schools and chairman of the Board.

During his many years of residence of the metropolis, he has steadily grown in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as a man of fidelity to trusts, integrity of purpose, and of intelligence and public-spirit.



**HON. WALTER M. WALKER**, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Spring Valley, Polk county, Oregon, came to this State in 1848. He was a Virginian by birth, having been born July 23, 1814, in that State. His father, Adam Walker, was born in the colony of Virginia, February 12, 1773. The American founder of the name, also Adam Walker, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Agnes Davis. They had eight children, and the oldest child, Adam, was the subject's father. He married Miss Mary Doak, a native of Virginia, and they had five children, of whom all but one are living, and three of the sons are in Oregon.



Our subject was the eldest child, and in his sixteenth year the family removed to Missouri, in 1829, where the parents resided during the remainder of their lives, the father dying April 27, 1835, and the mother July 28, 1842.

Our subject married, in Pike county, Missouri, July 6, 1843, Miss Jane Mackey, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Captain John Mackey, a native of South Carolina, born January 24, 1791. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had one child born to them in Missouri, Mary Virginia. Mr. Walker's brothers, C. C. and Wellington B., had made the painful journey to Oregon in 1845, where they remained until 1847, when W. B. Walker returned to Missouri in company with fifteen others, in a pack train. He gave such enthusiastic accounts of the resources of that great Territory, that Mr. Walker, wife and child, left their home in Missouri, in April, 1848, and started, with ox teams and wagon, to cross the plains. They took some loose cattle and horses with them, and such provisions as were thought necessary. They joined a company of fifty-five wagons and a large number of men, women and children, many of whom have since passed away, after serving the State of their adoption in various ways. They had a safe journey, not one death occurring, and Mr. Walker came direct to Spring Valley upon arrival in Oregon. Here he took a donation claim, on which he has since resided. He came to the West to make a home for his family, and his praiseworthy efforts have been crowned with success, as he has now the satisfaction of owning one of the finest farms in the county, all secured by his own industry and economy. He and his good wife enjoy the comforts that their work has earned. They are very much attached to their home, and could not be persuaded to leave it for any home, however grand. Mr. Walker argues that no pioneer, who has toiled to make such a home as his is, should want to leave it for any other place. This gentleman is now in his seventy-eighth year of his life, and is a well-preserved man for his years. He has a kind, intelligent and benevolent face, and his society is very enjoyable. So honest and upright has been his life that he enjoys the goodwill and esteem of every one who has the honor of his acquaintance.

After his arrival in the valley he became a useful factor in the development of the county. With his neighbors he formed a company which built a warehouse for the storage and shipment

of grain, and he was made president of the company. He also took stock and aided in the building of the first steamer of the People's Protective Transportation Company, whereby they were able to get their produce to market at greatly reduced rates. This aided very much in the settlement of the county. As he became able he added another half section to his farm, making 960 acres in all.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had five children, namely: Mary Virginia, now Mrs. J. L. Purvine, resides near her father; Susan Missouri, now Mrs. Dr. D. W. Jeffries, of Salem; Nancy, now Mrs. D. G. Henry, resides near her father; Laduska Jane, wife of James K. Sears, resides at McCoy; and Dora is still at home with her parents.

Mr. Walker was elected County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace in 1849, but he says that there was nothing for them to do, in the unsettled state of the county. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are worthy members of the Baptist Church, and aided in building the church edifice. They liberally contribute to the support of this same church, in which they are highly esteemed. These two old people feel that they have much to be thankful for, as they view their five daughters and fifteen grandchildren, all in pleasant homes, and these five daughters regard with a veneration the kind parents who guarded them from all trouble in their youthful days.



**W**ILEY W. MAY, who is ranked with the early pioneers of Oregon, he having arrived here in 1847, is one of the representative citizens of Clackamas county.

Mr. May was born in Illinois, October 15, 1835, a descendant of English ancestry. His grandfather, John May, a Kentuckian by birth, was one of the pioneers of Illinois. He died in Illinois, aged sixty-six years. Thomas W., the second of his eleven children, and the father of Wiley W., was born in Kentucky, December 9, 1812. He was nineteen when the family went to Illinois, in which State, September 20, 1832, he married Miss Caroline McNealy. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. On a farm in Illinois he resided fifteen years, and he and his wife became the parents of five children, three



sons and two daughters. April 1, 1847, he and his family started across the plains for Oregon, and reached their destination on the 1st of October following, having had the measles while en route. Upon their arrival here, Mr. May settled on the Molalla, on a donation claim of 640 acres, where he built the rude log cabin of the pioneer. As soon as possible he purchased nursery trees, giving \$25 for a few small ones that he could carry in his hands, and in five years from the time of planting he sold \$750 worth of apples from them. His son Wiley hauled them to Oregon City, from where they were shipped to San Francisco, where they brought fabulous prices. Some of these apples measured four and a half inches in diameter. Their farm was in the midst of the timber, and they expended much hard labor in clearing and improving it. The father subsequently sold it to one of his sons, and from 1866 up to the time of his death, March 6, 1880, he lived on land belonging to his son, Wiley W. His wife departed this life December 13, 1859, in her forty-seventh year. Both were devoted Christians, he a Baptist and she a Methodist. Later in life, however, he joined the Congregationalists, as there was no Baptist Church near him. He served two years as Commissioner of Clackamas county. Four of his children who crossed the plains in 1847 are still living: Harvey B., a resident of Canemah, is married and has a family of nine children. Sophia married Everett Noyer, and has seven children. They live in Washington. Delia married Peter Noyer, and has five children, they also being residents of Washington. Stephen L. died in his eighteenth year.

Wiley W. May was thirteen years old when he landed in Oregon. In 1850, when in his sixteenth year, he went overland to California with his father. They mined during the winter of 1850-'51, and in the spring returned to Oregon with \$2,500 in gold. The largest piece they found was worth \$73. He remained with his father until he was twenty years old, at which time his father gave him 196 acres of land. October 1, 1857, he married Miss Virginia Worsham, a native of Kentucky, born October 13, 1841, daughter of Robert N. Worsham. After their marriage they resided on the farm until 1876, when he sold out and they removed to Oregon City in order to give their children the benefit of better educational facilities. After two years he purchased property

two miles south of Oregon City, on which he lived two years. At the end of that time he bought 160 acres of his father's donation claim, two years later again returned to Oregon City, and after spending a year there, bought fifty acres of land six miles southeast of Oregon City, where they now have a comfortable home and are engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Mr. and Mrs. May have had twelve children: The oldest, Charles William, died when fourteen months old. Henry W., of Bronerville, Edward E., of Elyville, and Lewis L., of Lents, are all married. Mary E., wife of Henry Nicholson, resides at Forest Grove; Dorah E. is the wife of Horace Williams, and resides at Oregon City; Olive E. is the wife of Captain William Exon, and lives in Portland. The others, Oscar M., Annetta E., Ida E., Jennie F. and Bertha E., are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. May are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. May affiliates with the Republican party. He is an earnest worker in the temperance cause. Kind-hearted, public-spirited and generous, he has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

 WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a well-to-do farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Ohio, April 2, 1824. His father, Richard Johnson, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, of Irish parents, on the voyage to America. He was reared in Ohio, and married Milbrey Graves, a native of North Carolina. They had seven children, five of whom are now living, the subject of our sketch being the third in order of birth.

Our subject was reared on a farm in Indiana, to which State his parents moved in an early day, while the country was yet wild and unsettled. He attended the district school at La Fayette, that State, and some time later went to Arkansas, and was afterward married there to Miss Del Steward, an estimable lady, the daughter of Mr. John Steward, a well-known resident of Indiana. They had one child, which was born in Indiana, and which they named Laura.

By this time our subject had heard of the marvelous opportunities afforded to settlers in Oregon, by reason of the rich soil and congenial

climate and the large donations of land bestowed on actual residents by the Government. Accordingly, on March 24, 1852, he with his wife and child and his mother, started with oxen, horses and three wagons, on the long journey across the plains to Oregon. They traveled most of the way alone, and had a safe and pleasant trip. They had either fish or some kind of game nearly every day, which he procured by fishing and hunting, which he enjoyed very much. The teams, with which he started, brought them through to La Fayette, Yam Hill county, Oregon, and to his donation claim, situated seven miles northwest of the present site of McMinnville. At that time, there was no city of McMinnville, but there were a few good pioneers in the county, among whom he remembers Dr. McBride, W. L. Adams, James McGiness, Dr. Sitton and Zebediah Shelton.

He had no money, but hired money at three per cent a month, and paid Mr. M. McGiness for his claim of 320 acres. By increasing industry and economy, he was enabled, in time, to prove up on his land, and pay his indebtedness, since when he has continued to reside on his farm. He and his family resided at first in a log cabin, which he built, experiencing the usual vicissitudes of a pioneer. Finally, he erected their present large and comfortable residence, where he now resides, relieved of all the hard work of the farm, which he leaves to his son and the other young men connected with him. To his original purchase he has added from time to time many other purchases, until his original claim is enlarged to 700 acres of the choicest farming land in this beautiful valley. Besides this, he owns several other tracts of valuable land in the vicinity.

Six more children were born in Oregon: Alice G., wife of Mr. John Stallcop, resides in this vicinity; Lillie H., wife of M. H. Messenger, also resides in this neighborhood; two daughters, Agnes and Kate, are unmarried; while the son, G. R., is at home with his father.

The faithful wife and devoted mother died in 1869. She was a woman of superior ability and of rare Christian character, and was greatly lamented by her family and friends.

In 1882 Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Shumway, an estimable lady, and a native of Wasco county, Oregon. She is a daughter of Mr. Aurora Shumway, a well-known and highly respected Oregon pioneer. They have two

children, Lulu and Willie, who are promising young Oregonians.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in public affairs, desiring only the election of good men to office.

He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., in the welfare of which society he takes a deep interest.

Thus all too briefly is told the life of an industrious pioneer of this great commonwealth, who was as great in the sterling qualities, which win success, as was the great State in opportunities of soil and climate, which now succors many on her broad bosom.



J. GOODMAN, the leading hardware merchant and business man of Independence, and senior member of the firm of Goodman & Doughty, is a native of Missouri, born April 12, 1847. He is of German ancestry, who were early settlers of Kentucky, where his father, James H. Goodman, was born in 1823, and moved with his parents to Missouri, in the early settlement of that State. In 1848 he was married to Miss Mary Locker, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Allen Locker, of Kentucky. In 1852, when our subject was five years old, the family crossed the plains to Oregon, consuming five months in the journey. Many in their train died of the dread cholera, but the Goodman family arrived at their destination in safety, and took up a donation claim in Linn county, on the Santiam. Here they built the log cabin of the pioneer, and resided two years, then sold out and removed to Benton county, twenty miles south of Corvallis, and began again to improve land, but in eight years this too was sold, and then with this money Mr. Goodman purchased 220 acres near his former place, where he remained until 1870, when he again sold and removed to Eugene City, where he now resides. His wife is still living, and they both are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

Mr. Goodman, the subject of our sketch, was raised on a farm, and received his education principally at the district schools of Benton county. He began life as a farmer, and owned 300 acres of land, just above Eugene City. Here he resided for about six years, when, in 1880, he sold out, and in 1882 came to Inde-

pendence, and engaged in the hardware business with Mr. F. A. Doughty, then a young man. They began business on a small scale, but constantly increased it, and in 1892 their business was incorporated as a branch of R. M. Wade & Company, one of the largest firms of the kind in the State, dealing in general hardware, stoves, farm implements and vehicles of every description.

Mr. Goodman has been one of the founders and one of the stockholders of the Independence National Bank, and also became one of the incorporators of the Electric Light Company of the city, with a capital stock of \$40,000. They lighted the city, for the first time, in the fall of 1890. They have the Edison system, and the company is composed of five of the best business men of the city. Mr. Goodman is also largely interested in real estate.

He was married, March, 1886, to Miss Mary M. Fronk, a native of California, and a daughter of John Fronk. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have two children, Glen R. and Dean T. Mr. Goodman has built a fine residence, where he resides with his family. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in that order. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, and has had the honor of being elected to the office of Mayor of his city. He has also served three years as a Councilman, prior to serving two terms as Mayor. He takes an important part in all that tends toward the development of the city. Mrs. Goodman is a faithful member of the Congregational Church, and they both are highly esteemed in the city of Independence.



**G**EORGE C. COOLEY, merchant of Brownsville, and pioneer of 1853, of Oregon, was born in Grayson county, Virginia, in 1831. His parents, Martin and Chrischana (Curran) Cooley, were natives of the same State, their ancestors being numbered among the early settlers. Mr. Cooley followed farming until his death in 1840. The next year Mrs. Cooley and her four children moved to Henry county, Missouri, and in 1846 to Cass county, and they still followed farming, and they still continued it until the spring of 1853, when with two wagons and five yoke of oxen they struck out

for Oregon. The train numbered about fifty people and thirteen wagons. They reached Foster's without any serious incidents befalling them. From there they proceeded to Lane county, where Mrs. Cooley's brother was located and they took up a claim near Cottage Grove, and though very poor and with little to do with, they engaged in farming. George C., the eldest child, secured a position as clerk in the store of H. L. Brown & Hugh Fields, at Brownsville, and he turned in his salary to support the family, thus contributing for four years until they had paid up on the land and were a little ahead. He continued as clerk until 1863, when he purchased the fourth interest in the store, and then ran it with several changes, in firm name until 1868, when the firm of Cooley & Washburn was organized, which continued without interruption until 1889, when Washburn withdrew, and Mr. Cooley purchased his interest. He took his son in as partner and his son-in-law, J. D. Irvine, also, and the firm of George C. Cooley & Co. was established, and is still in operation, being the continuation of the pioneer store of Brownsville. It was established by Hugh L. Brown and James Blakely, about 1850. Messrs. Cooley & Co. still carry a full line in general merchandise, hardware, and in 1892, added farm machinery. Mr. Cooley owns ninety acres adjoining the town of Brownsville, and in 1892 platted Cooley's addition to the town.

He was married in Brownsville in 1857, to Miss Harriet Blakely, daughter of James Blakely, a pioneer of 1846, and proprietor of the town site of Brownsville, which was laid off about 1854. They have six children: William C.; Carrie, wife of J. D. Irvine; Etta, wife of George W. Wright, attorney of Albany; Kitty, Mrs. W. W. Bailey; James B. and Emma.

For forty years Mr. Cooley has been faithful in the discharge of his duty, and from clerk he has risen to be proprietor, with an increased store area and capital invested. His habits of integrity and persevering industry are worthy of emulation. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.



**M**ARCELLUS S. DAILEY of Hillsboro, came to Oregon in 1853. He was born in Virginia December 7, 1832. His father, Hugh Dailey, was also a native of that

State, and came of one of the F. F. V. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and their ancestry was Irish. Mr. Dailey's mother was Edith Butcher, the daughter of Eli Butcher of Virginia, a representative old settler of that State. Of their seven children, five are living, all in the East, except Mr. Dailey. He was raised in Virginia until his fifteenth year, then emigrated to Illinois, where he remained until his twenty-first year, and then crossed the plains to seek a new home in the land that promised so much. Plenty of emigrants were on the way that year to Oregon, and they had a safe journey of six months on the road. Mr. Dailey began his Oregon history in the mines at Canyon City. From there, in 1854, he went to Yreka, California, and mined a year, meeting with fine success. In 1855 he retired to Oregon and was sent as a scout in the Indian war of 1855-'56. On the Rogue river he rendered the country and settlers valuable service, took great risks, and had many startling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. He often slept at night wrapped in his blanket, with his gun by his side, and subsisted on what he could carry, and the game he could kill. He was in several battles. The Indians were armed with good guns, and could they have caught the scouts they would have been tortured. At last the Indians were subdued, and they brought 1,400 men, women and children to the reservation at Grande Ronde. After all these exciting times were over, Mr. Dailey settled in Washington county, where he remained nine years, then sold out, went East to his old home in Illinois and visited his brothers. When he returned to Hillsboro he engaged in the livery business two years, and then sold out and went into the business of contracting and building. He has built most of the bridges of the county, one of them crossing the Dairy creek, being 2,000 feet in length. Mr. Dailey has purchased property and built himself a fine residence.

He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary Savage of Illinois. Her family crossed the plains the same year he did. She is the daughter of Erastus Savage. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey have had five children, of whom two are living, namely: Edith, the wife of Mr. Cyrus Garrison; and Anna, now the wife of Sidney Thurkle, both reside in Hillsboro. The son, Jesse was accidentally killed while at work with his father; the two other children died in infancy.

Mr. Dailey and his family are all members of

the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and was Deputy Sheriff for several years of the county, and has held the office of City Marshal. He is a reliable and worthy citizen.

ILLIAM GILBERT BUFFUM, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1845, and a prosperous citizen of Amity, is a native of Charlotte, Crittenden county, Vermont, where he was born June 25, 1804. His father, Stephen Buffum, was a native of New Hampshire, where he married Hannah Weed, a native of the same State. They were both of English ancestry, their progenitors being early settlers of New England. They were Quakers, that noble sect which have numbered so many heroes and saints, but the fires of patriotism burned so high in the heart of his father, that he broke the rules of the Quakers and joined the colonial army, and bravely fought in the Revolutionary war. He and his wife had twelve children, all, excepting a daughter, who died in her sixth year, attaining maturity, the subject of our sketch being the tenth in order of birth.

In 1815 they removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, then a new and sparsely settled country, where they spent the following seventeen years of their life. In 1832 they removed to Illinois, where they located on a farm in Fulton county, where they resided the remainder of their lives. The mother died there in 1848 and two years later, in 1850, the father also expired. They were both deserving people, leading strictly honorable lives and enjoyed the unbounded esteem of their fellow-men.

The subject of our sketch attended the log school-house in the woods of Ohio, where he lived until he attained his majority, when, in 1826, he went to Illinois, where he worked in the mines, during the winter of 1826-'27.

In 1828 he married Miss Caroline Thurman, a native of Richland county, Ohio, who was born March 9, 1814. She was a daughter of Mr. Henry Thurman, a prosperous Ohio farmer.

After his marriage he worked in a flour mill for about eleven years, when his wife's health failed, and, thinking a warmer climate would prove beneficial to her, he moved, in 1840, to Missouri. Here he entered a homestead, on which he built a little log cabin, in which they

resided for five years, at the end of which time he had been so greatly prospered that he owned seventy-five head of cattle and fourteen yoke of oxen, besides a very valuable farm.

He sold his farm at the end of this time, and, hiring two young men to drive his stock, he started, with two wagons, on the long journey across the plains. In the party were Captain Palmer, Mr. Buffum and wife, and a Mrs. Thomas. Mr. Buffum recalls the trip with pleasure, which was unmarred with any accident or unpropitious event. The summer weather was delightful, and the party found "roughing it" so enjoyable, that, when they arrived at the foot of Mt. Hood, they lashed their wagons together, and hiring a couple of men to stay and take care of them, the rest of the party packed through the country, cutting their way over the mountains to Oregon City.

Arrived here, Mrs. Buffum and Mrs. Thomas remained in the house of a Mr. Holmes, while Mr. Buffum returned for their effects, when, in the following June, they brought their wagons in to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Buffum then came to Yam Hill county, where they settled on land, located three miles of the present site of Amity, on which Mr. Buffum built a log cabin, in which they began frontier life. In the long journey overland only one cow was lost, which got away with some other cattle. On the way Mr. Buffum sold his stock from time to time to emigrants, as they were needed, asking for them only the price at which they sold in Missouri, so that he brought through with him only half of what he started with.

He and his wife remained uninterruptedly on their claim until 1843, when the gold excitement in California caused Mr. Buffum to go to the mines of that State, where he mined for a couple of months on north fork of the American river, when he left with the very good sum of \$3,000. His wife accompanied him everywhere, sharing all his dangers and vicissitudes. She was with him in the mines, and returned with him to Oregon, being sixteen days on the water coming from San Francisco to their destination.

He then purchased a section of land, situated two miles east of Amity, which was a fine stock ranch. They resided on this place from 1849 until 1872, and were successful in stock-raising, which proved very remunerative.

In 1872 he purchased a block in Amity, on which he built a large and comfortable home, and sold his farm. Besides his city property,

he owns fifty-seven acres, located near the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Buffum have no children of their own, but have raised several to respectable manhood and womanhood. One of these, A. L. Frazier, is now an able Portland lawyer; Celestin Buffum, a niece of Mr. Buffum's, whom they took when she was six years of age, is now the widow of Nelson Walling, and resides near her foster parents, in a comfortable home, surrounded by a couple acres of valuable land, which her foster parents gave her; Etta Bones they took when she was eleven years of age, and she is now the wife of Mr. Hugh Fenton, residing near Roseburg.

Mr. Buffum and his wife are honored members of the Pioneer Society, which they accompanied on their recent excursion to the East, where they renewed their acquaintance with the scenes of their younger years. They have been married sixty-four years, she is seventy-eight and he is eighty-eight, and hand in hand are peacefully wending their way through life together, followed by the best wishes of their hosts of admiring friends and acquaintances.

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**W**ILLIAM N. LADUE, one of the prominent business men of Salem, is a native of Troy, New York, where he was born May 4, 1838. The paternal ancestor of the family was Peter Ladue, one of the Huguenots, who came to the New World in search of that liberty of conscience, which was denied him in France. His name is enrolled among the early founders of the State of New York as a man of character and influence. Mr. Ladue's father, Andrew Ladue, was born in New York, and was a direct descendant of Peter Ladue. His father married Louisa Angel, a native of New York city, and of English extraction. Her father married Louisa Potts, who was a daughter of the Lord-Mayor of London. Mr. Ladue was the youngest of a family of eight children, of whom only three now survive. He was educated at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and graduated from the Michigan State University, in 1860, and was engaged in the study of law when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry at its formation, of which he was made Second Lieutenant. He was soon after promoted to First Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant of his regi-

ment. Under Philip Kearny he served in Heintzelman's Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the Peninsular campaign. He fought in the battles of Big Bethel, siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and various battles of the seven days' retreat of McClellan from before Richmond to James River, during all of which time he served on the staff of General Hiram G. Berry. After the second battle of Bull Run, Mr. Ladue resigned his commission on account of physical disability, and returned to Detroit, Michigan, where, soon after his return, he received the appointment of Assistant Comptroller of that city, which position he held until he resigned it to engage in business in Adrian in the manufacture of leather, with Henry B. Stone, a banker. After two years' of successful business at Adrian the manufactory was destroyed by fire. He then went east to Reading, Pennsylvania, to become a member of a Tubular Iron Bridge Company, but not finding it satisfactory, he returned to Detroit, Michigan, again receiving the appointment of Assistant Comptroller of the city, which position he filled nearly all the time that he resided in Detroit, with the exception of about three years, during which time he was assistant secretary of the Detroit Gas Light Company, which position he resigned to again accept the Assistant Comptrollership. During his residence in Detroit he was twice elected inspector of city schools, and while in that capacity was chairman of the committee on teachers, and received the appointment of secretary of the Board of Education, which appointment he declined. In 1883 he resigned his position as Assistant Comptroller of the city to come to Oregon, at the request of Mr. William Stuart, of Esk Mills, Musselburgh, Scotland, to assist in a large business enterprise at Salem. It was the intention to build large flouring, lumber and woolen mills; they also proposed to start the First National Bank of Salem, the Second National Bank of Portland and a banking house at San Francisco. They embarked in the business and expended at Salem between two and hundred thousand dollars. They built the large Scotch flouring mill, purchased the property and built the First National Bank Block, laid the first cement sidewalk in the city, and were the means of starting building improvements in that part of the town. The death of Mr. Stuart occurred, and that prevented the full

carrying out of their plans. The Stuart interests were sold by the heirs, Mr. Ladue retaining the First National Bank and continuing the banking business and was its president until he sold his stock in September, 1891.

He was united in marriage in 1867, to Miss Mary Stuart Baker, a native of New Orleans, and the daughter of Hon. William C. Baker, of Morristown, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Mr. Robert Stuart, who was a partner of John Jacob Astor in the Astoria expedition of 1812-14. Mr. and Mrs. Ladue have had seven children, four of whom are living. The eldest son, William B., is a cadet at West Point, where he stands among the highest of his class. The other children are at home with their parents, their names are, Kate Stuart, George Franklin and Robert Stuart.

Mr. Ladue is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion, in all of which he holds offices of rank and prominence. He was a member of the staff of General Alger, while he was Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the staff of Commander-in-chief Palmer. Mr. Ladue takes an interest in army affairs, and is a Quartermaster of the Second Regiment National Guards of Oregon. He has been a member of the State Board of Emigration, and director of the Albany Collegiate Institute and of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, which latter position he now holds.

He is, politically, a Democrat, with which party he has affiliated since becoming a voter.

He owns a ranch of 675 acres, and purchased the handsome residence, on the corner of Capitol and Chemeketa streets, in which he now resides, of the ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. Ladue is thoroughly informed on general topics and is a gentleman of honor and high business integrity.



**T**HOMAS EDGAR CONNER, an Oregon native son and a reputable farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Polk county, this State, August 19, 1858. His father, Job Conner, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, when a young man and unmarried, and settled on a donation claim in Polk county, where the subject of this sketch was born and where his



father resided during the remainder of his life. Soon after obtaining his land he was married to Miss Polly Ann Riggs, also an Oregon pioneer. They had seven children, all of whom are living and settled in Polk and Yam Hill counties. Their names are: Robert Scott, Thomas Edgar; Cordelia Jane, who is now Mrs. Albert Baxter; Leander Roswell; Louisa, who is now Mrs. Elijah T. Morrison; and Nancy Ann. Mr. Conner died in his fifty-ninth year; his first wife had died sixteen years previously, and he afterward married Mrs. Martha James. They had five children, whose names are: Sarah, Lawman, Elbert, Belle and Ella, all of whom are still with their mother on the old homestead.

Their son, Mr. Thomas E. Conner, who is the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, on which he was born in Polk county. When of age his father gave him 100 acres of land, where he now resides, three and a half miles south of McMinnville; he moved upon the property in 1879.

In 1883 he married Miss Frances Putman, the daughter of Daniel B. Putman, an honored Oregon pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have one daughter, named Fefa.

Mr. Conner is a successful farmer, now having 121 acres of fine land, on which he is raising grain and some live stock. He has a fine residence.

Mrs. Conner is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Conner in his political views is a Republican. They are both the children of worthy pioneers of the enterprising State of Oregon, were both born in Oregon, and are justly proud of their State.

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**H**ON. LEE LAUGHLIN, who has been identified with the interests of Oregon since 1847, and who is ranked with the most prominent citizens of Yam Hill county, dates his birth in Lincoln county, Missouri, January 17, 1833. (For a history of his father, Samuel Laughlin, see the biography of Hon. R. R. Laughlin in this work.)

The subject of our sketch was fourteen years of age when, in 1847, he crossed the plains to Oregon with his father and family. His education was partially received at Forest Grove. In 1848, when gold was discovered in Cali-

fornia, Mr. Laughlin was only a mere lad, but in September of the following year he went overland to the gold fields of that State and mined on Trinity river in Trinity county, making from \$40 to \$150 per day. In January, 1850, he returned to Oregon, bringing his gold with him. In 1851 he again sought the gold regions of California. This time he went to Yreka, spent most of his time in prospecting, and after two months came back to Oregon. As soon as he was old enough he took claim to a quarter section of land in North Yam Hill, and on this was engaged in farming for six years. This property was exchanged for a farm three miles south of the village. Two years he kept a hotel in Idaho. In 1855, when the Indian war broke out, he enlisted as a volunteer under Captain A. J. Hembree, and was on a reconnoitering expedition with the Captain when the latter was shot. They carried his remains to the Dalles, and sent them down the river to his home.

After his return from Idaho, where, as already stated, he had been engaged in the hotel business, Mr. Laughlin purchased an interest in a general merchandise business at North Yam Hill, being in partnership with Mr. F. Hanswirth. He was successfully engaged in business here for twenty years, having a fair share of the trade in the town and surrounding country. In 1887 he sold out and retired. He was one of the organizers of the McMinnville National Bank, is one of its stockholders and its vice-president. In 1879 he built one of the finest residences in the county, in which he is now living a retired life.

To Mr. McLaughlin belongs the distinction of having helped to organize the Republican party in Oregon, and with that party he has since affiliated. In 1860 he was elected County Assessor. In 1870 he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, he being elected by sixteen majority, the other Representative by fourteen, and the Senator by ten. Their seats, however, were contested, and the Democrats being in majority, they were voted out, the Democrats taking their places. In 1874 he was again elected, and this time by so large a majority that there was no contest. He served his term creditably, and in 1880 was re-elected. He aided in securing the passage of the bill providing for the erection of the State Insane Asylum.

He has also served as Clerk or as one of the



Board of Directors of the school district in which he resides almost continuously for a number of years. He is now a member of the Board of Councilmen of the town of North Yam Hill. He has also held other responsible official positions.

October 8, 1803, Mr. Laughlin married Miss Emma Stewart, a native of Putnam county, Ohio, and a daughter of Benjamin E. Stewart, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and the owner of a donation claim in North Yam Hill. While they have no children of their own, they have reared three of their relatives, and now have under their care two other children. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are cultured and refined people, and are held in the highest esteem. In his religious views Mr. Laughlin is a free-thinker.



**W**ILLIAM BARLOW, one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and the founder of the town of Barlow, in Clackamas county, dates his birth in Marion county, Indiana, October 26, 1822. His ancestors came from Scotland to America previous to the Revolution, and settled in Virginia, and his grandfather, William Barlow, was a co-pioneer with Daniel Boone in the first settlement of the State of Kentucky. His grandmother was before her marriage Miss Kimbro, a lady of Welsh ancestry. One of their seven sons, Samuel Kimbro Barlow, was our subject's father. He was born in Kentucky, in 1794. In 1818 he moved to Indiana, where he was subsequently married to Susanah Lee, who was born in South Carolina, in 1793. In 1845, with his wife and five children, he crossed the plains to Oregon. They had gone to Illinois in 1836, and it was from Fulton county, that State, that they started on their long overland journey. They arrived at the rendezvous at Independence, Missouri, March 30, 1845. It is supposed that 5,000 men, women and children started west from that point, some for California, and others for Oregon. Mr. Barlow had been a frontiersman, and he never lacked for courage. When they arrived at the Dalles, where all thought it was the end of team and wagon travel, he got on one of his wagons and said, "I have started for Oregon, and I am going on. Let all follow who want to." He had six wagons and nine

others fell in with him, and they all came through together. When they were within three miles of the top of the Cascades the snow came on. They were obliged to make a cache for their wagons and goods, and the women and children they packed through on ponies, finally reaching their destination, Oregon City, in safety, on Christmas eve. Here Mr. Barlow purchased property, and until 1848 ran a hotel. That year he bought the right to a donation claim of 640 acres of land, where his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides, he having purchased it some years later for \$6,000. After selling this property, Mr. Barlow moved to Canemah, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1868. His wife died in 1852. Mr. Barlow was a Republican in politics, and while he never sought office he took a deep interest in public affairs, and did his part in helping to found the great State of Oregon.

When William Barlow arrived in Oregon with his father in 1845 he was a young man of twenty-three years, full of life and enterprise. He engaged in land operations, became the owner of several farms, and was the founder of the town of Canemah, being in partnership with Mr. Hedges, his brother-in-law. In 1852 he married Mrs. Martha Ann Allen, widow of Dr. Allen, who came to Oregon in 1850, dying at Canemah soon after his arrival here. After their marriage they removed to the fine tract of land he had purchased of his father and established their home in the house his father had built. In 1861 he went to Oregon City, and for several years was successfully engaged in merchandising there. In 1870 he again returned to the farm, and here he has since lived. He is a man of large business experience. In a single year he did \$30,000 worth of contracting with the railroad company, and altogether his railroad contracts amounted to \$100,000. He made large investments in real estate, owning at one time 1,400 acres of land. In 1891, with his son, he platted the town of Barlow, on the land above referred to, which he bought of his father. This town is beautifully situated, and during its brief existence has made a most substantial growth. His own residence is one of the finest and most attractive places in the town, and he also has numerous other buildings here, both dwellings and business houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have had three children, as follows: Mary S., a successful teacher in one of the higher departments of a prominent school

in Portland; Virginia, who died at the age of eleven years; and Cassius U., who is a partner with his father in their large real-estate operations.

Mr. Barlow has been a staunch Republican all his life. Socially, he has long been an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.



**J**AMES HELMICK, a native son of Oregon and a prominent farmer and business man of Polk county, was born in Polk county, February 21, 1851. He is of German ancestry, who came to America in 1825 and settled in Pennsylvania; his father, Henry Helmick, was born in Germany, September 14, 1822. The family removed to Iowa, in 1840, and there Henry was reared, and in 1845 married to Miss Steeprow, a native of Iowa, born July 4, 1823. Soon after their marriage they crossed the plains to Oregon with oxen. They started April 15, 1845, and arrived the last of October. At the Dalles they had the misfortune to lose the wagon and all the outfit. They, themselves, had just left the raft and before it could be secured the current swept the raft and all its contents over the falls and they were left with nothing but the clothing on their backs! They made their way to Portland and here Mr. Helmick secured a job of building a barn, the pay for which enabled them to subsist for some time. That fall and winter they lived on the Tualatin plains and in the winter of 1845 and in 1846 they came to Salem, where Mr. Helmick assisted in the first gristmill in that city. The following fall he came to the Luckamute and took a donation claim of 640 acres, four miles south of the present site of Monmouth. Here they started in a little log cabin of his own building, and here they lived for nine years and erected a frame dwelling and raised their family. They prospered and Mr. Helmick was the owner of 1,800 acres of fine land at the time of his death, which occurred in 1877. Both he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and were honest, industrious, Christian people. The wife survives him, aged sixty-seven. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy, and the three living are: James, Lewis and their sister, Mary C., now Mrs. James Tedrow, who resides in Lane county.

James was the second child and was reared on his father's farm, attended the district school until old enough to be sent to the college at Monmouth. On his return he farmed his father's farm on shares for a number of years and then purchased 295 acres of land, although he continued with his father until his death, when he inherited 140 acres of the donation claim. On these lands he now resides and has met with prosperity in return for his persistent, intelligent effort.

In 1880 he and his brother, Lewis, built the Parker warehouse and have since, in addition to their farming, handled large quantities of grain raised in this part of the country, shipping from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels annually. They are upright, straightforward men and because of this they enjoy the confidence and respect of all who know them. Mr. Helmick raised 9,000 bushels of wheat and oats on 350 acres of land. His success is evidence of what the rich soil of Oregon will do for the man who diligently and intelligently gives it the opportunity.

Our subject was married January 1, 1880, to Amanda Mays, a native of Olympia, born April 25, 1860. Her father, Stephen Mays, was a pioneer of this coast. Mr. and Mrs. Helmick have five children, namely: Francis E., Sarah J., Nellie M., Mary B. and William H.

Mr. Helmick has been a Republican since coming to maturity. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.



**D**EMAN A. LEE, of Canby, Clackamas county, is an Oregon pioneer of 1847. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 29, 1833. His ancestors came from England to America, settled in New England, and from there spread out over the United States. It is believed that the Lees of the South sprang from the same English family. In the early history of the country they were people of prominence and influence.

Mr. Lee's father, Philander Lee, was born in New York, February 22, 1802, and there, October 20, 1827, married Miss Anna Green, also a native of the Empire State, the date of her birth being December 17, 1807. They had seven children born in New York. In 1846 they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Lee rented a

farm of his brother. There he and his brothers and sisters and their families formed a company to cross the plains to Oregon. Others joined their company and when they were ready to start their train numbered a hundred wagons. Wiley Chapman was chosen captain of the company. As the journey progressed, they found it more convenient to divide up into smaller parties, the Lee company finally being reduced to fifteen wagons. They made a safe journey, covering a period of seven months, but met with some sad accidents. One of Mrs. Lee's brothers, Harvey Green, while getting the oxen across Snake river, was drowned. Their daughter Elvira Lee, now Mrs. Saltmarsh, was run over by one of the wagons, and had one of her limbs broken. It was set and she was put in a cradle and swung up to the bows of the wagon, and in this way she rode for nine weeks. Measles also broke out in their company. From the Dalles they came down the river in canoes to the Cascades, where they made portage, and from where they continued their journey on flat-boats to Linnton. At Linnton they stopped during the winter, and the following summer were engaged in raising vegetables on Sauvier's island. In this enterprise they were successful, and found a ready market in Portland, for their product, and made some money. They made their first permanent settlement in Clackamas county, near where they now reside, in Canby. Upon the discovery of gold in California, the father and eldest son, Edwin T., went to the gold diggings and mined on the North fork of the American river, where they remained a year, meeting with success. They then returned to their donation claim, 639 acres of land, it being part of the present town site of Canby. On this property the father resided until 1887, when his death occurred. His life was characterized by honest industry.

Herman A. Lee was in his fifteenth year when he arrived in Oregon. He remained with his father until his twentieth year, when he started out for himself; and after working for wages for a time, took a donation of 160 acres in Linn county, on which he kept "back" for five years. Then he sold out and returned to Clackamas county. Here he took a homestead, and his father deeded him fifty-two and three-fourths acres of the old donation claim. April 9, 1869, he married Miss Eda E. Tice, a native of the State of Iowa, born July 10, 1851, a daughter of James Tice. Mr. Tice and his family came

to Oregon in 1863, and soon after their arrival here he died, leaving his widow and two daughters (of whom Mrs. Lee was the oldest) and three sons, to do for themselves. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lee settled on the homestead, and lived there twenty years, during which time he developed it into a fine property. He now owns 200 acres at Canby, eighty of it being a part of his father's donation claim. To him and his wife have been born eight children, as follows: Clara C., now Mrs. Elijah Hutchinson; Larinda L., wife of Henry Gilmore; Milo H., Adda E., Alvira A., Warren P., Elsie M., and Ora M.

Mr. Lee has been a Republican all his life, having cast his first vote for President Lincoln. He has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and as such has served most acceptably. Mr. Lee's venerable mother is still living, and is remarkably well preserved for a woman of her years and experience. She is a most interesting converser; has a vivid recollection of her journey across the plains, and their meeting with Dr. Whitman. She is a woman greatly loved by all who know her.



**J**OHAN WOLVERTON, of Monmouth, Polk county, is an Oregon pioneer of 1853. He was born in Ohio, December 4, 1822. His parents, John and Mary (Hogland) Wolverton, were both natives of New Jersey, his father having been born January 24, 1771, and his mother April 24, 1796. After their marriage they went to Ohio and settled on a farm in Hamilton county, where they were early settlers of the State and where they reared their family and resided until their death, which occurred in July 18, 1851, and February 14, 1834, respectively. They had thirteen children, of whom they reared eleven, and six are still living.

John was their eighth child and he was reared in Ohio until his seventeenth year, when he removed to Illinois, and after six months' residence there removed to Iowa and resided there for fourteen years. He had been reared on a farm with very limited opportunities for obtaining an education and it is his own intellect and industry that have made him what he now is. In September, 1853, he arrived in Oregon, after a trip across the plains. The starting point with him was Burlington, Iowa,

date, April, 1853, and the trip was a safe and pleasant one. After his arrival in Oregon he came direct to Polk county, purchased a right to a donation claim on the Luckamute, three miles west of Sauvier. There were only two houses in sight in that beautiful valley when our subject began the life of an Oregon pioneer, in a very small and primitive way, but the rich land responded to his labors with large returns and he prospered rapidly. He was in the habit of taking his grain to Albany to be ground. One time he took a grist each for two neighbors and one for himself. The miller ground his last and gave him ninety-six pounds less than he should have, but after some threats he managed to obtain his just due. He remained on his farm, constantly adding to it, until 1880, when he retired from this valuable farm of 796 acres and purchased property in Monmouth. On this he built a nice residence, which has become one of the most desirable homes in the city. It is near the Christian College and fronts the east. He came to Monmouth to rest and give his children the benefit of the college.

Our subject was married in Iowa, to Mary J. Nealy, a native of New York. The ceremony occurred November 25, 1847. His bride was born May 1, 1825, and was the daughter of Samuel S. Nealy, native of New York. He and his wife have had seven children, as follows: A. P., in the hardware business at Spokane; Josie, wife of Dr. J. C. Byrd, resides in Spokane; William M., who is in a large and successful real-estate business with his brother, A. P., they have platted a part of the town of Spokane and are very prominent in its upbuilding; C. E., a graduate of the law school at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1878, is a lawyer in Albany; Bruce, the little one, who was born on the plains and was only seven weeks old when he entered Oregon, has developed into a Christian minister; Otis A. resides on the donation claim; and Grant S. also resides in Spokane, engaged in the hardware business. Five of these children are graduates of the Christian College, now the State Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton are worthy members of the Christian Church. In politics our subject was a Democrat until the late war, when he espoused the cause of the Union and has since supported the principles of the Republican party. He has not, however, been a politician, nor has he desired office, content to be allowed to manage his own private affairs.

Since coming to Monmouth to reside he has not been able altogether to escape fulfilling his duty with regard to office-holding, as he has frequently been obliged to serve on the City Council and has acted as trustee of the Christian College for a number of years. He also was its treasurer for eight years and has devoted time and money to the upbuilding of this fine institution. Mr. Wolverton has led an industrious, upright life, has made a fine record and is one of Oregon's most worthy pioneers.



**ELIJAH CORBETT**, one of Portland's worthy citizens, is of New England birth and ancestry. He was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 16, 1824. His father, Elijah Corbett, was a native of the same State. He married Miss Malinda Furbish. They had eight children, of whom two are now living, namely: Elijah Corbett the subject of this sketch; and ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, of Portland. (See this book.) The father of our subject was an edge-tool manufacturer, and made many axes by hand. At this business our subject helped, and later his father gave up the business and kept a country village hotel and had a farm in connection with it at Little White creek, Washington county, New York. From there they moved to Jackson, in the same county, and continued in the same business, keeping a hotel and raising their own hay, oats, wheat and vegetables.

When our subject began business on his own account, he engaged in peddling with a wagon, then celebrated Fox crackers, in which he continued eight years. After that he was engaged in the omnibus business in Troy, New York, running between Lansingburg and Troy, a half-hour's line. There were no street railways in those days. He continued at this twelve years. Then, in 1864, he came to Oregon and became part owner and manager of the stage line between Portland, Oregon, and Sacramento, California, a distance of 715 miles, for four years, from 1866 to 1870. They had the mail contract, which was secured for them by the Hon. H. W. Corbett. They ran a daring line of four horse coaches, having to have 450 head of horses, and they crossed the Scott and Trinity mountains, which are 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and in the winter, after a snow of

fifteen feet, it was a great undertaking to make the trip, but notwithstanding, Mr. Corbett passed over this line every month and paid the bills. At times the mail had to be packed on horses until with oxen the road was picked. Mr. Corbett was also engaged in Portland in the livery and private carriage business, and for several years had a very popular and good business in that line, up to 1878. In 1883 he engaged in the building of the Trans-continental horse railroad. He was one of the original incorporators, and has continued his connection with it. It is now the City and Suburban Railway Company, and has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and they are now running about eighty miles of single and double track. Mr. Corbett has made this his principal business up to 1885. They now have sixty electric cars running on the east and west sides.

In 1845 he was married to Miss Jane Robertson, a native of Washington county, New York. There were born to them one son, William, who now resides in Portland. Mrs. Corbett died in 1852, and in 1854 he married Miss Julia Van Burskirk, of Lansingburg, New York.

In 1871 Mr. Corbett built a very tasteful and commodious dwelling, on 275 Sixth street. The land, 100 x 150 feet, cost him \$4,000. It is now estimated as being worth \$25,000. On this property he and his wife reside, surrounded with all the comforts that they can desire and wealth can procure. Since his coming to Portland, Mr. Corbett has been an intelligent and persistent worker, and he has led an upright and honorable life, such as commands the respect of every good man. He has been, in politics, all his life a consistent Democrat, and has served in the City Council and on the Police Commission, but has never sought or desired office. He has quietly attended to his business, and he has not only made his own fortune, but has benefited his city by the great street railroad enterprise he with others introduced and carried out there.



**MANLEY H. SHIPLEY** a good illustration of the saying that "enterprise and success go hand in hand," is a native of Broome county, New York, where he was born April 20, 1825. His father, Thomas J. Shipley, was a native of England and of English parentage, and came to America in 1810,

when seventeen years of age. He located near Fort Ticonderoga, and married Miss Lovina Rowley, a native of the State of Vermont, and a daughter of Levi Rowley, who served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. They had twelve children, all of whom attained maturity, and seven of whom are still living, the subject of our sketch being the third of the family. In 1831, our subject's parents moved to Ohio, then a new and sparsely settled country, and were pioneers of Knox county, of that State. In 1854 they removed to Wisconsin, where his mother died in 1871, his father surviving her nine years, expiring in 1880, aged seventy-six years.

When the subject of this sketch was twenty-five years of age, he purchased a farm of 240 acres in Wisconsin, which he improved by erecting substantial buildings and cultivating the land, residing on it for six years, and sold it advantageously, when he purchased another in the same locality, to which he added from time to time, until he had made of it a very valuable place, when he sold it, realizing a good profit, and removed to Berlin, of the same State. Here he engaged in improving and building on lands in that vicinity, doing a very extensive and remunerative business until by the June floods he met sad reversals of fortune.

In 1873 he came to Forest Grove, where he, in company with his sons, rented a farm of 600 acres, belonging to A. T. Smith, leasing it on terms for twenty-three years, and engaged extensively in farming and the production of hay, becoming a wholesale dealer in that commodity, and conducting business on a large scale, building large warehouses at the depot, shipping great quantities, and doing a remunerative business. He also purchased eighteen acres of choice residence property, situated near the station, on which he built a substantial and commodious home, suggestive of comfort and refinement, the grounds of which he has tastefully laid out with attractive trees and ornamental shrubs, rendering it one of the handsomest places in the city. His transactions in hay exportation are largely at Portland and on the sound, and he has handled in a single year as much as 1,400 tons. In addition to his own business, which has made a large market for the surplus hay of the farms of his county, he has interested himself in the various enterprises, tending to benefit his favorite city, and is a stockholder

in the Electric Light Company, thereby enabling Forest Grove to assume a prominent position in these two important branches of industry.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Mariett Scoville, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Scoville, a prominent citizen of that State. They had four children: Silas, a graduate of Pacific University, and now an able lawyer of Seattle, Washington; two daughters became the wives of Messrs. Haines and Bailey, prominent merchants of Forest Grove. Mrs. Shipley died in 1861, greatly lamented by all who knew her.

In 1862 Mr. Shipley married Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, the widow of Dexter Smith, her maiden name having been Elizabeth Nye, a very estimable lady. Mr. Shipley adopted her two children, both daughters, who afterward died. In 1870, their mother also died, amid a host of sorrowing friends.

Some time later, Mr. Shipley married Miss Susan L. Johnson, a native of Vermont, a popular society lady, and possessing many charms of person and character.

Mr. Shipley is a strong Republican, and during the civil war, his brothers and three brothers-in-law were all in the service, and he also was active in the Union cause. While in Berlin, Wisconsin, he was several times honored by his constituents by election to the City Council, in which capacity he served with ability and integrity. Since coming to Forest Grove, however, he has declined all official positions, as interfering too much with private affairs.

Affable in manners, of conceded probity, and superior business ability, he has won the respect and esteem of all people with whom he has come in contact, and particularly of the whole-souled citizens of Forest Grove.

ILLIAM J. GARRISON, an honored pioneer of Oregon, having made his advent on the, then, wild and uncultivated scene of this now great commonwealth in 1843, is a native of Decatur county, Indiana, where he was born March 13, 1827. His father, Enoch Garrison, was a native of Ohio, where he was born July 20, 1806. His grandfather, Abraham Garrison, was an Ohio pioneer, having located in that State at a very early day. Mr. Garrison's father married Miss Margaret

Herron, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Mr. Daniel Herron, a respected Kentucky pioneer. They had eight children, three of whom are now living. His parents and family all crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843, coming in the first emigrant train that ever came all the way in wagons. They started on April 19 and November 5 arrived in Oregon City. They located in Yam Hill county, four miles south of McMinnville, where the father resided until 1850, when Mr. Garrison purchased his father's claim, and his father went to California, where he was absent for a year, after which he resided with his son, Enoch M., until his death, in 1884. He was an able Methodist minister, and preached on several circuits in Oregon, not ceasing his ministerial work until his health necessitated his doing so. He did a great deal of good in disseminating religious knowledge, and that at a time when so few laborers were in this Western field. His wife was a faithful and efficient coworker, and was greatly beloved by the community. She died in 1874, greatly lamented by all who knew her.

The subject of our sketch was sixteen years of age when he came to Oregon. He remained with his father on the home farm until 1848, when, allured by the gold discoveries in California, he went to that State, traveling overland in company with a number of his neighbors. He arrived in Stanislaus county in September, remaining in the mines until the following April. He was very successful, making at times as high as \$100 a day, and took his money back to Oregon with him.

On his return, in 1849, he was married to Miss Cornelia Smith, a daughter of Frank Smith, natives of Virginia. It was at this time that he bought his father's claim, on which he settled, and made valuable improvements and cultivated the land, making of it a very valuable farm, on which he continued to reside until 1867, when he came to McMinnville and engaged in the livery business, having, at that time, the only business of the kind in town. This he continued for about ten years, when he sold out and engaged in the butcher business, conducting the latter enterprise until 1887. He was at this time stricken with paralysis, and was forced to retire from active business.

Mr. Garrison was of large physique and excellent constitution, of sober habits, superior mental ability and great activity. He was very industrious, and was able to endure more fatigue



than most men. He was faithful to business and honorable in his dealings, thus securing the confidence of the people, and acquired great prosperity. He was public-spirited, and has contributed materially to the growth of his favorite city. He built the Garrison Block, 72 x 68, two stories high, the upper story of which is used for an opera house, while the lower story is occupied by the First National Bank and three stores. Besides this, he has built a number of good residences on desirable residence property. He owns a large number of city lots, comprising seventeen acres of land. He sold his donation claim in various parcels to different parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison have had three children, two now living: Mary E. became the wife of Henry Baker and died in her twenty-sixth year, leaving one child, since when her husband has also died; Martha A. married Mr. Frank Redman, a McMinnville merchant; Margaret I. became the wife of C. W. Holman. To her Mr. Garrison gave a valuable farm of sixty acres, located near McMinnville, on which she and her husband now reside. To Mrs. Redman he gave an equal value in McMinnville city property, with whom he resides, his wife having died in January, 1884. She had been a faithful wife and devoted mother for thirty-five years, and was greatly lamented by a loving family and a large circle of friends.

For half a century now Mr. Garrison has watched with interest the development of the whole country, and more particularly the marvelous prosperity of McMinnville. He has not, however, confined himself to looking on, but has taken a most active part in bringing about this very great change. When the Cayuse Indians made war on the settlers he enlisted, furnishing his own equipment, and served faithfully and efficiently through the war. Also, when factions of secessionists sought to take Oregon out of the Union, he vigorously opposed their despicable machinations, and, with the Republican party, aided and abetted the cause of the Government. He has always abhorred oppression of any kind, and human slavery has always stirred his deepest indignation and abhorrence, so that it was not surprising that he should have desired to see the banners of liberty unfurled in this beautiful State, instead of beholding the brutal whip and baying bloodhounds.

As stated, his father was a well-known Methodist minister, which fact had its influence

on his young mind, and one year after coming to Oregon, when he was in his seventeenth year, he became a member of that church. The passing years served to bind him closer to its interests, and he has rendered efficient service in its cause. He has been a Trustee, Steward and Class-leader, and has aided in building the house of worship, and been a prominent factor in the churches' rightly bestowing its benevolence, as well as sustaining her in the elevation of society and the disseminating of religious knowledge among the people, and as such deserved the highest respect and greatest esteem of all good men.

**GEORGE GREENWOOD BINGHAM.** District Attorney of the county of Marion, and member of the law firm of D'Arcy & Bingham, Salem, Oregon, is a native of West Salem, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, born November 25, 1855. He is a son of William H. Bingham, a native of England, who was brought to America at the age of three years by his father; the paternal grandfather settled near Norwalk, Ohio, and in the '40s removed to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he was one of the pioneers. There William H. Bingham was married to Miss Maria Kentner, a native of New York State, and in 1868 they removed to Missouri; three years later they crossed the plains to Oregon, and settled in Yam Hill county. Mr. Bingham embarked in the saw-mill and lumber business, and later turned his attention to the furniture trade; the last twelve years of his life, he was one of the most successful merchants of McMinnville, Yam Hill county. He died suddenly of heart disease, June 16, 1890. There were born to him and his wife, six children, only two of whom survive, a daughter and son, George G., the subject of this biographical sketch. He was educated in the public schools, and at the Baptist School at McMinnville, having finished his literary course, he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and entered the law department, from which he was graduated with honors in 1880. He returned the same year to Oregon, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. He began his professional work in Yam Hill county, where he remained five years, removing at the end of that period



to Salem; here he was engaged in practice for seven years, filling the office of City Attorney for two years. In 1890 he was elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District of Oregon.

The firm of D'Arcy & Bingham was formed in July, 1890; both gentlemen have an enviable reputation throughout the State as practitioners of exceptional ability, and they have won a large and remunerative practice. They are retained by the State in the Tariff Charges Case against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; this is considered the most important litigation that has ever arisen in the State.

Politically, Mr. Bingham affiliates with the Republican party, and is in full accord with its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery. He is a man of quiet, unassuming manner in the social world, but in his profession is found bold and aggressive in a cause which he esteems just; his high and honorable legal methods have won him the respect of his colleagues and the favor and confidence of the public.

LVIN C. BROWN of Forest Grove, is a pioneer and the son of a pioneer. They arrived in Oregon in 1846 after a long journey across the plains. He was born in Warren county, Missouri, on June 13, 1829. His father, Orus Brown, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, on September 4, 1800. His parents were Rev. Clark and Tabitha Brown. His mother was a coworker with Rev. Clark in founding the Pacific University at Forest Grove. The following record of the family was taken from Rev. Clark Brown's family record: The Rev. James Noyes, the first settled minister in Stonington, Connecticut, was grandfather to the Rev. Clark Brown's own grandmother; he was a Presbyterian minister, a graduate of Harvard University. He married Denty Stanton. Their son, Dr. James Noyes, married the daughter of Governor Sanford, of Rhode Island. They had six children and their daughter married John Brown, Rev. Clark Brown's grandfather. Their son, John Brown, married Mary Holmes. They were Rev. Clark Brown's parents. The Rev. Clark Brown married Tabitha Moffatt, only daughter of Dr. Joseph Moffat of Brimfield,

Massachusetts. Orus Brown, son of the Rev. Clark and Tabitha Brown married Theresa Davis, daughter of Mack Davis, of New York. They were of old Puritan stock. These were our subject's parents.

The Rev. Clark Brown, A. M., was a talented minister of the Congregational denomination and many of his valuable sermons were printed and now are in possession of his grandson.

About 1816 Mr. Brown's father, Orus Brown, removed with his parents to Maryland, where his father died. In the year 1821 he removed to Missouri, where he resided until 1843, when he crossed the Rocky mountains with the first train of wagoners that ever made the trip all the way from Missouri to Oregon. In the fall of 1845 he returned to Missouri in company with Dr. White and two others. On the way they had an encounter with the Pawnee Indians and narrowly escaped with their lives. The next year he returned with his family, including his mother and sister and also very many other of his friends, who came by his recommendation. From that time until his death, which occurred in the seventy-fourth year of his age, he resided in Oregon. He was a brave pioneer, a kind father and a good citizen. By his first wife he had two children, Alvin C. and Andren Orus. He married for his second wife Levina Waddles, of Illinois. There were born to them in the East seven children and six more were added to the family after they moved West. This wife died in the winter of 1860.

His claim (before the donation act) was where Forest Grove now stands. He sold it to Harvey Clark, who became the founder of the Pacific University. The price he was to receive on his return to Oregon was to be 500 bushels of wheat. After his return he took another claim, which was his donation.

Grandmother Tabitha Brown and her children came to Oregon in a team of her own. Her death occurred in 1858.

Alvin C. Brown, the subject of this sketch, passed his seventeenth birthday on the plains on his way to Oregon. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one. When he was nineteen he selected his donation claim one mile north of Forest Grove. He built his cabin on it and resided with his father.

In September, 1854, he married Sarah A. Ross of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Luther Ross. She crossed the plains in 1847, with her stepfather, Israel Mitchel, a prominent pi-

oneer, who was the surveyor of Forest Grove. In 1847 after the Whitman massacre, Mr. Brown joined Captain Hall's company of Washington county. They furnished their own equipments. He served until the Indians were brought to terms. Mr. Brown continued on his farm for twenty years, and still owns 200 acres of it. His son is now farming it. Mr. Brown purchased a home in Forest Grove and moved into it September 16, 1875, where he has since resided. His wife has borne him nine children, six of whom are living: one son, Elmer, is a physician at Tacoma; Amer V. is on the farm; Ernis C. is a druggist at Hillsboro; Mary T., is the wife of Mr. Hermon Lewis, who resides at Russellville; Emma Q., is a teacher at Russellville; and Elizabeth is with her parents. Mrs. Brown is a Congregationist and Mr. Brown has views of his own regarding religion, but inclines to the Swedenborgian faith. He is a Republican and was a strong Union man and a member of the Union League at the time the Government was in jeopardy. He is a man of ideas and is thoroughly conversant with the history of the early times in Oregon and is a reliable citizen of the now great State, of which he is an honored pioneer.



**B**ENSON STEWART M. PENNINGTON, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and a resident of Albany, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1824.

His parents, John and Jemima (Howser) Pennington, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively, and of Scotch-German descent. They lived in Kentucky for a number of years, and in 1831 moved from there to McDonough county, Illinois, locating on Grand Prairie at Pennington Point, where the father followed farming and stock-raising on his farm of 160 acres. Here Stewart was reared, worked on the farm in summer and during the winter months conning his lessons in the little log schoolhouse hard by.

In April, 1847, the subject of our subject started for Oregon, joining the family of Commodore Rose, of Schuyler county, Illinois, and agreeing to drive the team for his board. Arriving at Fort Hall, as provisions were running short, he was relieved from further service, and in company with four others started with pack

animals for Oregon City. At Boise river the Indians stole all their animals and they were left with no means of transportation; but, meeting with some friendly Indians, old clothes were traded for Indian ponies, two hickory shirts being the purchase price of one pony, and, thus equipped, they proceeded. They crossed the Cascades by the Barlow route, soon after that trail was opened, and arrived at Oregon City, September 23, 1847. The emigration of that year was very great, and after reaching their destination they found it difficult to get employment. Wheat and potatoes, at \$1 per bushel, were legal tender. Young Pennington, however, soon found work in the old island sawmill owned by Governor Abernethy and operated by R. D. Torney, and remained there until the first of March. He was then transferred to Portland to look after shipping the lumber, and in April went to Tualatin plains and superintended the working of Mr. Torney's farm. In January, 1849, he started for California, via sail vessel, and in the mines at Spanish bar, on the middle fork of the American river, mined with fair success a few months. Next, we find him at Sacramento, conducting a grocery and provision store. In this enterprise he was also successful. In November, 1849, he returned to Oregon, and was soon afterward married. The following summer he passed in the mines, this time meeting with sickness and bad luck. Returning to Oregon in the fall, he settled on his donation claim of 640 acres, which he had located four miles north of Lebanon in 1848, and began farming, grain being his chief product. In 1871 he rented his farm, moved to Umatilla county, engaged in the stock business, and continued there until 1885. That year he returned to Willamette valley and settled at Albany, purchasing his present home on the corner of Lyon and Ninth streets. He still has a band of 150 horses in Washington—Clydesdale and Percheron stock. He also owns about 600 acres of land near Lebanon and valuable town property in Albany.

Mr. Pennington was elected to the State Senate in 1878, and re-elected in 1882. The duties of that important position he filled with much credit to himself and his constituents. He served as a member of the standing committees on Ways and Means and Public Buildings and Railroads, being an active worker in the same. February 28, 1850, Mr. Pennington married.

Miss Abigail Cooper, a daughter of Samuel Cooper, the Cooper family having crossed the plains in the company with which Mr. Pennington traveled, in 1847. Of their children, all reached mature life, there are but four living, namely: Mary, wife of Dr. J. L. Hill, of Albany; Charles Clyde; Alice, widow of Free-land Richards; Celia, the youngest. The two latter still make their home with their parents.

Mr. Pennington is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and a consistent supporter of the Baptist Church. He and his amiable companion, after a life of many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, are now enjoying the comforts of their pleasant home, and the esteem of the entire community.



**HON. AUGUSTUS RIPLEY BURBANK,** a widely known Oregon pioneer, an eminent public man and influential citizen of La Fayette, Yam Hill county, Oregon, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15, 1817. He was of English and Scotch descent, his ancestors having been early settlers of New England.

His father was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, March 6, 1770, of English and Irish ancestry. He married Miss Margaret Pinchen, a native of Attica, New York State, where she was born January 4, 1774, of Scotch descent. They had eleven children, only two of whom are now living. In 1814 his parents removed to Ohio, which was then a new and unsettled country, and located on a farm near Cincinnati, where the subject of our sketch was born three years later, in 1817. The father was a miller and farmer, and was esteemed on account of his industry and enterprise. He was a distinguished Major in the war of 1812, serving in that memorable conflict with great valor. He was a worthy member of the Methodist, then the Presbyterian Church, and Masonic order, and is imbed with the principles of true goodness and greatness.

From Ohio the family removed to Illinois in 1818, which was then the extreme frontier, and where the father was engaged in milling. Here the faithful wife and devoted mother died at Exeter, Illinois, on July 14, 1826, leaving a distressed family and many friends to mourn her loss. She was a member of the Methodist

Church, a lady of rare intelligence and many accomplishments, who endeared herself to all by her practical Christian virtues, to which she lent the charm of a deeply loving heart. Her husband survived her six years, expiring in the family of a friend, at Meredosia, Illinois, October 27, 1832. His honorable dealings, superior business ability, progressive disposition and uniform courteousness gained for him the esteem of all, and caused him to be greatly lamented. Both the parents are buried at Exeter (Illinois) cemetery.

The subject of our sketch attended the public schools, and on the death of his father, at the age of fifteen entered a store as a clerk, in which capacity he served for several years. In 1843, he, with a partner, began mercantile business in Naples, Illinois, where he continued in the same business for seven years, building up quite an extensive trade, his business increasing to such an extent that it required the attention of himself and partner and several clerks. His health at this time became impaired, and he was advised to travel, so he put a clerk in his place in the store, and in the spring of 1849 started across the plains for the gold fields of California.

The change and outdoor life proved very beneficial, and he found his journey a most romantic and enjoyable one. Arriving at Sacramento, California, September 26, 1849, he became acquainted with a gentleman, with whom he joined interests in the spring of 1850, and they went to Nevada City, California, where they engaged in mining and merchandising. They were very successful, and he continued there for one year, when he sold out. After visiting many places he returned to his home in Illinois. In May, 1851, he sold out his interests at the old store, and moved to and started in business in Bloomington, Illinois, being also somewhat engaged in real-estate business at that point.

On May 1, 1845, he was married, in Jacksonville, Illinois, to Miss Mary Ellen Eckles, a native of Milford, Delaware, where she was born January 14, 1827. She was a daughter of Jesse Eckles, one of the Society of Friends.

In 1853 he sold his business in Illinois, and with his wife came via the Isthmus of San Juan, to Oregon, where he had intended going into business in Portland, but finding it overdone in business, he came on to La Fayette, Oregon, where he arrived June 18, 1853. Here,

with a partner, he started in business, in which he continued until the Indian war of 1855-56, when he sold out and went to Portland, and in 1858 he went to and opened a store in Victoria, British Columbia, at the time of the Fraser river gold mine excitement. In the spring of 1856 he made the first effort for locating Oregon's first woolen factory at Salem, the capital, and to bring in water there from the Santiam river for water power, which was adopted by the factory company, and the water was brought in, which has ever proven of great wealth and life to the city in running her factories and mills, which value is hard to compute. But few of her people of to-day know that he was the first mover in this matter. He, in the fall of 1858, went to Monticello, Washington, where he engaged in the hotel business; was Postmaster and stage agent, in which he continued successfully for nine years, when he sold out and returned to La Fayette, Oregon, August 9, 1867, where he had a business with his brother-in-law. He purchased his partner's interest and continued in the business alone until November, 1885, when he sold out and retired. In every one of his business ventures he was successful, which can be said of but few who have spent a long life in various enterprises.

He owns two farms in attractive parts of the valley; located adjoining La Fayette, on a small farm and home place, he has a large and handsome home, pleasantly situated and surrounded with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, the whole suggestive of comfort and refinement. He has invested in property elsewhere, owning real estate in Portland, besides which he has land near there, and other lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbank raised but one daughter, Eva L. Burbank, who attained to beautiful womanhood. She graduated at St. Helen's Academy, Portland, and was a fine musician and accomplished artist. August 15, 1880, she accompanied a bathing party to North Beach, where, venturing too far out, she was caught by the undertow, and although strenuous efforts were made to rescue her, they were all unsuccessful, and her precious remains were never recovered. In their parlor stand her organ and piano, and the parlor walls are hung with numerous charming bits of paintings, all the work of her skillful fingers and talented mind. A life-sized painting of herself also adorns the walls, a beautiful subject, exquisitely executed, where the sweet face seems brimming over with

merriment, and she appears about to speak. The painting is the work of a celebrated artist, procured at a very great cost, and is the nearest representative that her parents could secure on earth of that bright spirit, which departed this life in innocence, to mingle with those radiant beings, blest inhabitants of the world beyond.

A prophecy made to Mr. Burbank when a boy, by an old gentleman, has often recurred to him during his public life in Oregon. When young he used to attend debating schools in his native town, and one evening somewhat distinguished himself, when an old gentleman friend called on him on the next morning, and said: "Young man, I see you have talent, which, if improved, will make you a leader among men; and, if your life is spared, remember my prophecy."

He was raised a Democrat, and when the war broke out, attended the first Union meeting held on the Pacific coast, at Monticello, Washington, of which he was chairman, and where he took a strong stand on the side of the maintenance of the Government of the United States. Upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it, as it voiced the political ideas which he held, and has since consistently adhered to it, and being a man of ability in expressing his ideas has been a leader in political affairs, and contributed materially to the progress of the party in his locality and State.

In 1855 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. He then returned to Monticello, Washington, where for three years he served in the Territorial Council in 1859, 1860 and 1861. Later, having distinguished himself as a thorough parliamentarian, and an impartial, honorable man, he was chosen president of the council, discharging his duties in that capacity with entire satisfaction to his fellow-men. After his return to La Fayette, Oregon, he was, in 1872, elected to the State Legislature of Oregon. He thus had much to do in organizing the great commonwealths of Washington and Oregon, and in furthering their highest and best interests, for which he has the gratitude of all sincere friends and admirers of these two colossal members of the glorious sisterhood of States. His name and deeds are indelibly engraved on the great hearts of these commonwealths, and future generations will read those records and bless him.

He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Episcopal Church of Portland, but

having no church of that denomination in La Fayette, they attend the other church there, to the support of which they both contribute, which is another example of their interest in all good causes.

He is a prominent member of the Pioneer Society of Oregon, in which he has taken an interest for many years.

This is every good life an aid and encouragement to others. The life just recorded has, through its own natural ability, elevated not only itself, but also all people and causes connected with it, as the oak supports the vine. His influence upon the affairs of these States is immeasurable; as a pebble dropped into a pool makes circle upon circle arise, so his words have affected for the best the affairs of a people, a nation and a world.



**C**HARLES V. KUYKENDALL, one of Yam Hill county's most prominent farmers, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, April 2, 1851.

The Kuykendalls originated in Germany, were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, and as far as known, were planters and Presbyterians. Mr. Kuykendall's father, Luke Kuykendall, married Miss Eliza Ann Williams, a native of Virginia. They had seven children, four of whom are now living. In 1852 the family moved to Indiana, and five years later from there to Illinois. At Danville, Illinois, the father died in 1858. The mother is now a resident of North Yam Hill, and is in her sixty-seventh year. Charles V. was the fifth born in this family. After the death of his father he returned to Virginia, and was reared on a farm. In 1868, at the age of seventeen, he came to Oregon. His mother had married Mr. William Simmons, and the family came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus route, arriving at Vancouver October 25, 1868.

Upon his arrival here, the subject of our sketch first worked by the day. Then for two years he taught school, receiving his board and \$40 per month. We next find him in Polk county, Oregon, living on a rented farm, his sister Mary keeping house for him. He cultivated this farm, 160 acres, for three years, and met with good success. About this time he came to North Yam Hill on a visit, and while

here became acquainted with Miss Eliza J. Davis, daughter of Thomas C. Davis. (A biography of Mr. Davis will be found elsewhere in this volume.) April 24, 1875, after an acquaintance of three years, Mr. Kuykendall and Miss Davis were happily married. They lived on the Davis homestead, conducting farming operations, until 1886, when Mr. Kuykendall purchased the land on which he now lives. It had been a part of his father-in-law's donation claim and had been sold off. When Mrs. Kuykendall got her portion of her father's estate it adjoined Mr. Kuykendall's purchase, so that now they have 208 acres of the original claim. On this property they have a fine residence, which commands a view of one of the most delightful portions of Oregon. Mr. Kuykendall is regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the State, having gained considerable distinction for the interest he has taken in the raising of fine cattle and horses.

He and his wife have had ten children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: Lena M., Estella B., Zillah B., Lawrence H., Kathleen E., Jennie P., Nannie H., Mollie L., and Charles.

Mr. Kuykendall is a charter member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat. He and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.



**T**HOMAS C. DAVIS, deceased, came to Oregon in 1845, and was one of the most worthy pioneers of the State.

Mr. Davis was born in Missouri, October 9, 1821. In his twenty-sixth year he crossed the plains to Oregon, and for one year worked at whatever he could get to do. When gold was discovered in California he went overland to the mines at Yreka, met with success, and after about a year and a half returned to Oregon. Here, on the 29th of August, 1850, he married Miss Nancy A. Hines, a native of Cole county, Missouri, born September 21, 1830. After his marriage he purchased the donation claim on the southeast corner of which North Yam Hill has since been built. The hopeful young couple began wedded life in a little log cabin, using a dry-goods box for a table and having very few of the comforts of life. As the years rolled by, prosperity attended his earnest efforts; he raised

stock and grain, and a fine residence took the place of his humble cabin. He developed his farm into one of the finest in this section of the State. And such was the humble life and kind heart of this pioneer that he secured and enjoyed the confidence and love of all his neighbors and a wide circle of friends. He was reared a Democrat, but when the war broke out he cast his vote and influence on the Union side.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had four daughters, as follows: Sarah E., who was born September 1, 1851, was twice married, and at her death, March 16, 1891, left two children; Mary M., born April 27, 1853, married John Harris, and resides on a portion of the old homestead; Eliza J., born November 17, 1855, is the wife of C. V. Kuykendall, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work; and Isabel H., born September 15, 1858, married Richard Baird, and lives on her portion of her father's estate. In his will Mr. Davis divided his property equally among his four daughters. All have nice residences, are comfortably situated to enjoy life, and they and their families are ranked with the most highly respected citizens of the community.



**D**R. CLARK SMITH, was born in Greenup, Cumberland county, Illinois, January 16, 1843. His father, William E. Smith, was from Ohio, near Columbus. His grandfather, Jesse Smith, was one of the first settlers of Fairfield county, Ohio. The family have been industrious farmers and earnest Methodists. Mr. Smith, Sr., married Miss Nancy Adams, of the same State and they have had ten children, all but one of whom he brought with him to Oregon in 1864. They selected in Washington county, four miles north of Hillsboro, and purchased a farm. Here Mr. William E. Smith resided until 1892, when he moved to Hillsboro. His wife died in 1871 and four of the nine children, who came to Oregon with them, are also dead.

Dr. Smith was the second son and was educated at Marshall College, Illinois and at the State Normal University. He left college in 1864 to go to Oregon, where he finished his literary course, and from the Willamette University received his M. A. degree in 1869.

Later he studied medicine and graduated, in 1879, from the Texas Medical College in Galveston, Texas. He practiced in Texas for several years, was engaged in educational work in various colleges and later at the Rocky Mountain Seminary at Salt Lake City. He also practiced his profession in Mexico and at Fort Scott, Kansas. He occupied for a year the position of Superintendent of Instruction and teacher at the Tule river Indian reservation. He was also pastor of the Methodist Church at Tulare, Tulare City, California, and then lived at Fresno, California. After this he was sent to Central Africa as a medical missionary under Bishop Taylor. In 1886 he retired from Africa and began the practice of medicine at Cornelius, Washington county, Oregon, where he has since resided and continued his practice. In 1888 he was elected County Superintendent of Instruction, in which capacity he served for four years. During his term he has formed over twenty new districts and has introduced many valuable improvements in the methods of the schools of the county. He has done much valuable work and greatly advanced the school interests of the county, to the great satisfaction of all parties interested in educational affairs.

Dr. Smith was married in 1872 to Miss Anina Royal, of Illinois, an accomplished school teacher. They had four children, namely: William Edward, May Caroline, Jesse Karl and Grace Adeline. In 1885, while at Melange, in Central Africa, Mrs. Smith died, and in 1888 Mr. Smith married Miss Regina Stadler, of Fairmount, Illinois.

The Doctor on coming to Cornelius purchased a pleasant home, where he now resides. He is a Republican in politics and is widely and favorably known in Oregon as a successful physician of the allopathic school and an enthusiast in educational affairs.



**T**HOMAS TUCKER, of Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, arrived at Portland on the twenty-ninth of August, 1852. He was born in Indiana, on the twenty-third of August, 1831, and is the son of Henry B. Tucker, of Kentucky, born December 12, 1804. Grandfather William Tucker was from North Carolina and was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, where it is believed he was killed by the



Indians. The Tuckers were early settlers of North Carolina. Mr. Henry Tucker went to Indiana and was one of the early settlers of that State, and married Elizabeth McKay, of North Carolina and of Scotch ancestry. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. They had six children in Indiana, and in 1852 they crossed the plains to Oregon. Mr. Tucker, our subject, was then in his twenty-first year. His father and family settled on a donation claim in Washington county, near the east line of the county, where he built a cabin and began pioneer life. He lived many years on this farm and is now residing with his son Thomas in Hillsboro, and is in his eighty-eighth year. His wife died August 1, 1881. Our subject began his life in Oregon by working by the day at what he could get to do and in 1854 he settled on 160 acres in Washington county, on which he built a cabin and made improvements. He married Mary Ann McKay, of Indiana, and the daughter of Thomas McKay. They came over the plains in the same company. Their union was blessed with five children: Lucinda J., William O., Elizabeth and Louisa. The eldest married Charles L. Hanson, and she died when she was thirty-one. Elizabeth is now Mrs. U. Gardner.

Mr. Tucker resided on his farm until 1890. He had improved it and made it valuable and sold it and went to Hillsboro, and purchased a block on Main street since, where he has a nice house, and amuses himself in caring for his grounds. Mr. Tucker has been since the early history of Oregon an ardent and active Republican, and was outspoken in all the early formation days in the history of his State, and with others is entitled to his full share of credit for the growth of the State. He is upright and honorable and has the esteem of all people. He is an honorable member of the pioneer society. In 1883 500 of the pioneers of the State formed a party, chartered a train and made an excursion East to visit the homes of their childhood. Mr. Tucker was one of that party, and he with the rest of the worthy men had a very good time.

**J**OHNN RAST, proprietor of the Roseburg Brewery, was born in Switzerland, in 1838. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, thence proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, in 1855 went to

Independence, Missouri, in 1859 to Shasta Valley, California, four months later began work on a farm and in a sawmill at Scottsburg, Douglas county, Oregon; in 1862 assisted in the erection of a mill at Gardner, and in 1864 came to Roseburg. He formed a partnership with Agottlieb Mehl, in the brewery business, which was established in 1856 by Schenerman & Fudler. The daily capacity is fifteen barrels per day. Mr. Rast is also interested in the Roseburg Roller Mills, the first ever erected in the county.

He was married in 1864 to Clara Jones, a native of this State, and they have six children, viz.: Regina, Samuel S., Maude, John, Gertrude and Lee. Socially, Mr. Rast is a Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. He has served five years as a member of the City Council, and is recognized as one of Roseburg's most highly esteemed citizens.

**J**OHNN J. COOKE, of the hardware firm of Wilson & Cooke, Oregon City, was born in Damascus, Clackamas county, Oregon, February 29, 1859. His father, W. W. Cooke, came to Oregon in 1852, being a native of South Carolina, born in 1823. His ancestors were early settlers in his native State, where he was reared to manhood and married Miss Nancy Young, a native of North Carolina, coming from one of the old families of that State. After their marriage they removed to Missouri, where they had five children, which they brought with them in their journey across the plains, in 1852. They settled on a donation claim of 320 acres of land at Damascus, on which Mr. Cooke built a cabin and the family began the life of the worthy Oregon pioneer. He improved his property, made a fine farm of it and resided on it until his death. He was an honorable man and enjoyed the esteem and respect of every one. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife died in 1872 and he died three years later, in 1875. Five children were added to the family in Oregon, and of the entire ten, seven are now living: the daughter, Sarah married the Rev. Alfred C. Howlitt, a Methodist minister, and resides in Jackson county; Mary is the widow of Mr. F. W. Foster and resides at Clackamas station; Mildred became the wife of Mr. M. E. Willoughby and died, August, 1891; William H., is a business man of Oregon City;



Albert W., is a farmer at Damascus; J. J., is our subject; Alfred C.; and J. H., is a manufacturer in the city of Portland.

J. J. Cooke was educated in the public schools of his native place and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for five years in Oregon City. He then engaged in the livery business, with his brother for seven years, meeting with satisfactory success, when he sold his interest and purchased Mr. Grace's interest in the firm of May & Grace, retail grocers. He ran this business for a year and then sold it to Bentley & Campbell and purchased a half interest in Mr. Wilson's hardware business, in which he is now engaged, doing a prosperous and reliable business with the farmers of the county for twenty-five miles about. In addition to his other interests he is interested in considerable city property and has built a fine residence; has several other houses in the city.

Mr. Cooke was married, August, 1887, to Miss Lenora Beatie, a native of Oregon City, and the daughter of Mr. C. F. Beatie, who came to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke have one child, Allen F.

Mr. Cooke has been an active member of the City Fire Department for several years and is now an exempt. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is one of the reliable business men and good citizens of Oregon, taking an interest in everything calculated to advance the interests of the city.

**EDWIN C. CROSS**, who is well known as a successful business man of Salem, is one of her native sons, born October 17, 1859. Thomas Cross, his father, was a pioneer of the State of Oregon; he was born in England, April 1, 1816, and emigrated to the United States in 1844; he located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1852. In that year he made a journey across the plains with ox teams, arriving in Salem, Oregon, here he opened a meat market, and carried on a thriving business until his death, which occurred in 1884. He had been united in marriage to Miss Pluma F. Slaten, a native of New York, and to them were born three children, two sons and a daughter: Frank R., May P.; and Edwin C., the subject of this biographical sketch. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and in

the Willamette University. In 1884 he embarked in the meat and butcher business in a small way, but he soon won a large and paying patronage. In 1886 he found that the demands of his trade necessitated a second market, which he established on Court street; he has a constantly increasing business, the secret of his popularity being his earnest, honest endeavor to supply his customers with the best the market affords.

Mr. Cross is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of his lodge. Politically, he supports the issues of the Republican party, but in city and county affairs he casts his suffrage for the men best suited to the offices in question.

He was united in marriage April 14, 1886, to Miss Jessie Basket, a native of Polk county, Oregon, and a daughter of George Basket, who came to the State in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are the parents of three children, who were all born in Salem: Curtis B., Alva E., and Veida May.

**JOHN REYNOLDS, M. D.**, is an honored resident of Salem, and one of her most successful physicians. He is also one of the good men and true that the Buckeye State has sent to the Pacific coast to engage in the development of the unlimited resources, and build the commonwealths that have added luster to the already brilliant galaxy. Dr. Reynolds was born at Beverly, Ohio, October 2, 1837, a son of Dr. Lloyd Reynolds, a native of Pennsylvania. The father was reared in Pittsburg, and there married a daughter of that city, Miss Elizabeth Glass; they removed to Beverly, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for thirty-eight years; his death occurred there in 1865. Dr. Reynolds, Jr., is the fourth of a family of nine children. He was reared and educated amid the scenes of his birth, and practiced his profession there ten years. He was married at Beverly, to Miss S. A. Truesdell, a native of that place, and of this union were born to them four children.

For some years previous to his removal to Oregon, Dr. Reynolds had made a study of the State and her resources, and with prophetic eye saw that her future was no mean one. In 1874 he emigrated to the Pacific coast, leaving old

associations, tried friends and a well-established practice for the untried fortunes of a comparatively new country; he was accompanied by his wife and children. He settled in Salem, and immediately entered upon professional work, and has met with satisfactory success. He has invested in both city and farm property, and his wide knowledge of the State and natural conditions has enabled him to make a wise choice of land. He has given especial attention to horticulture, and was among the first to demonstrate the adaptability of this section to the culture of French prunes; he has twenty-five acres devoted to this fruit, and is increasing the acreage every year. He also cultivates cherries and Bartlett pears, and the occupation affords a needed recreation and produces profitable returns.

Three of the Doctor's children were born in Ohio, and one is a native of Oregon; they are named as follows: Mary E., Kate D., Lloyd T. and John W. Kate D. is the wife of J. O. Goltra, and resides in Portland. Station in life is not considered by Dr. Reynolds when a fellow-creature is in distress. He has the highest respect of his brother physicians, and the deepest gratitude of those who have received his ministrations.



**J**UDGE HARTWELL HURLEY, an eminent jurist of Portland, is a native of the State of Maine, born September 28, 1839. His father, Rev. Andrew Hurley, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1732. Their ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. Grandfather, Andrew Hurley, came to America in an early day, locating in Nova Scotia. He was accompanied to this country by his wife, and their family was reared in Nova Scotia. Judge Hurley's father was a Methodist minister. He married Jane Moore, a native of Nova Scotia, and they removed to Maine, where six of their children were born. They later returned to Nova Scotia, where they remained a few years. In 1846 they started with a horse team from near Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, and came West, all the way to Tioga county, New York. Here, they wintered, and started the next spring, with the same team, and drove westward to the present site of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which was then a new and sparsely settled country in what was then known as the Northwestern Territory. Here ten days after their arrival, their father

died, being the second white man that had died in the place; and the mother and children were left alone among a few settlers and Indians, where they remained until 1864, when they fitted out a team and crossed the plains to Oregon. They spent the first winter in Powder river valley, and came to Salem the next fall and soon after crossed the coast range of mountains to the Pacific Ocean with their team. They had driven with their horses across the continent, from ocean to ocean. The Judge's mother was a daughter of John Moore, of West Branch, Nova Scotia, who received a grant from the English Government of a large tract of land at West Branch, which comprised several thousand acres. He came and settled on it, and married a relative of John Harris, who was the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

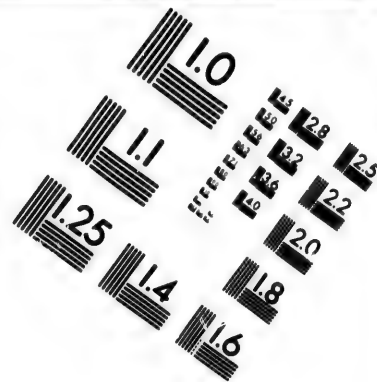
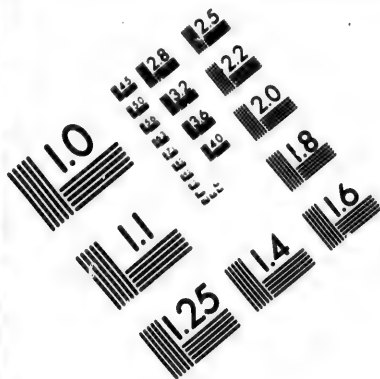
The Judge was partly reared on a farm in Wisconsin, where he experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. He commenced the study of law there, and completed it in Salem, Oregon, at which latter place he was admitted to the bar. He taught school for a while, but soon after admission, he moved to La Fayette, the county seat of Yam Hill county, where he began the practice of his profession. Soon after beginning his practice, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and also held the office of United States Commissioner.

In 1871 he married Miss Mary F. Worden, a native of Polk county, who was a daughter of Mr. Guilford Worden. Her father came to this coast in 1849, and her mother, Mrs. Lydia Worden, in 1843. He was a relative of Commodore Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the late war.

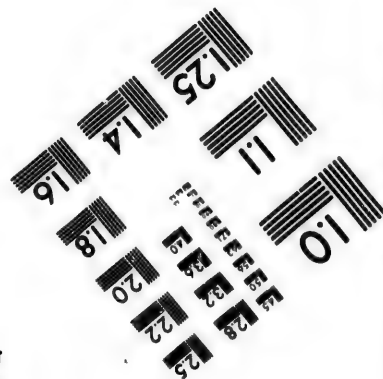
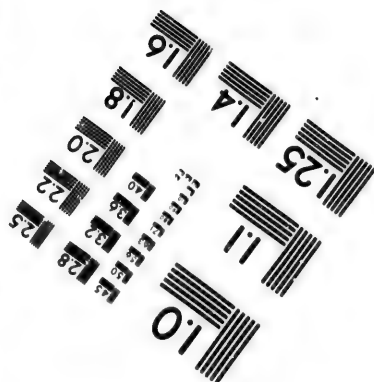
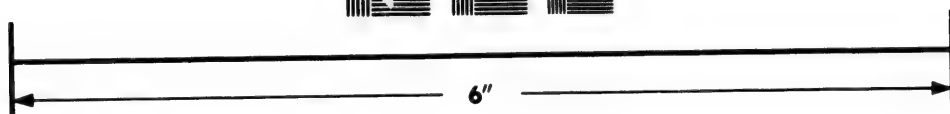
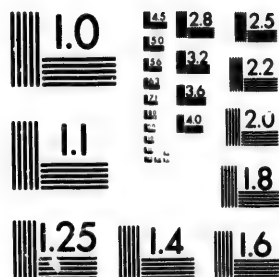
In 1874 our subject was elected County Judge, serving in that capacity until 1878. At the expiration of his term, he continued his practice in La Fayette, which proved a lucrative one. In 1890, he removed to Portland, where he became a member of the firm of Caples, Hurley & Allen, a leading law firm of the city, each of the members being men of experience and intelligence, and of superior legal ability.

Judge and Mrs. Hurley have had six children, all born in La Fayette, Yam Hill county, viz: Mabel, Roy H., Mary, Clyde, Clifford, and Jessie.

The Judge has invested considerably in real-estate, being one of the founders of Newburg. He has platted Hurley's Addition to Newburg, of which he still owns a part.



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In politics, he is an active Republican. He was chairman of the Republican County Convention nearly all the time that he resided in Yam Hill county, and has also been a member of the State Central Committee. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, is a charter member of the Portland Consistory, and has received the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite. He and his wife are consistent members of the Taylor street Methodist Church.

The Judge has practiced law for twenty-four years in the State, and has made an enviable reputation, both as a lawyer and a citizen, and is in every respect deserving of the high regard in which he is universally held. He was a prominent candidate before the Republican State Convention for the year 1892, for Supreme Judge, and the only reason that he was not nominated was that he was at the time dangerously sick, from which it was doubtful whether he would recover.



**D**R. G. W. GOUCHER, of Amity, Yam Hill county, Oregon, is one of the oldest practicing physicians of this county and has, by a life of devotion to his practice and uniform kindness of heart, endeared himself to the people of this community.

He was born in West Virginia, August 26, 1820, and is of French ancestry, who came to the Old Dominion previous to the Revolution. His father, William Goucher, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Miss Sarah Casto in Greenbrier county of the same State. They had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom attained maturity. Two are now living, James Goucher, of San Francisco, California, and the subject of our sketch. In 1825 the father died and five years later the mother also expired, leaving the subject of our sketch an orphan at ten years of age.

When he arrived at a suitable age he read medicine with Dr. Cutton, of Marietta, Ohio, and attended the Cleveland Medical College, at which he graduated in 1842. He began to practice in Mississippi, where he remained until 1846.

He then served in the Mexican war under General Smith, as Assistant Surgeon, and participated in the battles of Monterey, Molino,

Del Rey and Buena Vista. After the close of the war he spent a short time in Vera Cruz, when, in 1849, he came to California, via the Isthmus.

He mined on the Tuolumne river, at Hawk-ins' bar, for nearly a year, taking out during that time, considerable gold. His attention was drawn to the great scarcity of potatoes, which sold for fabulous prices, and, accordingly, he turned his attention to the cultivation of the juicy tuber, planting a large tract of land and hoping to realize a fortune from his crop. But, alas, for men's hopes, others had conceived of the same idea and planned in like manner, in consequence of which the market was overstocked and immediately reduced the price, causing him to lose heavily on his investment. He had, however, made a very respectable amount of money, as he left with \$34,000.

He then practiced his profession at San Jose and in Alam-do county, and while in the latter place was one of the organizers of the county, being elected its first Assessor, and was elected and served as County Superintendent of Schools and organized the first school districts in the county.

In 1864 he removed to Yam Hill county, Oregon, where he began to practice his profession, which he has since continued, treating the sick and suffering of rich and poor alike, all over one of the best counties of Oregon. He has always cheerfully responded to any call of suffering humanity without demanding to know the pecuniary circumstances of those in need of his experience and skill, and has many thousand dollars owing to him which he expects never to receive. It is by such deeds that he has endeared himself to his community, among the future generations of which his name will be handed down as synonymous with all that is humane and great in love to his fellow-men.

In 1875 he settled in Amity, where he purchased some property, building on it some houses, among which was a comfortable residence for himself and family, which is surrounded with attractive grounds ornamented with trees and flowering shrubs.

The Doctor is also an ordained minister of the Methodist Church South and is thus often privileged to dispense the gospel, that great panacea of sick souls. He has thus been enabled to do much good and has brought to his work the enthusiasm of a devout nature and warm heart.

He was married in 1854, in California, to Miss Delilah Ann Morrison, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. Ephraim Morrison, a highly respected pioneer of the Golden State. They have had six children, three of whom are living. The eldest son was drowned in Washington when twenty-five years of age. A daughter fell and received injuries from which she died; and the third died of diphtheria. The son, Elma Everett, is now a practicing physician at McMinnville; Nora is the wife of Mr. G. Springer, and resides in Creek City; Delilah is the wife of Mr. Woodson Madox, and resides in Portland. Mrs. Goucher, the faithful wife and devoted mother, died in 1875, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss. She was a woman of education and refinement, and possessed many amiable traits of character, which endeared her to a large community.

In 1888 the Doctor married Mrs. C. E. Sailing, an estimable lady of this vicinity.

Dr. Goucher is a conservative Democrat in politics and is highly esteemed by his constituents, by whom he has been elected Coroner of Polk county, an office which he filled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; is now President of the Common Council of Amity.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in the welfare of which he is deeply interested.

Thus is brought to a close the few meager items of a full and complete life, the worth of which is written in characters of gold on many grateful hearts, which, though they beat in silence, beat none the less warmly for his welfare and happiness.

**DR. ROBERT R. LAUGHLIN**, a representative citizen of North Yam Hill, and an Oregon pioneer of 1847, is a native of the State of Missouri, born October 23, 1828. Of his life and ancestry we make the following record:

Samuel Laughlin, his father, was born in South Carolina, December 2, 1791. The Laughlins, are of Irish ancestry. Three brothers emigrated from the Emerald Isle to America in 1850, and settled in the South. One of these three was the ancestor of our subject. Grand-

father James Laughlin was born in the South, there married a Miss Dalrymple, and had a family of eight or nine children, of whom Samuel was the oldest. They emigrated to Kentucky, and later to Missouri, where in 1815, Samuel Laughlin married Miss Naomi Morrow. He continued to reside in Missouri until 1847, when he and his family, with the exception of three sons and a married daughter, came to Oregon. Robert R. spent his birthday, October 23, 1847, on a raft on his way down the Columbia river. Some of the company had the measles. Two men belonging to their party who went in advance of the others, were overpowered by the Indians, had their guns and clothes stolen, and were turned loose naked. A few of the emigrants' animals were stolen, but aside from this they came through unmolested. They came direct to North Yam Hill, and the father purchased a squatter's right to a section of land, located two miles and a half north of where the town is now situated. Here he improved his farm and spent the rest of his life. His death occurred on the 22d of June, 1869. Our subject's mother died when he was two weeks old, and the father married a second wife. By each he had seven children. The second wife died in Oregon of consumption, a year and a half after their arrival here. Samuel Laughlin, although a Southern gentleman and a Jackson Democrat, detested human slavery, and when the Republican party was formed in Oregon he became an active worker in its ranks. He was a man of the highest moral integrity, and was one of Oregon's most honored pioneers.

In the West at that time a broad field of action was afforded to the ambitious and adventurous young man, and the subject of our sketch was a participant in many a thrilling adventure. When the Cayuse war broke out he enlisted in Captain Burnett's company, and aided in running the Indians out of the State. During the gold excitement in California he went overland to the mining districts, but was taken sick and came near dying. After his recovery he was engaged in teaming from Stockton to the mines, and was also for a time interested in the stock business, driving cattle to the mines. In 1851 he returned to Oregon, making the journey by water, and in June of the following year purchased the Snowden donation claim. Mr. Snowden had built a cabin on it in 1846, and had sold out to a Mr. Gates, of whom Mr. Laughlin made his purchase. He has since

continued to reside on this place. At first he had only 160 acres, and from time to time he has added to this until he had 404 acres. He now has 324 acres, having given eighty acres to his oldest son. As the country developed he built a warehouse, and in addition to his farming operations was engaged in buying and shipping grain. He has been prosperous in his undertakings, and is now in affluent circumstances. He is a stockholder in the McMinnville National Bank, and has built a commodious and attractive residence on his farm, adjoined North Yam Hill.

November 10, 1852, Mr. Laughlin married Miss Nancy L. Griffin. They had two children: one of whom, W. Wirt Laughlin, now resides near his father; the other having died. Mrs. Laughlin departed this life March 19, 1879, on May 21, 1871, Mr. Laughlin married Miss Anna M. Willis. Of their seven children, two are deceased, one dying at the age of three months and the other at eleven years. Those living are Clarence C., Ella Maud, Chester Willis, Edna Bell and Inez Cleopatra.

Mr. Laughlin has been a Republican since the organization of that party. During the late war he raised and drilled a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Gibbs. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Oregon State Legislature, and during his term of service it was his privilege to vote for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Soon after the adjournment of this Legislature, Mrs. Laughlin's health being very poor, Mr. Laughlin started to the Eastern States with her, but she became worse and had to return home from San Francisco. Mr. Laughlin continued on his journey, going by way of Panama, and on returning to his Oregon home he brought with him his wife's sister and family, Mrs. Warner, two daughters and a son, from Kansas, arriving March 9, 1867.

Again, in 1876, Mr. Laughlin went East a second time, this time taking with him his second wife. They visited many places, including Canada, the country of his wife's birth, and spent two weeks at the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Being there on the Fourth of July, they heard the new bell ring at Independence Hall for the first time for the new century. Leaving that city on the 5th of July, they arrived home on the 21st.

Mr. Laughlin has also served two years as a

Justice of the Peace. In 1886 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1888. During the last term he served on several important committees. Mr. Laughlin was one of the organizers of the North Yam Hill Grange, and was Master of the order for three and a half years. He is also a member of the Indian War Veterans, of which he served as Captain one year. Mr. Laughlin is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, and has made a record in the history of his State, of which he has reason to be proud.



**MAJOR THOMAS CHARMAN**, a pioneer merchant and banker of Oregon City, was born in England, in the parish of Walsingham, county Surrey, on the 8th day of September, 1829. His parents were Arthur and Rebecca (Garton) Charman, both English people. Mr. Charman was a large farmer in England. They had fifteen children, of whom four are yet living. The father died on the 1st day of May, 1880, aged over eighty-five years. His wife survived him until the 20th day of November, 1887, when her death occurred. Her mother was named Sarah Vanor Garton. She was the mother of twenty-four children and lived to be 106 years old. All the ancestors of the family were Church of England people and of the highest respectability.

Major Charman was educated in England, but came to New York in 1848, when he began his business career as clerk in a store. From there he went to Buffalo, New York, and was in business there a short time. In the latter part of the year 1849 he removed to Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, where he had charge of the business of the firm of I. and D. Abram, in which capacity he continued until the fall of 1852, when he came to Oregon City. In 1853 the firm of Charman & Warner was established in a business of general merchandising. They continued in this business until 1865, when Mr. Warner sold his interest to his partner. Mr. Charman met with great success, keeping a large stock of everything from a needle to a threshing machine. He dealt with a very large circle of patrons and made many pleasant acquaintances among the best people of Oregon. Wonderful are the changes which have been wrought in the State of Oregon since the Major



first came to it. Since his arrival in Oregon City, in 1852, he has established the business in which he has been for forty years and has made a record that reflects the highest credit upon his talent and integrity. His eldest son, Frederick Ross Charman, is now a member of the firm.

One of the things that Major Charman did, when he came to Oregon City, was to purchase the business that the Hudson's Bay Company was then doing, with Dr. John McLoughlin, the founder of the town of Oregon City. So his business is the continuance of the pioneer mercantile business of the State. He and Dr. McLoughlin were fast friends and Mr. Charman pronounces him the noblest of men.

From the day that Major Charman first opened business in Oregon City, to the present time (1892), he became entirely identified with the interests of his town and has been most public-spirited in promoting all of its industries and interests. He was one of the first movers in establishing the woolen factory of the city, now the largest on the coast, and also became a prominent factor in the development of the Willamette Falls water power. Out of this has grown the Willamette Falls Electric Company, by which the power is transmitted to the metropolis of the State, now lighting the city. In the near future it will no doubt run nearly all the machinery there. In 1882 he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Oregon City and was elected its president, which position he has since held. He has invested considerably in lands, having over 2,000 acres of valuable land, besides a large amount of town property.

On the 27th day of September, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Diller, a native of Baden Baden and came to America when a child and was raised in Louisville, Kentucky. She came to Oregon with her father, Joseph Diller, in 1852. The latter settled at Corvallis, where his death occurred in 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Charman have had five children, and all were born in Oregon City. All but two are living, namely: Frederick Ross, born May 25, 1857; Nellie Vaner, now the wife of Mr. J. H. Walker, residing in Oregon City; and Mary Jane, a graduate of St. Helen's Hall, Portland. The two lost were: Arthur D., in his seventh year; and Anna Louisa, in her fourteenth year.

Major Charman is Past Master of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and has frequently been a representative to the Grand Lodge of his

State. In politics his record is equally honorable. He is one of the few who met in the first Republican convention of the state, and therefore has the honor of being one of the organizers of the great party, which has made such an illustrious history in the politics of the United States. He was elected a delegate of the Republican convention held in Philadelphia, but he could not attend, so appointed as proxy Rev. De Voar. While the convention was in session, the result of the election in Oregon, which had gone Republican, was telegraphed by Major Charman to Rev. De Voar and by him announced to the committee. It caused intense rejoicing and the committee voted the flag that floated over the building to Mr. Charman. This flag is now at the Oregon State capitol, sent there as a memento by Major Charman.

Major Charman has often been honored by his own townsmen. He has been elected several times Mayor of Oregon City, and Treasurer of his county. He was appointed by his excellency, Governor Addison C. Gibbs, on the staff of Major-General Palmer of Enrolled and Volunteer Militia of the State, with commission of Major.

Mr. Charman is the only survivor of the four-teen, who came to Oregon in his company in 1852. He is still a remarkably well-preserved gentleman and looks as if he had scarcely passed the prime of life. He resides with his family in a commodious home of his own building, in the city of his choice, where his career has been one of success and honor.



**THOMAS O. BARKER**, an enterprising business man and a native son of the city of Salem, Oregon, was born September 6, 1852. His father, William S. Barker, was a native of Massachusetts, and removed from that State to Burlington, Iowa. He was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. Davidson, a native of Iowa, whose ancestors were Tennesseans of Scotch and German extraction: the Barker family is of English and French origin. William S. Barker crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, and located at Salem, where he engaged in the furniture business; he was the pioneer dealer in the city, and met with satisfactory success. He has had five children, all of whom are living. Thomas O. was the second born. He at-

tended the common schools of the city, and was also a student at the University. When he had finished his studies he learned the painters' trade which he followed twenty years, the latter part of this period being devoted almost exclusively to carriage painting.

In 1890, when the Willamette Investment Company was formed, he became an active member and one of the managers, R. P. Boise, Jr., being his associate in this position. Their office is 270 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, and they transact a real-estate, investment, insurance and passenger-ticket business; they represent the Northern Insurance Company of London, the Oakland Home of California, the Hamburg-Magdeburg of Hamburg, the Scottish Union and National, the German-American of New York and several first-class corporations; in their ticket agency they represent the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They are business men of superior qualifications, of the highest honor and integrity.

Mr. Barker is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and represented the Grand Lodge of Oregon in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States eight consecutive times.

**J**ONATHAN WASSOM, an Oregon pioneer of 1846, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, in 1825. His parents, Jonathan and Mary (Beeler) Wassom, were natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Tennessee and resided until 1835, then located in Hancock county, Illinois. From there they went to Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1844. Here they farmed and reclaimed the land from its original wildness, and developed a comfortable home. Through this frontier life, with its many changes, the education of our hero was limited and disconnected. He remained with his parents until March, 1846, when he joined his brother-in-law, R. S. Buckhardt, furnishing one yoke of cattle to the necessary team, and with him started across the plains to Oregon. The train numbered about 100 wagons and about 400 people, with 1,000 head of cattle, in charge of Captain Newton Smith. Owing to the large train and slow progress the train divided, and Mr. Buckhardt, with forty people and twelve wagons, struck out alone and proceeded without trouble or particular incident, landing safely at the

mission of Dr. Whitman, where they passed the winter. Mr. Wassom and a few companions then secured pack animals and continued their journey, landing at Oregon City October 26, 1846. He then went to Tualatin plains and secured work with the missionary, Dr. Griffin, at \$30 per month, wages to be taken out in stock and grain, there being no money in the country. He worked but one month, as the weather was so stormy, and in payment he received a sow shoot, which Dr. Griffin agreed to keep during the winter, Mr. Wassom assuming all risk. He then looked around for other employment, but the weather continued so stormy that he returned to Oregon City, and with a few friends rented a small cabin and kept house by themselves through the winter, securing such employment as could be procured in that town. In February, 1847, they rolled up their blankets and started for Linn county, wading and swimming streams, as circumstances required, constantly wet and glad at night to find even an empty cabin for shelter. They traveled through the valley in this manner, prospecting for future settlement, and then returned to Oregon City and secured employment in the old saw mill until June, when Mr. Buckhardt arrived and together they went to Linn county and located four miles north of Lebanon, each taking 640 acres of land, and our subject being unmarried took a partner to hold a full section under the donation act. They built their log cabins and commenced farming, but with the California gold excitement of 1848 Mr. Wassom started with a party for the mines, packing across the mountains. He was attacked by chills and fever, and lay for some time almost prostrated with them in San Francisco, where he had gone when he found that he was of no use at the mines. At last, through the interposition of a friend, he secured passage on a sailing vessel and returned to Oregon. Arriving at the camp called Portland, he proceeded to Oregon City by small boat, and was there met by his brother-in-law and taken home, arriving in the spring of 1849. He settled upon his claim until 1857, when he traded 320 acres of his timber land for an equal amount of prairie land near by, and he then followed farming until 1866, when through the death of Morgan Kees, his brother-in-law, Mr. Wassom removed to his ranch, nearer Lebanon, thus securing school privileges for his children. He subsequently purchased the property and there he still resides.

having built a more spacious and comfortable house in 1889. Mr. Wassom still owns his prairie home of 320 acres and about 150 acres adjoining the town of Lebanon.

He was married in 1851 to Ruth E. Kees, daughter of Jacob Kees, deceased. They have three children, who lived to mature years: Mary E., now Mrs. C. F. Moist; Joseph and Morgan, the latter two living at home.

Mr. Wassom is a member of F. & A. M., and has served one term in the State Legislature, having been elected upon the Republican ticket in 1874. He is a man of strong and decided characteristics, kind and genial disposition, honored and beloved by all who know him.



**M** H. LUELLING, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1852, who, by his thrift and good citizenship, has materially contributed to the welfare of Troutdale, was born in Wells county, Indiana, March 20, 1848. His parents were John and Sarah (Douglass) Luelling, the former, like his son, a native of Indiana, where he was born August 7, 1813; and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The general exodus to the extreme West, which had been increasing from year to year, was swelled in 1852 by Mr. John Luelling and family, who wended their way laboriously over the plains in the same manner as thousands of others, experiencing the usual vicissitudes of fortune. In due time, November 7, 1852, they arrived at their destination in Oregon, and on the 22d day of February, 1853, the father filed a donation claim on 320 acres, situated about one mile and a half south of the present flourishing town of Troutdale, in what is now known as Powell's valley. His claim was the second filed on land in that valley, which was then unsurveyed and but little known to white settlers. The father at once began to clear his farm, and on the 22d of February of the following year removed his family to their new home in this fertile valley. Here they resided until 1871, when the father removed to Morrow county, where he now lives, and is prominently interested in live-stock growing. The family were called upon to mourn the loss of the devoted wife and mother January 5, 1881, whose care and economy had materially contributed to her husband's prosperity, and whose influence for good still

exists in the hearts of her surviving children. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest.

Mr. Luelling of this biography was reared to farm life, attending such schools as the country afforded. He has since followed various occupations, such as carpentering, engineering, and similar trades, being a natural machinist. His principal occupation for some time has been that of lumbering, in which he has been gratifyingly successful. He also owns valuable farm property in Clackamas county, and desirable city property in Troutdale. Thus by perseverance and economy, he has accumulated a competence for himself and family, and now justly ranks among the substantial residents of the valley.

Mr. Luelling has been twice married. He was married February 13, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Miller, a native of Oregon, and they had two children: Matilda and Sarah, the former of whom is now the wife of James Hilliard, of Clackamas county, and the latter is the wife of William Casterson. Mr. Luelling was bereaved of his wife by death, and on November 14, 1892, married Mrs. Matilda Edwards, an estimable widow, who has one daughter, Sarah, by a former marriage.

Politically, Mr. Luelling is a staunch Democrat, and is actively identified with the State Alliance.

In the various relations of husband, father, business man and citizen, Mr. Luelling has gained the deepest esteem of all who know him.



**M** ALTER MONTEITH, deceased, one of the oldest settlers of this county, and a highly esteemed citizen of Albany, Oregon, was born in Fulton county, New York, on January 16, 1816. His boyhood was passed there, and his early education received in that vicinity. He subsequently removed with his parents to Wilmington, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. In March, 1847, accompanied by his brothers, Thomas and Samuel Althouse, he crossed the plains to Oregon. They traveled with ox teams, and experienced the usual hardships and discomforts of that slow, tedious journey. Arriving at Willamette valley, the Monteith brothers proceeded

at once to Linn county, where they purchased the right of H. N. Smead to 320 acres, located on the banks of the Willamette river. They were struck with the situation, which was peculiarly adapted to the needs of a town, and being young men of unusual energy and enterprise, they located a town site here in the spring of 1848, by surveying sixty acres on the river, and called it Albany, in remembrance of the capital of their native State. The winter of that year and the next, 1849, were passed at the California mines, meeting with considerable success. In the spring of 1849 they returned to Oregon and erected on their town site the first house of the city, which still stands on the corner of Second and Washington streets, as a monument of pioneer enterprise. Here they opened a small store, which was operated jointly for about twelve years, and continued by Thomas for several years after that. In 1852 they erected the first flour mill on the Calapooya river, which was operated successfully for many years.

Walter Monteith was married in Albany, in 1855, to Miss Margaret A. Smith, daughter of John Smith, who emigrated to Oregon in 1853.

Our subject was interested in the development of his foster city, spending time and money, and toiling early and late, to promote her welfare. He was spared to realize the fulfillment of his fondest desires, for at the time of his death, the city had outgrown its embryonic state and assumed the appearance and substantiality of an American metropolis. He died on June 11, 1876, to the regret of many friends, and the sorrow of a widow and three children. His children, all sons, are: Duncan B., Charles and Malcolm. The two latter are engaged in mercantile pursuits at Spokane Falls. Duncan B., the oldest, remains in Albany to look after the estate. Duncan was born in the city of his residence in 1856, and was educated at the Albany Collegiate Institute and at the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. He returned from the latter city in 1878, and organized the firm of Scott & Monteith, engaging in the sale of sportmen's goods. In 1880 he sold his interest in this enterprise and formed a partnership with C. A. Curran and J. H. Mullan in the sale of the Curran fruit dryers, in which he continued for five years, when the firm engaged in the real-estate business, in which they have since continued, conducting a general sale of city lots and farm property.

Mr. Monteith was married in Portland in 1879, to Miss Ima H. Story, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Silas B. Story, one of the earliest pioneers. They have two children: Charles D. and Margaret S.

Mr. Monteith was born to large property interests in the estate of his father, but he also has inherited much of his father's energy and enterprise, and it is safe to say he would have arrived at a similar position, if he had been left unprovided for; still who ever grumbled at good fortune, or felt anything but pleasure at basking in her smile? Certainly not our subject, who is endowed by natural abilities and provided by education with the capabilities for its enjoyment and best uses.



**W**ILLIAM PFUNDER, is the founder of one of the oldest and most reputable drug houses of the city of Portland. He was born in Mullheim, Baden, Germany, April 17, 1840, where his ancestors had lived for generations, and were prominently connected with the Government in the mail service department. He received his elementary education in the schools of Baden, and at the age of thirteen years, was taken by his uncle, William Gebhard, a distinguished chemist and druggist at Arau; after three years of study and practice, and a year at Basel, he was graduated in 1857. Mr. Pfunder then followed the profession in various localities for seven years, continuing his investigations and practice. Emigrating to America, in 1864, he found in New York city employment with representative houses of the metropolis. In 1869 he pushed on to the Pacific coast on account of rheumatic troubles, and after testing the climatic merits of Los Angeles and San Francisco, Mr. Pfunder came to Portland, and for three years was employed in the pioneer drug store of Charles Woodward, where he became thoroughly familiar with American customs and business methods.

In October following the conflagration of 1873 Mr. Pfunder began business by opening a drug store on the corner of First and Oak streets, which for two years he conducted very successfully. Increasing patronage demanded improved facilities, so he purchased the stock and good-will of Smith & Davis, and removed to the corner of First and Ash streets, where he

remained until June, 1890. This district being gradually given over to wholesale houses, Mr. Pfunder secured his present spacious quarters in the Worcester Block which are handsomely fitted up in the latest and most approved style. He has devoted much time to the study of chemistry and botany, and in the herbs of Oregon he has discovered many life giving and life sustaining properties. In 1879 he succeeded in compounding a medicine, which is used as a blood purifier; the results were so satisfactory that he patented the medicine, now manufactured in large quantities and sold on the market as Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. His cough balsam, asthma cure, iron bitters and ague mixture have also gained wide popularity. He also manufactures marble soda-water apparatus and Oregon fruit syrups, which have gained favor for their purity and natural flavors.

Mr. Pfunder was married in 1876, to Miss Julia Weiser, a native of the Golden State, and of this union one child has been born, named Marie Julian; the family reside at the corner of Sixth and Couch streets. Mr. Pfunder is the owner of the Depot Hotel, and in 1870 he bought a farm of 160 acres in Columbia county, valuable as timberland, and there discovered a mineral from which an excellent fire-proof paint may be manufactured; he owns eighty acres on Hood river, and fine city property at Spokane, Olympia and Tacoma; he also has mining interests at Dominion Hill and in Okanogan county. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and Scottish-rite degree of Masonry, and of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F.; he is also connected with the A. O. U. W. He is vice-president of the German hospital, and is a member of the American and Oregon Pharmaceutical societies, and many other charitable and philanthropic organizations.



**HON. STEPHEN FOWLER CHADWICK.**  
 Ex-Governor of the State of Oregon, has been prominently connected with her political history since 1851. It is therefore fitting that a personal sketch of him be printed in this volume. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 25, 1825. His legal education was obtained in the city of New York, and there he was admitted to the bar by the New York Supreme Court. In

1851 he came to the Pacific coast, making the trip via the Isthmus; Surveyor-General, the Chief Justice of the Territory, Z. Moody, since then Governor of Oregon, and Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, a member of Congress from the Territory, were among his fellow travelers; Mr. Thurston died before the journey was completed and was buried at Acapulco, and afterward was removed to Oregon. When Mr. Chadwick arrived in the Territory there were few settlers, and southern and eastern Oregon, now so prosperous, were regarded as only fit for the hostile Indians, who oft waged warfare with the brave and sturdy pioneers. Governor Chadwick began the practice of his profession at Scottsburg, and was the first Postmaster of the place; he afterward removed to Roseburg, and was the first Judge of Douglas county; later he acted as Prosecuting Attorney and Deputy United States District Attorney, and he also represented the county in the Constitutional Convention of Oregon. In 1864 and 1868 he was Presidential Elector, and in 1868 carried the vote of Oregon to the Electoral College at Washington; this vote was cast for Horatio Seymour.

1870 he was elected Secretary of State, and after a term of four years, was re-elected by a very flattering majority. In 1876, by virtue of Governor Grover's being elected a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of State Chadwick became Governor of the State, in which capacity he rendered very efficient service for two years. During his term of office, in 1878, the Indians arose in a most threatening manner in eastern Oregon, causing great excitement and filling the settlers with consternation. Governor Chadwick went in person to the front and made every possible effort to furnish the people with arms for defense; the outbreak was speedily checked, and the subsequent proceedings proved the Governor's wisdom. He demanded of the chiefs of the friendly tribes that the Indians, who instigated the insurrection should be tried and punished by the State; after some objection by the military authorities, the demand was granted, the names of the Indians were given, they were arrested, tried, and nine were hung. A similar outbreak has not occurred, proving the fact that individual responsibility is a check upon lawlessness.

Upon the close of the Governor's term of office he sent a most comprehensive message to the Assembly, showing his wide information and deep interest in the State and her future

prosperity. He then resumed his practice, and has since been busily engaged with legal work. He was one of the original directors of the company engaged in what is now the building of the South Pacific railroad, and was continued in office at different periods twelve years; the enterprise was undertaken in 1866.

Governor Chadwick was united in marriage in 1855, to Miss Jane A. Smith, a daughter of Judge Richard Smith formerly of Virginia, and to them have been born two daughters and two sons: Stephen J. is a prominent lawyer and the present Mayor of the city of Colfax, Washington; he married Miss Emma Plummer, daughter of Dr. O. P. S. Plummer of Portland, Oregon; Ella P. is the wife of William T. Gray, a son of the Hon. George W. Gray of Salem; Mary and P. F. are the other two children. The Governor is a Scottish-Rite Mason of the Thirty-third degree, and has the honor of being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, and has for twenty-five years been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon; he has filled every office of the Grand Lodge of the State, and is the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and Missouri. As a speaker he is a man of no ordinary ability, and at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol in 1873, he delivered an address that received the highest praise; he was also the principal speaker at the reunion of pioneers of 1874, his efforts being one of unusual merit. The discourse was published and largely circulated. In social life he is a man of genial, kindly disposition, and has a host of the warmest friends. He is a loyal patriotic citizen, and would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice to advance the interests of the State of his adoption.



**J**AMES O. WRITSMAN, secretary and manager of the Farmers and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of Albany, Oregon, was born in Andrew county, near St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1846. His parents, Francis and Lucinda (Officer) Writsman, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. In 1838 they settled in Missouri and followed farming pursuits until 1847. That year they sold the ranch, procured suitable outfit, and the whole family, comprising Mr. and

Mrs. Writsman and their eight children, set forth on the long journey across the plains. They had two wagons drawn by ox teams, and after six months of weary travel landed in Marion county, Oregon, in September, 1847. Mr. Writsman brought a number of mares with him, and to Mrs. Writsman belongs the distinction of having brought the first pair of geese that were ever in this State. That same fall they located upon Soap Creek in Benton county, ten miles north of Corvallis, paying David Stump \$600 for his possessory right to 640 acres, which he had slightly improved and on which he had erected a small cabin. There Mr. Writsman engaged in farming and the raising of horses and cattle, which he continued until his death. He died in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Writsman is still living on the old homestead, having reached the advanced age of eighty-one years.

James O. was educated at the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and his life has been largely devoted to agricultural pursuits. He remained at home until 1870. That year he and his brother, John, bought a band of cattle, which they drove to Wasco county, eastern Oregon, where John owned 160 acres of land, the surrounding country offering free grazing. They followed the stock business for twelve years, passing their time between the ranch in Benton county and eastern Oregon, as circumstances required. Upon the death of their father in 1877, they jointly purchased the interest of the several heirs, and still hold the homestead undivided, having previously added thereto to the amount of 1,300 acres. After selling their stock interests in eastern Oregon in 1882, the subject of our sketch returned to the ranch in Benton county, and remained there until May, 1885, when he leased his interest in the property and removed to Albany. He invested in considerable property here, and in 1887 formed a partnership with Messrs. H. F. and Mark Hulbert, and engaged in the real-estate business, dealing in farming, fruit and timber lands in the Willamette valley. In this business he is still engaged. In 1887 he was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected a director. In September, 1890, he was made secretary and manager. Under previous management and an effort to secure eastern business the company suffered materially, but under the management of Mr. Writsman, and the



confining of business to the State of Oregon, they have made steady and substantial progress. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Waterloo Development Company, owners of 200 acres of land and a fine water power on the South Santiam river, where the company have just completed an extensive plant for the manufacture of hosiery and knit underwear. Of this company he is director, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Writsman was married in Albany, in 1880, to Miss Hatty Motley, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of John Motley, a pioneer of 1845. They have one child, Estelle.

Politically, Mr. Writsman affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served two terms as a member of the City Council. He has valuable interests about the city and is recognized as one of the representative business men of Albany. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.



**HON. EDWARD LAWSON EASTHAM** (deceased), one of Oregon's most distinguished native sons, was born in Clackamas county eight miles southeast of Oregon City, on the eighteenth of January, 1848. At the age of two years he removed to Butte Creek, Marion county, with his parents. His father, William Eastham, now resides there. He attended the district school and the Willamette University at Salem and then was engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle, William Strong of Albany. After a short time spent in the store he engaged in school teaching in Marion and Clackamas counties. Too close application caused him trouble with his eyes and he gave up teaching and after his eyes got well studied law in the office of Johnson & McCown in Oregon City. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and began his practice as the partner of Judge S. Huelat. This partnership continued two years, after which he practiced alone for a time, and then took Hon. Thomas A. McBride into business with him, this partnership continued until 1888, when his other business enterprises occupying his whole time he retired from law practice. He had been exceedingly bright as a lawyer and had met with remarkable success. After coming to Oregon City he took a deep interest in the schools and showed his fitness for the place of director so clearly that he was elected to that position and held it six years.

He has aided in bringing the Oregon City schools up to their present first-class condition. From the schools he turned his attention to the other needs of the city, one of them being the building of good roads. In 1881 he organized the Bank of Oregon City and managed it up to the time of his death. In 1883 he first conceived the idea of utilizing and releasing the Willamette falls from the control of an Eastern company, who were not utilizing nor leasing it to any one else. In 1886 he went to Walla Walla and purchased the water works of that place and as they had run down, he by his management built it up and made a success of it. When his mind became convinced of the great value of the water power at Oregon City he formed a syndicate, which purchased 1,000 acres of land on the west side and then purchased the locks and water power. He felt that it was possible to transmit the power to Portland by electricity. In conjunction with some Portland capitalists he organized the Willamette Falls Electric Company, with \$1,000,000 capital. The power station of the company is at the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City and the power is transmitted to Portland on aerial wires a distance of twelve and one-half miles. He was the pioneer in this long distance transmission of power by electricity. He was elected president and manager of the company and he continued in that position to his death and made it a great success. When the building of the suspension bridge over the Willamette at Oregon City was under contemplation, he saw at once how necessary it was and when the supervisors hesitated to incur the expense, as it would cost \$23,000, he offered to have his company to pay \$4,000 of the expense and that offer was accepted and the beautiful bridge that spans the river at Oregon City is a monument of his enterprise and liberality.

As soon as Mr. Eastham came to Oregon City he began to be a power in its affairs. All the worthy enterprises had him at their head and the city owes her present prosperity and her future greatness to the efforts of this man. Nor did his active mind stop at business. He was an ardent Republican and interested himself in the affairs of his party and country, and it was therefore not strange that they elected him as their State Senator. He was in his forty-second year and a most brilliant future was before him, but it is believed he overworked and overtaxed himself. Mental exhaustion com-



bined with other troubles produced a disease that baffled the skill of the best physicians and on the 18th of January, 1891, his grand, noble soul returned to its Maker. The whole city and county was in mourning. Sorrow like a deep black pall settled down over the people. Business was stopped in the city. Many beautiful floral tributes were brought by those who loved him and admired his genius. The Board of Trade of his city and the Senate both attended his funeral in a body and every possible mark of respect was paid to him. The joint Senator from Clackamas county, Hon. H. E. Cross, pronounced a most eloquent eulogy in the Senate on his departed friend and colleague and introduced the following resolution which was passed unanimously by the Senate:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Senator Eastham this Legislature has lost one of its most able and honorable members, and the State of Oregon an eminent and patriotic citizen, born, reared and educated within the State of Oregon; possessed with remarkable ability, richly endowed with many rare and valuable gifts of mind and heart, we had with feelings of pride fondly hoped that he would be spared many years to make a more indelible impress upon the history of his native State that he loved so well; that in his death we have lost the counsels of an active and fearless mind and to many of us the presence and helping hand of a warm and true friend." Resolutions of condolence were then passed and the senate adjourned to attend his funeral in a body.

Senator Eastham had planned many liberal things for the city, which would have greatly increased her prosperity had he lived to carry them out.

He had accumulated a moderate fortune by his business sagacity, and while making money for himself, had also put many of his friends in the way of gathering a competency. His death was a great loss to his friends and a serious blow to the business interests of the community.



**THOMAS C. SMITH**, D. D. S., one of Salem's representative professional men, was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1844. His father, Samuel P. Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1806,

and descended from English ancestors, who emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war and took part in that struggle for independence. He married Abigail Calhoun, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry; they reared a family of ten children, three of whom survive. Thomas C., the youngest child, was educated in his native State, and was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1861. When the great civil war arose between the North and the South, he laid aside his books to take up arms in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private April 21, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He served two years with this regiment, and his term expiring, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry and participated with the Army of the Potomac in all its brilliant engagements, except the battle of Gettysburg; at the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded in the ankle and was disabled eight weeks. At the end of this time he rejoined the regiment and before the cessation of hostilities, was five times slightly wounded and had many narrow escapes from death and captivity. When peace was finally declared he had arisen to the rank of Captain. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of service.

He then returned to his home and engaged in the practice of medicine in western Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1871. In that year he came to Portland, Oregon, and established a drug business, which he conducted four years. He afterward came to Salem and carried on the drug trade here for six years, selling, in 1881, to D. W. Matthews & Co. Having taken up dentistry he opened an office and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of this profession.

Dr. Smith organized the Second Regiment of National Guards of Oregon, and served as Colonel three years, resigning in 1890; he was a very efficient and popular officer. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., at Salem, being a charter member; he was the second Commander and is now Past Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of the State; he is also Past Adjutant-General of the Department.

The Doctor was married in 1866, to Miss Elvira L. Chapman, a native of New York and the daughter of L. F. Chapman, of the same State. They had three children: Laura May,

the wife or Thomas McCarthy; James Addison and Thomas C., Jr., dental students in their father's office. Mrs. Smith died July 5, 1892. Dr. Smith has improved a considerable amount of city property and has erected a handsome residence for himself and family, where they are living in comfort. He has been loyal to the interests of his own city and State and has the esteem of all who know him.

 **ELIJAH JEFFERSON WRIGHT**, an estimable Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a retired farmer of Yam Hill county, now residing in Amity, is a native son of Kentucky, where he was born, March 19, 1820. His father, William Wright, was a native of one of the Carolinas, whose ancestors settled in America previous to the Revolution. His father married Miss Sarah Dill, a native of Virginia, whose people were among the first settlers in Kentucky. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm in Kentucky, where he had very limited educational advantages. He early learned the carpenters' trade, and later married, but his happy wedded life was of short duration, his wife dying soon afterward. Both of his parents also died in Kentucky, his mother in 1838, and his father some years later, aged eighty-four years.

At this time Mr. Wright formed one of the constantly increasing emigrant trains to Oregon. He drove an ox team for the privilege of accompanying the party, and for his board. They left Monmouth, Illinois, on April 14, 1852, and arrived at Foster's, Oregon, on September 1, having consumed nearly six months in the trip. Their journey was an uneventful one, and made in entire safety.

On arriving at his destination he was without means, other than excellent health, strong arms, natural intelligence and determination. He first worked at logging, for which he was paid at the rate of \$75 a month and board. After accumulating some money he came to Yam Hill county, where he took a donation claim, locating three miles west of the present town of Amity.

In 1854 he married Mrs. Boyd, the widow of Mr. John Boyd. She had two children by

her former marriage, Catharine Jane and Frances. The former married Mr. Thomas Strong, and resides in McMinnville; Frances is the wife of Dr. James Richardson, and resides in Salem. By her second marriage she had six children: Susan E., now the wife of Mr. C. Niece, residing in Washington State; Clara L., wife of Mr. Archy Flint, residing in Ellensburg, Washington; Ollie is the wife of Mr. H. Foster, and resides in California; Emma is the wife of Mr. Joseph Fitzhugh, and resides at Grant's Pass.

Mrs. Wright died, and Mr. Wright continued to remain on the farm until all of his children were settled in life, when he sold the property, and, in 1871, married Mrs. Ann M. Ferguson, the widow of Mr. James Ferguson. After his marriage he purchased 141 acres of land, located four miles south of Amity, where they resided until 1887, when he retired from the farm, and purchased the home in Amity, where he and his family now reside.

His present wife had three children by her first marriage. One died in infancy, and her daughter resides with her parents, while her son is in the butcher business in Amity.

Mr. Wright is Democratic in his political views, although taking no prominent part in politics, other than desiring the election of honorable men to office.

He is a Master Mason of twenty-two years' standing, in the welfare of which fraternity he takes a deep interest.

Mrs. Wright is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, which she aids, both by her influence and means.

Mr. Wright combines all that is best in Americanism, whether of the North or the South. Of extreme uprightness of character, a generous nature and cordial manners, he is esteemed by all who know him, and has the best wishes of his community.

 **DANIEL B. PUTMAN**, a worthy pioneer of this State, coming here as early as 1847, and since deceased, was born in Illinois, April 15, 1810, and married Miss Isabel Finley, January 28, 1830. With her and six children, he crossed the "wide-extended plains" to this distant coast in the year named. Being a millwright by trade, he settled at Oregon City,

and engaged in building some of the first mills in this State. Soon after his arrival here, namely, October 30, 1847, his wife died, and he was left in a new and strange land with six small children. Securing a piece of land in Linn county, he worked patiently along as well as he could until August 20, 1851, when he married Mrs. Rebecca Landingham, who also had five children, and after her marriage to Mr. Putman had eight more.

In 1856 they came to Yam Hill county, and settled on the Hayden donation land claim, three and a half miles north of Amity, where they resided until 1875, when they retired from the farm, and purchased a lot in Amity, and built a residence upon it, where they resided until the death of Mr. Putman, which occurred March 3, 1888. His wife still survives, residing with her daughters, Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Henderson.

Mr. Putman was an honest, industrious man, having a numerous and respected family. The children are: Martha; Mrs. James Pierce, residing in Linn county; David, who died in 1879, leaving a family; Mahala, now Mrs. Pleasant Robinette, living in Linn county; John, who resides in Amity; Mary is Mrs. James La Masters, and is a resident of Lane county. By the second wife the children are: Isabelle, now Mrs. L. C. Walker, and living in Forest Grove; J. J., a merchant in Amity; R. B., in the saddlery and harness business, in Amity; D. B., assistant manager of the Farmers' Alliance mercantile establishment, at Oakdale; Annie married J. J. Durant, and lives in Pasco, Washington; Frances B. married T. E. Connor, and resides in Yam Hill county; and Rebecca, who became the wife of E. U. Henderson, and lives on a farm near Amity. Mrs. Putman's children by Mr. Landingham are: J. C., who resides at the toll gate, in Yam Hill county; Martha J. is Mrs. J. R. Wilson, and resides in the Chehalma mountains; W. T. is a resident of Amity; Elizabeth married T. J. Jefferson and lives in Amity; and G. M. is a farmer in Tillamook county.

Mr. Putman's son, Joseph Jackson, who furnishes the data for this sketch, was born in Linn county, Oregon, June 4, 1854; reared to manhood in Yam Hill county, and completed his in the academy at Forest Grove. His first business was that of a shoemaker in Amity for five years; next he conducted a rented farm for three years; then he moved to Amity, purchased

property, and built a dwelling. In 1892 he organized the hardware firm of Putman & Howard. Later Mr. Jeffers bought out the firm, and still later, Mr. Putman bought back a half interest. They keep a good stock of hardware and farm implements, and wagons and carriages.

In 1878 Mr. J. J. Putman married Miss Flora L. Robison, daughter of I. C. Robison, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this book. Mrs. Putman is a native of Yam Hill county. They have one child, Ethel.

Mr. Putman is Past Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is an independent; is a good business man, of the highest integrity.

 **GEORGE F. RUSSELL**, Superintendent of Schools for Linn county, Oregon, was born in Putnam county, Missouri, in 1858.

His father, Absalom J. Russell, was the first child born in McDonough county, Illinois. After reaching manhood he settled in Missouri, and was there married to Miss Sarah J. Osborn. He worked at the trade of carpenter and millwright, and subsequently purchased mills, being engaged in operating them at the time of his death, which occurred November 15, 1868. His wife's death occurred about three weeks before him.

Left an orphan at an early age, George F., was thrown upon his own resources. He secured a position with a farmer in Galesburg, Illinois, agreeing to work during the summer months for the privilege of attending school during the winter. He subsequently entered Galesburg College, performing manual labor in order to defray his expenses. In 1877 he returned to Missouri, and in 1879 came to Oregon, locating in Marion county, where he was engaged in teaching until 1883. He then came to Linn county, and until 1888 taught in the country schools. At that time he was elected Principal of the public schools at Halsey, which important position he filled until the spring of 1890, when he was elected by the Democratic party to the office of County Superintendent of Schools. At the County Convention in March, 1892, he was renominated. During his incumbency the schools of Linn county have been graded, and the form of grade work laid out to

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the best advantage in every district. There are 114 school districts in the county, with 143 teachers employed, thirty-three of whom hold State diplomas. The county has a school population of 7,000, the average attendance being 4,500. Forty-four thousand dollars are annually appropriated for school purposes. Linn county stands third in the State in population and wealth. Mr. Russell visits each school annually, and has already advanced the school interests to a higher degree of excellency.

Of his private life, we record that he was married in Halsey, in 1888, to Miss Kate Smith, a native of McDonough county, Illinois. They have two children, Charles and Edna.

Mr. Russell is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He resides at Albany, that being a railroad center and a convenient access to the several parts of the county.



**ZACHARY T. WRIGHT.**—In the list of capable, reliable and successful men of the Northwest, perhaps none were better known, or more highly respected, than Zachary Taylor Wright, named by his father for the hero general of the Mexican war. He was born in the State of Wisconsin, in Harrison, Grant county, June 9, 1849. He is of New England stock, his ancestors having come from England early in the history of this country, and settled in Connecticut. His father, Henry W. Wright, was born in that State, but removed to Wisconsin, of which he was a pioneer. He married Miss Hester Mary A. Davis, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Nathaniel Davis, and there were born to them a son and daughter, the latter dying when she was four years old, and the mother following a little later.

Mr. Wright was reared and educated in his native State. When the civil war began he was only twelve years old. He offered his services to his country, but was debarred because of his youth. Nearly a year later he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. They were sent into middle Tennessee, doing garrison duty and scouring over the country. When he was closed he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his home, and worked in the mines with his father. In 1867 he engaged in railroading, in which business he gained some rep-

utation, and it was his fortune to be conductor of the first train which ran to the summit of the Black Hills. That was then the highest railroad point in the world. Later he became train dispatcher at the end of the track of the Union Pacific railroad. This position he held until the last rail was laid at Promontory, which connected the Occident with the Orient. After this he became widely known as a most capable locomotive engineer. He spent ten years on the Union Central, and on the Kansas Pacific, first as conductor and later as engineer, the latter being most congenial, as he was a natural machinist. He always took a just pride in his record as a railroad man.

At the close of 1871, while running his engine on the Kansas Pacific, in a severe snow-storm, he caught a cold which resulted in sending him to California for change of climate. In 1878 he came to Portland, Oregon, with the intention of again engaging in railroading. He, however, found every desirable place occupied, and decided to accept any kind of work he could get to do. His first work in Oregon, where he afterward became so successful, was that of digging stumps on the farm of Mr. Thomas Cully. Next he was employed to take charge of the Cunningham Implement House, in Portland. Soon after Mr. Cunningham made an assignment, and Mr. Wright assisted in closing up the business, which was accomplished to the satisfaction of all the parties interested. He then temporarily took charge of J. I. Case & Co.'s business, until the firm decided to open a branch house in Portland, and Mr. Wright was chosen to make arrangements for its establishment. Mr. G. W. Staver expected to arrive and take charge later on, with Mr. Wright as his first assistant. Thus Mr. Wright took the initiatory steps in founding the firm of Staver & Walker. The first year the firm was known as J. I. Case & Co., and the following year as Case & G. W. Staver. Mr. Wright advised the employment of Mr. H. Walker, which resulted in the formation of the firm of Staver & Walker. Mr. Wright remained with them one year. Then being tendered the management of Westinghouse & Co.'s business he accepted that responsible position, and later, the Pacific coast business of the house. This was afterward merged into the firm of R. M. Wade, Wright & Co., and with satisfactory success, but the fire that consumed the Esmond Block also destroyed the stock of their firm, and as they had no insur-

ance it resulted in the closing of the business. But Mr. Wright's indomitable energy, added to his knowledge of his business, stood by him, and he soon started in business on his own account. Ere long he attained prominence and popularity as a dealer in all kinds of machinery, and the range of supplies of this kind became very extensive. By close attention to business he met with flattering success, the establishment being located at the foot of Morrison street, where a very extensive business was done with the best traders of the Northwest.

In matters of public interest Mr. Wright helped nobly. He was a stockholder in the Chamber of Commerce building and in the Industrial Fair, and was a very active temperance worker. He was twice Grand Chief Templar of the State, and for five years was a member of the executive committee of the Grand Lodge of the State, and also held the position of Vice-President of the Oregon Temperance Alliance. In the Grand Army of the Republic he also took an active interest, filling the office of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Commandery and that of Post Commander of the George Wright Post of Portland.

In politics he was a Republican. He was not, however, an office-seeker, and was quite independent in such matters. He served as vice-president of the Washington Co-operative Life Insurance Company.

Personally Mr. Wright was friendly and good-natured, and was honorable and upright in all his dealings. He made hosts of friends, both in his business relations and otherwise, and was highly deserving of the success he attained in such a comparatively short time in the city of Portland.

He was married November 11, 1891, to Mrs. Alta R. Tibbetts, an estimable lady. She is a native of Napoleon, Michigan, is a twin daughter, and one of the seven children in the family of William H. and Harriet Rexford. Her father was a farmer. After she grew up she was engaged in teaching two years near her old home, and then went to Calhoun county, Illinois, to teach, at which place she remained three years. While there she formed the acquaintance of H. R. Tibbetts, a merchant of the place, and in 1874 they were married. Their only son, Harry, now a promising young man, still lives with his mother, to whom he is a great help and comfort. Mr. Tibbetts died in 1876, and his widow, through patient effort and

self-denial, reared and educated her son, who graduated in the high school at Napoleon, Michigan. Early in the spring of 1891 Mrs. Tibbetts and her son came to Portland, she thinking that the opportunities for young men were more favorable in the far West. Here, as stated, her life and fortune blended with that of the subject of our sketch. Their brief married life was exceedingly happy, for in their home love reigned supreme.

In January, 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Wright united with the First Congregational Church of Portland. In this he was active and liberal, and soon afterward became identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, devoting to this cause much of his time and means. As one of the finance committee, his good judgment and executive ability were much needed and justly appreciated, and were utilized in the work up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly, after a very brief illness, May 13, 1892. This was a severe shock to his devoted wife and relatives, and, indeed, to the whole community, with whose interests he was so closely identified. Sincerely sympathetic resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade and the various societies to which he belonged, and also by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He was buried in Riverview cemetery under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was an honored member. In the demise of Zachary T. Wright, Portland has lost one of her most influential and prominent business men.



**O**TTO S. BINSWANGER, M. D., one of the worthy members of the medical profession in Portland, Oregon, was born in Osterberg, a little town in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, April 20, 1854.

His father, Oswald Binswanger, was a member of the firm of Binswanger & Co., owners of a large distillery and extensive vinegar factory. Mr. Binswanger was widely and favorably known as a man of honesty, integrity and great strength of character. In 1864, through the carelessness of employees, fire broke out in the distillery and the entire plant was completely destroyed. They then removed to Augsburg, a city of ancient history and of great commercial and educational advantages,



and there erected a new plant, conducting an extensive business and honorably maintaining the past reputation of the firm. Caroline Binswanger, the Doctor's mother, was a woman of many amiable qualities. She died December 6, 1868.

The subject of our sketch received his elementary education in Osterberg, and completed his preparatory studies at Augsburg. In 1872 he entered the University of Erlangen, where he devoted particular attention to chemistry and medical lectures. From 1873 to 1874 he answered the demands of Government and served in the Fourth Bavarian Regiment of Artillery. In March, 1875, he was again called upon, and for eight weeks served as under officer, and in June, 1877, was called for a six weeks' service as Lieutenant. With the exception of these interruptions his studies were continued until November, 1877, when, after passing a highly satisfactory examination and reading on original thesis, for which he received universal commendation from the faculty, he graduated with the degree of Ph. D. As his entire life had been devoted to study, the young Doctor felt a strong desire for travel, and as his own country offered little inducement for remunerative occupation in his chosen specialty as scientific and analytical chemist, he emigrated to the United States. With quick discernment he soon discovered that a strictly chemical occupation would never satisfy his taste in this free country, and his old love for medicine and surgery, which he had studied as a side issue, became the ruling passion of his life, and he decided to devote his whole future to the study and practice of the healing art. Being at that time in Baltimore, Maryland, he entered the medical college of the University of Maryland and, after three years of didactic lectures and hospital practice, he graduated with honor and distinction. Thus equipped with a broad knowledge he started upon a tour of the continent.

Arriving at Portland in May, 1882, and being pleased with the surroundings and prospects of this city, he soon decided upon permanent settlement here. With the exception of one friend he was a stranger in the city. His acquaintance was rapidly extended and his success seemed at once achieved. He soon found himself in the midst of a large practice, his patients representing many of the best families of the city. By close application to business,

by continued study of medical literature, by careful selection of his associates, he gained for himself a position in the front ranks of Portland's prominent physicians. He is an active member of the State and Portland medical societies, and his contributions to medical literature are numerous and painstaking. December 1, 1883, he was selected to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the medical department of the Willamette University, which position he occupied until 1887, when he resigned to accept the same chair in the medical department of the University of Oregon.

Dr. Binswanger was married in San Francisco, May 7, 1890, to Guda Braverman, daughter of Louis and Fanny Braverman, pioneers of San Francisco. They have one child, Edna. The Doctor and his family reside at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Overton streets, where he has recently completed a large and imposing residence.

**SAMUEL B. HUSTON**, of Hillsboro, is one of the members of the legal profession who, aided by his own genius, has rapidly risen to prominence among the many talented lawyers of Oregon. He was born in New Philadelphia, Washington county, Indiana, on March 16, 1858. His father, Oliver Huston, was born in the same place in 1836. The family originated in Scotland, and removed from there to England and from there to America previous to the Revolution. There were three brothers, one settled at Rockbridge, Virginia, and the others in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. General Samuel Huston, of Texas, descended from the Rockbridge brother. Our Samuel Huston's father was a descendant of one of the brothers who settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Huston's great-grandfather, Alexander Huston, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and was one of the early pioneers of that State. His son, Samuel M. Huston, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, where he was raised, and he removed to Indiana, where his son, Mr. Huston's father, was born. He married there a Miss Lucretia P. Naugle, of his own county and a daughter of Jacob Naugle, of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry.

Mr. Huston was the eldest of three children. His father enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana

Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battles of Stone river. His two brothers and his mother died soon after the death of his father, and by the time he had reached his twenty-first year he had not a single near relative left. He obtained his education at the Northern Indiana State Normal School, and in 1877 began to read law with George N. Parker, of Robinson, Illinois. Later he read with Heffron & Zaring at Salem, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He then went west to Kansas City, and was in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Company for a short time, and then went to New Mexico and was there in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He came to Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1883 and worked at the milling business, which he had learned of his stepfather, who owned a mill in Illinois. While working at the mill in Forest Grove a law case came up and Mr. Huston was induced to try it against Thomas B. Handley. He was so successful in the case that Mr. Handley offered him a partnership in his law business. All these years Mr. Huston had been unwilling to begin practice without the necessary books which he could not obtain, and indeed he had formed a low estimate of his own fitness for the profession. His partnership continued with Mr. Handley until 1888, when they dissolved partnership, and since then Mr. Huston has practiced alone in Hillsboro, where he has achieved a success which was very unexpected to him, and he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the bar and has several times been elected as a member of the City Council, and he runs far ahead of his ticket. He was nominated by the Democratic party in 1888 for State Senator, and that year the Republican majority was 410, and he was only defeated by 226 votes. During that campaign he made a very capable and effective campaign through the county.

In 1892 he was again nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of State Senator against Hon. Thomas H. Tongue, one of leading lawyers of the State. The Republican ticket had over 500 majority at this election, yet Mr. Huston was elected by 158 majority, and has the honor of being the first Democrat who ever represented his county in the Senate. He at once took rank as one of the leading men in the Senate.

Mr. Huston was married in 1884, to Miss

Ella Geiger, of Forest Grove, and the daughter of Dr. William Geiger, a prominent pioneer of Oregon, who came to the Territory in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Huston have three children, all born in Hillsboro. The names are Ella Blanche, Oliver B. and Carl. Mr. Huston has built an attractive residence in Hillsboro, fronting the grounds of the courthouse, and it is one of the most delightful homes in Hillsboro. He is also engaged in real-estate transactions and aids all enterprises intended to benefit the city or county.



**D**OUGLAS W. TAYLOR, one of the most capable and trustworthy officials of the city of Portland, Oregon, has been a resident of the State since childhood, his parents having emigrated to the Pacific coast in 1854. He was born at Muscatine, Iowa, January 23, 1851. His father, Peter Taylor, was a native of Perth, Scotland. He crossed the sea to America in 1847, and in 1852 he came overland to this State. The following year he sent for his family, and they sailed from the port of New York by way of the Isthmus, arriving in Portland January 8, 1854. Here Douglas W. Taylor was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools and in the Portland Academy. In early youth he began surveying, and did considerable work for the railroad companies. At the age of twenty-three he had established a reputation that warranted his election to the office of City Surveyor of Portland. He was re-elected in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1881. In June, 1886, he was elected to the State Legislature as one of the representatives from Multnomah county. He did not have an opportunity to serve in this capacity, however, as in July of the same year he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Surveyor General for Oregon, which position he held until August, 1890. In June, 1891, he was elected Superintendent of Streets of this city, and he has performed the duties of this office in a manner reflecting great credit upon himself as well as upon his constituency.

Mr. Taylor was united in marriage in 1879 to Miss Alice Carr, a native of California, and to them have been born three sons: Douglas W., Jr., Richard B. and Henry. He is a worthy and active member of all the different branches

of Masonry. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. In business he is prompt, energetic and reliable, and in both public and private life he has made a record above reproach and preserved an untarnished name.

**B. STEARNS**, one of the leading contractors and builders of Union county, was born in Montgomery county, New York, March 11, 1837. He was the youngest son in a family of seven children born to Asa Stearns, who was born in Bayfield, Massachusetts, in 1793. He went to New York when very small and grew to manhood in that last-named State. It was in this State that he was married to Miss Anna Paddock, and in 1855 removed to Wisconsin, where he died three years later. By trade he was a millwright. His wife outlived him until 1877, when she too died, aged eighty-three. Only three of the family are now living, namely: Our subject, a brother in Chicago and one of Los Angeles, California.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion our subject enlisted July 12, 1862, in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and served until July 13, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. When he entered the service he was only a private, but was promoted to the position of Sergeant. Mr. Stearns participated in the second battle of Bull Run and of Monocacy Junction, at which he was slightly wounded. After his discharge Mr. Stearns came home and resumed work at the carpenter trade. It was our subject who placed the first machinery in the White Water Wagon Works, and in 1872 he removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he established the Stearns' Manufacturing Mills, where he turned out windmills, doors, sash and everything that could be manufactured out of wood at that line. In 1882 he sold out and removed to Cove, Union county, Oregon, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building. He has also been employed by Knapp, Buell & Co. as salesman of agricultural implements. At one time Mr. Stearns was quite wealthy, but a series of misfortunes deprived him of his hard-earned money, and when his machinery was burned up in Michigan he resolved to come to the great State of Oregon and endeavor to

retrieve his lost fortune. Although he had nothing when he came to Oregon, he is now in very comfortable circumstances, and has erected a nice little residence in the town of Cove, where he has become so well and favorably known.

Mr. Stearns was married March 23, 1864, to Miss Frances C. Payne, born in Aztalan, Wisconsin, February 28, 1842, daughter of James and Frances Payne, natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have three children, namely: James E., the oldest, is now at Rocky Bar, Idaho; but the twin daughters, Frances Clara and Carra May, are fourteen years of age and reside at home. Our subject is a member of the order I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. Mr. Stearns is a Republican in politics and was nominated by his party for the position of Constable, to which office he was elected in the town of Cove. Mr. Stearns has proved himself an honorable gentleman in all the positions of life he has been called upon to fill, and officially, socially and privately his career is above reproach.

**A. BARRETT**, one of the self-made men of Umatilla county and a leading business man of Athena, was born at Sumner, Oxford county, Maine, June 21, 1852, son of James S. and Elizabeth M. (Barrows) Barrett, both of whom were natives of Maine, where they were married and reared their family of eight children, of whom Charles was the second. The duties devolving on him as a farm hand greatly interfered with his early education. Though he attended school very little, he has been a great reader, thereby gaining information that could not be gleaned from text-books.

When at the age of twenty years, believing there was much in store for him out West, he procured the necessary means and started for Oregon. Coming by way of California, he arrived in Umatilla county in the fall of 1872, and soon found employment on a stock ranch. His first earnings were used to repay money, which he had borrowed for the trip across the continent. Then "Charlie," as he is called, began not to save the dollars only, but also the dimes, which secured for him in a short time an amount sufficient to purchase a small band of sheep. For five years he was actively en-

gaged in raising sheep and horses. In 1883 he purchased a stock of goods and started a hardware store in Athena, in which business he still continues, having now the largest hardware store in town, carrying a stock of \$20,000 and doing a business of \$50,000. He has secured 500 acres of land, 200 acres of which is in cultivation, the rest used for pasture. Since coming to Athena Mr. Barrett has so far gained the confidence of the citizens that when the First National Bank of Athena was organized, in 1891, he was elected president. This is one of the solid business interests of the town.

Mr. Barrett was married November 4, 1877, to Miss Jennie E. Mays, who was born at McMinnville, Yam Hill county, Oregon, where her parents settled in 1852, but moved to Umatilla county in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two children: Areta, born July 24, 1878; and Henry, November 11, 1879.

These form a loving and happy family. Mr. Barrett is a self-made man, having, as above stated, started in this country without a dollar of his own. He can look back with some degree of pride to see his progress, as now he is land-owner, merchant and bank president, and has won all his honors for himself in so short a time.

**J**UDGE ROBERT CAUFIELD, one of the most respected of the pioneers of Oregon, now deceased, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in 1805. He came to America in 1830 and from New York went to New Orleans. From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in his trade, that of carpenter and cabinetmaker.

He had married Miss Jane Burnside of his own county, and they made the perilous journey across the plains to Oregon in 1847 and brought with them two children, Robert F. and David, both now residents of Oregon City. David Caufield being engaged in the grocery business. They settled in Oregon City, where there were born to them a daughter, Elizabeth, who died in her sixth year; Charles H., a banker in Oregon City; Clara, married to Hon. E. L. Eastham and widowed in 1891, and Edwin G., who is cashier of the Bank of Oregon City.

Upon arriving in Oregon City Mr. Caufield engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1870, when he retired from active business. He had been fully identified with all the interests of his county and had invested in land in and about this city, and was actively interested in the welfare of Oregon City. He was a man of ability and integrity and was in politics a Democrat. He served as a member of the City Council, was elected in 1858 Treasurer of Clackamas county and served two terms, of four years each as County Judge. He died of old age on the 18th of April, 1890. He was honored and respected by all who knew him. He left a widow and a highly respected family, who revere his memory. Mrs. Caufield still survives her husband.

**M**J. ROBINSON, one of the prominent farmers of Washington county, is an Oregon pioneer of 1851, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1827, son of William and Nancy (Stilley) Robinson, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of the latter, Tobias Stilley, was born in New Jersey, while grandfather Robinson was born, reared and married in Ireland, after which event he emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where he reared his family and resided until the time of his death, which occurred in his eightieth year, his wife surviving him until her eighty-eighth year. They were pioneers of that portion of Pennsylvania, and were there when the Indians gave the settlers so much trouble.

Mr. Robinson, the subject of our sketch, was the second in a family of five children. When he was eleven years of age he lost his father, who was drowned during the construction of the Pennsylvania and Erie canal, of which he was one of the contractors. The family were cheated out of the money due them for his services and were left in a destitute condition, the children being thrown upon their own resources. Our subject lived with and worked for different people and also ran on the canal until 1840, when he removed to Newcastle, but the following spring made his way to Jefferson county, Indiana, now Madison county, where he worked for wages on a farm.

In the above named county, January 9, 1848,

he married Miss Emaline Barnum, a native of Indiana, born in 1829, daughter of Mr. Barnum, of New York. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, in Indiana, and in 1851 the little family crossed the plains to Oregon. They started in March, making the trip by water to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they fitted themselves with a necessary outfit, consisting of oxen, wagon and supplies. They had to endure many hardships, but in the face of all of them Mr. Robinson never lost his good spirits and cheered up the others of the party in every way he could think of, often taking out the end board of the wagon, laying it on the ground and dancing jigs upon it. He was a man who could always be depended upon for guard duty and when they were in danger Mr. Robinson was the first to be on hand to fight the enemy if necessary. If cattle were lost it was he who went after them. Toward the end of the journey Mr. Robinson kindly and generously divided his provisions with those whose supplies had given out, proving himself a charitable, brave and cheerful-spirited man. The other emigrants appreciated his many good qualities of mind and heart and he was greatly beloved by all of them. So generous was he in aiding others that his own stock grew low and he was obliged to kill ground squirrels to eke out his scanty store of flour. To add to the destitution of the party the snow fell to the depth of eight inches and their wornout cattle died, as also did their seventeen blooded mares. It was very discouraging to see the dead animals lying around the camp. In spite of all their discouragements they were brave and courageous and finally got through alive and in the spring of 1852 came to the donation, where they have since that time made their home. Here Mr. Robinson took up 320 acres of land, seven and one-half miles southwest of the city of Portland, near Ames Chapel on Fanno creek. Here he built the log house of the pioneer and they began the life of the western emigrant, having everything to do, with nothing to do with. The brave wife with her two little ones remained alone while the husband went seven miles to Milwaukee and worked in a sawmill at night. So steady did he adhere to his work that he was only able to get home once in two weeks. There was no road to the house and the family were isolated from the neighbors. All of this is changed, and with these changes has come the prosperity of the family whose

exploits we are now recounting. They persevered and now can look back on those early sufferings as things of the past. Mr. Robinson is the possessor of a very valuable farm, on which he has a comfortable and commodious residence, supplied with all that is necessary for the enjoyment of life. It must be a source of great pleasure to these pioneers to reflect that all these comforts are the results of their unaided labor. On this farm, where they now reside, they passed through a very severe affliction in the death of their little daughter Lenora, a sweet child of three summers, who ventured too near the fire while they were clearing land, her dress catching in the greedy flames. So severe was the burns, that her death followed, but her memory is tenderly cherished by the family, to whom her sufferings and death were a severe blow, for she was the pet of the household. Another daughter, Berrilla, died in her seventeenth year; Agnes is at home with her parents; Viola, wife of Dr. Joseph Smith, of Portland; Raleigh, the son, is married and resides on the home farm, managing it; Florence is also at home. Mr. Robinson has been a successful farmer and has added to his original purchase until he is a large land owner. Recently he gave a portion of his estate to his children. He has operated considerable real estate very successfully and is still dealing in land. Mr. Robinson and the daughter, Agnes, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Robinson belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican. He has led an honorable upright life and he and his family have made many friends in their county, where they are highly respected by all who know him.

**J**OHAN W. NOBLE, the Assessor of Clackamas county and a member of the City Council of Oregon City, was born in Lake county, Illinois, January 20, 1852. His father, Isaac Noble, was born in 1818, in Edinburgh, Scotland, but emigrated to the United States, in 1843, settling in 1850 on a farm in Lake county, Illinois. Here he reared his family and still resides. He married, in his native land, Miss Jane Flemming, native of his own town. Soon after their marriage the trip across the ocean was made, and soon they were established in a home of their own, in which they have been

very successful. They had six children, one of which, William was killed at Nashville, Tennessee, while defending the "stars and stripes."

John Noble was reared on his father's farm, attending school in the winter and working during the summer. When he became old enough he taught school four months in the year and worked on his farm the remainder of the time, but, in time sold his farm and removed to the southern part of his county. In 1875 he came to Oregon, purchased a farm, built on it and there lived, improving it for fourteen years, and then sold it and came to Oregon City and purchased a residence lot, where he has since resided, engaged in speculation. In 1888 he was elected Assessor of the county and served in that office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term of two years. In 1891 he was elected a member of the City Council, in which capacity he is also serving.

In March 18, 1877, Mr. Noble was married to Miss Louisa Ford, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of Robert Ford, who came to this State in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have four children, all born in Oregon, namely: Jennie R., Emory J., Maud E. and John E. The family are highly respected, and Mr. Noble is a worthy member of I. O. O. F. Mr. Noble's father was a man of integrity of character and his constant effort was to impress upon his son the principles that governed his life and actions, and Mr. Noble, our subject has proved a worthy pupil of that good man. In his capacity as a public officer he has been conscientious and capable, making a safe and reliable officer in the county, where he has made a host of friends.

AJOR N. A. CORNOYER, a California pioneer of 1849 was born in Sinclair county, Illinois, November 11, 1820, and is the only surviving son of Narcisse and Mary A. (Bernier) Cornoyer, both of whom were natives of Canada, who came to the United States in 1812. Soon after his arrival here the father of our subject took part in the war and was with General Jackson at New Orleans, and was also in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1841, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother of our subject died in 1836, at the age of thirty-six.

Our subject attended the common schools in Illinois and later was sent to St. Mary's College in Missouri, where he finished his education. After his return from school he engaged in clerking in a store and was then made Deputy Sheriff of the county, which position he held for several years. In 1840 he was one of the many young men stricken with the gold fever, but when he arrived in California his wild experiences on the way had cooled his ardor somewhat and he only remained a short time and came on to Oregon. Our subject settled in Marion county and commenced farming and continued until 1852, when the Indians became so troublesome that he was obliged to give up his farming interests and went to defend his home, in the Rogue river war in 1852. In 1855-'56 the Umatilla Indians again made a break and our subject went out again, enlisting in the First Oregon Mounted Volunteers as a private but was soon promoted to be Major of his regiment. He has seen some hard service in the Indian wars and is known to history as the officer who captured Chief Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox.

Upon this occasion he was out upon a scouting expedition and saw a band of Indians, which he started to pursue, when the great warrior advanced with a white flag and surrendered to the Major. Soon after the force under Major Cornoyer engaged in battle with a hostile band of Indians and as the chief tried to make his escape he was shot and killed by the guards. After the return of our subject from the Indian wars he was elected Sheriff of Marion county and was re-elected to the same office and then came to the mines of eastern Oregon, where he engaged in trading and mining quartz, continuing for three years, although he did not make this business successful. Finding it necessary to make a new start in life he engaged as superintendent of farming on the Umatilla reservation, under Major Banhardt, and worked for two years at the Umatilla agency, and in 1871 he was appointed the Government agent there. He held that position for four years, when he resigned, but was recalled and held the position for four years more. He was considered a very useful and important man there, possessing the power to influence the Indians, and at one time was able to suppress an uprising and induce the Indians to believe that the soldiers were there for their protection instead of their subjection, in this way saving many innocent lives. Ever since coming to the county he has possessed the confi-



dence of the Umatillas, and to this day they go to him for advice and to show their gratitude to him for the kind services rendered them; while agent they made him a present of 160 acres of land, letting him choose it himself. He is now living on this farm, improving it, and will soon prove up his right and get his deed. Beside this 160 acres he has his old home farm of 200 acres.

In 1851 Major Cornoyer married Miss Mary S. Bellegue, a native of Oregon, born in 1830. Her father came to the State at an early day and married a half breed, her grandmother being a full-blooded Indian squaw. Major and Mrs. Cornoyer have had twelve children, but only five are yet living, as follows: Mrs. E. J. Summerville, Mrs. Joseph Forrest, Mrs. Alexander Kirk, Mrs. Daniel Kirk and the only son, G. F. Cornoyer, all owning farms in Umatilla county and all prosperous. The Major is a member of the Oregon War Veterans, the only secret society to which he belong. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic. In politics he is a strong Republican, although reared a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he changed his belief for that which he now holds.



**REV. A. J. HUNSAKER**, for many years a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, came to Oregon as early as 1847. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, January 10, 1834, a son of Joseph Hunsaker, a native of Kentucky, born July 4, 1799. Hartman Hunsaker came from Switzerland, in 1632, bringing with him his five daughters and a son, and settling in Pennsylvania. The son's name was John L., married and had seven sons and a daughter, and from them sprang the family in the United States. In their early history in this country they were industrious and reputable farmers; later many of them became prominent members of the professions,—lawyers, physicians and ministers. Mr. Hunsaker's father married Miss Elizabeth J. King, a native of the State of North Carolina, and of English ancestry. They had twelve children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. Their mother died in 1864, and the father in 1869. Both the honored parents are buried side by side in their family burying-ground on the donation land claim in Marion county, now owned by the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hunsaker, their youngest son living, is chiefly a self-educated man. When he became of age he located on a donation claim in Lane county, where he resided three years. From 1856 to 1861 he taught school in winter and farmed in summer. He entered the ministry in 1870, but continued the management of the farm until 1875. He was then called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Albany, one-half of the time, the other half to the Brownsville Church. This arrangement continued two years, and he then moved to McMinnville, accepting the pastorate of the church there. Next in 1879 he was called to the general missionary work for the North Pacific coast, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in which he continued four and a half years. He then spent two years as an evangelist and financial agent for the McMinnville College, when he was again called to the missionary work for the Central Association. At length he resigned this position and accepted the pastorate of the Weston and Adams Baptist Churches in Umatilla county. After a few months' service in this relation he resigned it, and accepted his present work as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Independence.

Mr. Hunsaker has organized a number of churches and auxiliary societies, and accomplished a great deal of work as a minister in all the relations he has sustained. Under his ministrations the houses of worship at Baker City, Walla Walla, Spokane Falls, etc., have been built or started; and as an evangelist his labors were greatly blessed, proving him to be a successful revivalist.

Early in his history he took an active part in political matters. He was reared a Democrat, but later in life gave politics less attention. He was for years a magistrate. Was nominated by his party for Sheriff, and also for State Senator, and for over a quarter of a century he has been a trustee of McMinnville College, which office he still holds. Thus he has been a very useful man, of marked ability.

When he came to Oregon, in 1847, with his father, he was a lad of thirteen years, and was shepherd for his father on the way, having a horse to ride, but preferring to walk, he came on foot after the sheep most of the way. They started with 120 sheep, but got through with only forty-five. Since his arrival here he has been conversant with the growth and develop-



ment of this State, and has done his share in its development. He is an ardent lover of Oregon.

September 13, 1855, Rev. Hunsaker married Miss Emma J. Hill, a daughter of Rev. R. C. Hill, M. D., late of Albany. He sold the donation claim in Lane county, and returned to his father's old homestead, in 1856, where Mrs. Hunsaker died, June 11, 1858, leaving one daughter, Ella, who married Jacob Ruegg, January 24, 1882, and three months later, on the 19th of May, Mr. Ruegg died, and she is now a widow, residing in Seattle, Washington. December 2, 1860, Mr. Hunsaker married Miss Mary E. Adams, the daughter of Jesse H. Adams, and by this marriage there were eight children, only three of whom, however, are now living, namely: Lulu, now Mrs. J. L. Rogers, a druggist of Mc Minnville; Lora (who, since the above was written, has also died, June 8, 1892, leaving but the two, Mrs. Rogers and Wayland,) the wife of Mr. A. M. Sanders, a hardware merchant of Mc Minnville; and F. Wayland, residing on the old farm in Marion county.

**R**ICHARD L. SIMPSON, who came to Oregon in 1850, and is a successful business man of Amity, was born in Tennessee, January 10, 1829. His father, James Simpson, was born in North Carolina, in 1772, of Scotch ancestry, who were early settlers of Virginia. When a young man his father became a Kentucky pioneer, and with others built a fort, by aid of which they kept the Indians at bay. He married Miss Levina Sewell, a native of South Carolina, and of Irish ancestry. From Kentucky they moved to Tennessee, where his family of eight children were brought up. In 1858 he removed to Missouri and died there, in 1865, in his ninety-third year; his wife had died two years previously. Of their family four are still living.

Mr. R. L. Simpson, our subject, was educated principally in Tennessee, going five miles to school. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, and mined on the American river below Coloma, but he became sick, and left the mines in search of health. From San Francisco he came by water to Portland, Oregon, and thence to La Fayette, then the largest town in the county. He chopped wood, split rails, and helped build houses; was a volunteer in the Indian war of 1855-56, serving in Company

E, until the close of the war. He saw many of the characteristic hardships of Indian warfare. At one time he subsisted two weeks on horse meat alone. The whites succeeded in driving the Indians out of the State.

When the railroad was in process of construction he went to St. Joseph, Oregon, and started in business there, expecting that that point would become a town of some importance, but the place did not progress far in that direction, and he took down his store building and removed it to Amity, in 1874, where he has since resided. He and J. M. Kelty had a store in La Fayette, to which place Mr. Simpson came with the intention finally of closing the "St. Jo" branch of their business at Amity; and while there he became favorably impressed with the town and decided to locate there. During the administration of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson Mr. Simpson held the office of Postmaster at La Fayette; six years later he was Postmaster St. Joseph. In 1874 he received a similar appointment at Amity, and has since been the reliable and obliging Postmaster at that place, with the exception of three years during the administration of President Cleveland. When President Harrison was elected, the citizens of Amity induced him again to accept the appointment.

Mr. Simpson is the proprietor of the only drug store in Amity, where he faithfully serves the demands of the people in that line. In general he has been successful in business. He owns two business blocks and other real estate, some in Portland.

Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has acted with the same. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Of the latter organization he is Past Master Workman, and he is Treasurer of Amity Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M. He is also one of the organizers of the Oregon Pharmaceutical Society. In all the relations of life, with which he has been connected, he has proved himself to be an honorable and reliable citizen.

**J**OHAN W. MELDRUM, County Judge of Clackamas county, was a pioneer of 1845. He was born near Burlington, Iowa, December 17, 1839. His father, John Meldrum, was a

native of Shelby county, Kentucky, born on March 17, 1808. The family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, having removed from Scotland to Ireland, then to America in 1806. The Judge's grandfather, Rev. William Meldrum, was a minister of the Methodist denomination, settled in Kentucky, where he resided for many years. He was a devoted preacher of the gospel. Later he removed to Illinois, where Judge Meldrum's father was raised, and married Miss Susanna Depue, a native of Illinois, of French ancestry. In 1837 the father and family removed to Iowa. They had five children born to them in Illinois and Iowa, with whom they crossed the plains in 1845. Judge Meldrum was then in his fifth year. They were six months on the journey, and spent the first winter in Oregon City, then a village containing but a few houses. They subsequently resided at different places, farther up the Willamette valley, on the outskirts of the settlement, which, everywhere was sparse, the houses being few and far between, even in the most thickly settled portions of the valley. The Indians, far outnumbering their pale-faced brethren, were often insolent, and were a constant menace to the lives and property of the settlers. By this time the discovery of gold was made in California; the excitement became great, and the father went to the mines, crossing the intervening wilderness on horseback. Having met with fairly good success in mining, he, in company with others, started to return to their homes in Oregon. On their way back they were attacked and robbed by the Rogue river Indians, and barely escaped with their lives. They were obliged to subsist upon what they could kill with their guns, and in that way made their way back. Then he removed to the mouth of the Columbia river, north side, and in the spring of 1850 took up a claim of 640 acres of land. Of this land he acquired the title, and while residing there he was elected to served in the offices of County Commissioner and Probate Judge of the county. There were no advantages for sending the children to school, so in 1856 he returned to Oregon City, where he bought property and resided up to the time of his death. The mother is still living on the property in Oregon City, where they have a nice home; three daughters and three sons are living. One of the daughters is the wife of W. S. Moore, Judge of Klamath county; the second daughter is the wife of Hon. D. P. Thompson,

of Portland, Oregon, and the youngest married Captain F. O. McCown. The Judge's brother Henry resides in Oregon City, and is United States Deputy Surveyor.

Judge Meldrum was educated in Oregon City, where, in his twentieth year, he read law, and in 1865 became engaged in surveying, held the appointment of United States Deputy Surveyor for seventeen years, and did a great deal of surveying in the State. In 1878 he moved on his farm, two miles below the city, on the east side of the river. He served as County Surveyor, and in 1890 was elected County Judge. This office he is now filling with credit to himself and to the county. He gives his decisions in a quiet, unbiased manner, and his judgment is considered very reliable. The Judge has always been a Republican in politics.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Georgia Pope, the daughter of Charles Pope, Jr., pioneers of 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum have three children living, one having died in infancy. The others are: Charles E., Eva S. and D. Thompson. Judge Meldrum is a member of the I. O. O. F., has passed the chairs, and is a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and he is also a member of the Board of Trustees of same, and has contributed to all good enterprises in the town during his whole life. It is needless to add that Judge Meldrum is one of the most worthy pioneers of the State of Oregon.



**J**AMES IREDELLE THOMPSON came to Oregon in 1852, and since that time has been connected with some of her most important industries. He was born in Surry county, North Carolina, April 21, 1827, a son of William and Feribee (Holbrook) Thompson, also natives of North Carolina; the paternal grandfather, James Thompson, was also from North Carolina. James I. is one of a family of eight children, two of whom survive. He received his education in Surry county and at Emory and Henry College, Virginia. After leaving school he taught for a time, but hearing of the gold discoveries in California, he abandoned the profession in which he had been engaged, and started across the plains to the Pa-

fic coast. The journey was begun March 10, 1852, and the party arrived at Pine Grove, California, September 19, 1852; contrary to the usual experience they had a pleasant trip, the usual distressing dangers being absent. Mr. Thompson engaged in Placer mining near Forbestown, meeting with success; thence he went to Marysville, where he clerked in a grocery store until 1854; next he went to Yreka, Siskiyou county, and mined there until July 5, 1858, taking out from \$10 to \$250 a day. He left these mines and went to Jacksonville and Crescent City, and took a steamer for Victoria, British Columbia; he narrowly escaped shipwreck on this trip, being caught in a severe storm, which continued three days and nights. He went to the Fraser river early in the spring, but the waters were too high for mining, consequently he returned to Oregon, and stopped at Independence, Polk county; there he taught school for \$40 a month and board. After the life of adventure this quiet occupation palled upon him, and he decided he would prefer cutting saw logs in the mountains; so he worked in the timber for a season, but afterward resumed teaching, and followed this calling two years at Eola, Salt Creek and Red Prairie. In 1862 he started from Polk county for the Caribou mines, the distance being covered from March 10 to July 1. He gave \$75 for a sack of flour, \$15 for a pick and \$10 for a shovel; he mined from July 1 until September 19, leaving the mines with \$2,500. When asked why he abandoned the enterprise, he replied: "I had my wife picked out, and had promised to go back."

He was married December 11, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Dyer, a native of Jefferson, Iowa, and a daughter of Jonathan Dyer, a pioneer of Oregon, who still survives, in his ninetieth year. Mr. Thompson then taught school for a year, and at the end of that time, rented the old Ford farm, where he engaged in raising wheat, a profitable occupation. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of Polk county, and at the close of the term was re-elected. While in office he purchased a tract of 320 acres at Dixie, to which he afterward added 100 acres. In 1870 he removed to this place, improving it at a cost of \$4,200; in 1875 he sold it for \$13,500. His next investment was in a grain warehouse, which he afterward sold at a sacrifice. In 1878 he came to Salem and purchased some business and residence property, and since that time has made no speculations in the commercial world.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had born to them six children, and in 1877 five of them were cut down by that terrible disease, diphtheria, one month (March) covering the short period from the beginning of the sacrifice to the end. One child, Hugh H. survives; during 1891 he served as chief bookkeeper at the State Penitentiary. Mr. Thompson assisted in the organization of the Grange, at Dixie, Polk county, and for some years was Secretary of the I. O. O. F., at Dallas, county seat of Polk county. In politics he is a Democrat. He has earned the leisure due so many years of industrious toil, and spends much of his time in playing croquet, a game in which he has won a championship.



**C**HARLES C. HACKLEMAN, a native of Oregon, was born in Linn county on the donation claim of his father, July 6, 1863. His father, John H. Hackleman, was a native of Rush county, Indiana, son of Abner Hackleman, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, who returned to Indiana in 1846 for his family, but was prostrated by disease that resulted in his death. John began to support himself when only fifteen, by learning the trade of printer at Burlington, Iowa. This he followed until the spring of 1852, when he crossed the plains with his mother and landed at Albany, Oregon, in September. They located a donation claim and he began farming. In 1861 Mr. Hackleman purchased the "States Rights Democrat," and as editor and proprietor he published the paper at Albany for several years. He then engaged in the grain and warehouse business and pork packing, which he continued until 1872. He was then elected Clerk of Linn county, and after he had completed his term in that office, he was appointed Assistant State Treasurer under A. H. Brown, and Clerk of School Law, and removing to Salem, he held the position until 1879, when he returned to Albany and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, by J. L. Cowan. He held that office until his death in 1883. His wife (deceased in 1879) was Miss Elizabeth A. Cowan, daughter of A. Cowan, a pioneer of 1852. They were married in 1855, and had eleven children, nine of whom survive.

Charles C. was educated in Albany and Salem and remained with his parents until the death

of his father, in 1883. He then removed to Lebanon and engaged as clerk in the mercantile business of J. L. Cowan & Company, and remained with them two years. In 1885 he bought the small grocery of Charles H. Ralston, to which he subsequently added dry goods, boots and shoes, and has continued the several departments, though making a specialty of the latter articles. He also owns valuable property in Lebanon.

Mr. Hackleman was married in Lebanon April 28, 1886, to Miss Carrie Ballard of Oregon, and daughter of Dr. D. W. Ballard, a pioneer of the early '50s. A man prominent in medicine and State craft, serving one term as State Senator, and appointed Governor of Idaho in 1864, by President Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Hackleman have two children, Lonnor and Rolland.

He is a member of the F. & A. M., and a charter member of the fire department, which was organized in 1884. He has served two terms in the City Council, and he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also one of the able and reliable business men of the city.



**D**R. L. M. ANDREWS, a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of Oregon City's reputable business men, is a native of Ohio, born in Kent, Portage county, October 16, 1824. His father, Rev. John Andrews, was a Presbyterian minister, born in Connecticut in 1801, and was of Scotch ancestry. Several generations of the family resided in New England. Grandfather Samuel Andrews was a farmer of Connecticut, who removed to Ohio in 1811, settling in the town of Brimfield, and was a pioneer of Ohio. Cleveland was a little village at that time, and was forty miles from them. It was the nearest market. The father of Dr. Andrews arrived in Ohio in his tenth year. He was reared, educated and married here, the latter event taking place when he wedded Miss Charlotte Moore, a native of Massachusetts. They had twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. The Doctor is the oldest of the survivors of the family, and was the second child. He was reared on the farm, and was educated at the public schools and in the Talmage Academy. He read medicine with Dr.

Amos Wright, and then attended the medical department of the Western Reserve College, and graduated in the spring of 1852. He began the practice of his profession in Princeville, Peoria county, Illinois, where he practiced continually for twenty-three years, except while acting as Surgeon in the army during the war. He went into the service in the Department of the Tennessee, on the Mississippi river, and in December, 1862, he received his commission as Surgeon in the army, in the Forty-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he served with this regiment through all the company's engagements, including the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and all through Banks' Red river campaign, until the expiration of his service, which was in October, 1864. At this time his eyes failed him, and he was permitted to retire from the service. He returned to his home, and after his recovery resumed his practice. Later he removed from Illinois to the town of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, where he practiced for seventeen years. In his practice he had the treatment of malignant diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, and he contracted erysipelas; and exposure in the cold, while attending his patients night and day during the inclement winters of Iowa, told upon his health, so he came to California, looked that country over, and then came to Oregon, and selected Oregon City as his home. Having led an active existence all his life, he decided to open a drug store in a part of the town where one was needed, on Seventh street. He began business in 1891, and is now doing a successful prescription drug business.

Dr. Andrews was married, in June, 1853, to Miss Fannie G. Robinson, a native of New York, a pleasant little lady, who has made the whole journey of their wedded life a hopeful and happy one, and is still by his side, a faithful helpmate. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters. They lost their son, John K., in his twenty-fourth year, just as he had been admitted to the bar, a promising young lawyer; two of the sons, Forest C. and Edwin B., have pleasant homes of their own, and reside in Oregon City; the daughter, Fannie E., is the wife of Orin H. Wright, and resides in Oregon City; and the daughter, Mary Louise, is single and at home with her parents.

The Doctor is a Past Master Mason, and is a member of Meade Post, No. 2, G. A. R. In

politics, when a young man he was a Whig, but the great issues which confronted the country made him an ardent Union man and Republican, and his record in that direction is a source of pride to him. During his practice of medicine in Illinois and Iowa, he had a large practice, and did much hard riding night and day to alleviate the sufferings of rich and poor alike, and out of the kindness of his heart, he often treated poor people who had little ability to pay him. He also numbered among his patients many of the best people in the counties in which he practiced. He so conducted his life that he made hosts of warm friends. From all of these he had to break away to spend the remainder of his life in the mild climate of Oregon, in picturesque little Oregon City, where all who know him and his good wife, wish them much happiness.



**D**EWITT C. LATOURETTE, an eminent financier and banker of Oregon City, Oregon, is of French ancestry, who came to America during the French Revolution, locating at Staten Island. His grandfather, Daniel, and his father, L. D. C. Latourette, were both born in New York, the latter in 1825.

Mr. L. D. C. Latourette married Miss Lucy J. Fisher, a native of Vermont, in 1850. In the spring of 1849 he removed from Oregon to California, where he mined on Feather river, meeting with considerable success. He returned in 1850 to Oregon City, Oregon, where he opened a general merchandise store. After being in business some time, he sold out and took a donation claim, situated four miles east of Oregon City, building a cabin in the forest on his property, in which he resided until his death. He held for some time the office of County Commissioner, and was esteemed in Clackamas county as a man of ability and integrity. The grandfather of our subject, on the maternal side, was Rev. Ezra Fisher, a devoted Baptist minister, who came to Oregon in 1845, where he organized many Baptist churches in the Willamette valley, as well as in eastern Oregon, spending his whole life heralding the gospel of righteousness. The parents of our subject had two children, himself and a brother, who is now the Rev. Willard H. Latourette, of Alameda, California.

Our subject was born in Oregon City in 1856, and was educated at the Pacific University, from which he graduated in 1878. He taught school for some time in Yam Hill county, but soon began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1882, and beginning his practice in Oregon City, where he is still located. In 1889 he aided in organizing the Commercial Bank of Oregon City, of which he was at that time elected president, which position he still holds. He is a stockholder in several business enterprises of his city, but takes no active interest in any but law and banking. The Commercial Bank of Oregon City has a capital stock of \$100,000, and under President Latourette's management is yearly increasing its business. He has constructed several of the business buildings of his city, one of which is the bank building.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Ella Scott, a native of the State of Washington, and a daughter of John T. and Ruth (Eckler) Scott, and sister of H. W. Scott, of the Oregonian. They have two children, both born in Oregon City, who are named Kenneth S. and Ruth L.

He adheres to the faith of so many of his forefathers, that of the Baptist Church, being one of the deacons of that denomination.

Of undeviating fidelity, unimpeachable integrity and superior financial ability, he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and all with whom he comes in contact or does business. Devotedly attached to the city of his birth, he ardently espouses all interests or enterprises tending to her advancement and welfare.



**I**SAAC BUTLER, of Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, is one of the few brave pioneers of Oregon that are left of the number who crossed the vast plains in 1845, and who have made their continuous home in that State. He has made it the place of his residence for the past forty-seven years, a period covering the settlement, growth and development of the now great commonwealth. Mr. Butler was born in Alabama on the 13th of June, 1820. His father, John Butler, was born in the same State, and married Mrs. Margaret Thrasher. They had eight children, two sons and six daughters. They removed to Tennes-

see, and resided twelve miles east of Memphis. When Mr. Butler was eight years old his mother died, and later the family removed to Illinois, and from there to Missouri. During this time the father and one sister perished in a blizzard. After this he was left to depend on himself. Having to look out for his own support as he did, of course, he never enjoyed any of the advantages of education.

He married in Missouri Miss Tabitha J. Tucker, and soon after they crossed the plains together to make for themselves a home in the then comparatively unknown region, Oregon Territory. They left Missouri in the spring of 1845, and were six months on the way. Some of their company suffered with sickness, but both Mr. Butler and his wife kept their health. Mr. Butler had one yoke of oxen, and he hitched it with the teams of another man and agreeing to drive reached Fort Fisher. They disagreed and dissolved partnership, but Mr. Butler had another chance with a man, and in that way completed the journey. His leather breeches so shrunk on the trip that he had to cut them off when he reached Oregon. He took a donation claim in the public region, four miles east of Hillsboro, in Washington county. The nearest town was Oregon City, and that had only a few inhabitants. He built a little log cabin on his land, and struggled to live during those hard pioneer days. He improved his farm, and resided on it for forty-one years, when he rented it and went to Hillsboro to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler had ten children, all of whom they raised, and all are now living. She died in 1869. The children are: George W., John Thomas; Sarah, now Mrs. George Hoopengartner; Charles, William; Ann Elizabeth, now Mrs. Alonza Sigler; Elzadia A., now Mrs. C. Bloyd; Benjamin F.; Lucy Ellen, now Mrs. James Sigler; Mary Emaline, now Mrs. Roscoe Staples. Three years after the death of his wife, Mr. Butler married again, this time Mrs. Polly C. Moore. She had a daughter, Anna Eliza Moore. They have had five children, namely: Hattie May, Isaac Mark, Fred, James and Lottie H., making in all, sixteen children that Mr. Butler has raised, and has twenty-three grandchildren.

In 1860 he engaged in sawmilling, which he has continued in addition to his farm work. He has recently built a mill adjacent to Hillsboro, and his sons are attending to it for him. Mr. Butler has been a Democrat all his life,

and he is a member of the Christian denomination. He is a member of the Tualatin Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His life has been one of industry, and all the wealth that he enjoys at present was obtained by hard and steady work.

**SAMUEL B. CALIFF**, the present obliging and reliable Treasurer of Clackamas county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born February 3, 1826. His father, Joel Califf, was born in 1797, in Vermont, where his grandfather was a civil officer, and where his father, Stephen Califf, was also born. The name originated in Persia. They were Baptists in religion. Joel Califf married Jane Saulsbury, of Rhode Island. They had nine children, six of whom are still living, three in Oregon. The father removed to Pennsylvania in 1814, and settled at Smithfield, Bradford county. In 1844 he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1852 to Iowa, where his death occurred in 1861. The mother died in 1889, in her eighty-eighth year.

Samuel was the third child, and was raised in Pennsylvania until his seventeenth year. He was sent to the public schools in the little log schoolhouse, and worked hard on the farm. He removed to Wisconsin with the family, and continued with his father on their farm for a year or two, and then learned the trade of mason. He followed it and farming until 1862, when the great need of the country prevailed on him to leave his wife and little children, and he enlisted as a private in the Union army, to fight under the folds of the grand old flag. His company was Company K, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was sent down the Mississippi, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. From there he went to the Gulf, participating with his regiment in all the engagements there and on the Red river, and was at the taking of Mobile. They were ordered to Texas, where they remained on duty until July, 1865. The siege of Vicksburg was his first big fight, and so bravely did he distinguish himself as a valiant soldier that he was promoted to be Captain of his company. The order read, "For meritorious conduct at the capture of Vicksburg." He held his office as Captain until the close of the war, and in 1864 he had charge of Fort Brown, by order, and rebuilt it. While engaged here he was acting



Brevet Major, by order of General Frank Heron. In the work on Fort Brown his knowledge of masonry served him well, as he knew what to do and how to do it. At Vicksburg his regiment was constantly under fire for nineteen days, and he participated in as many as twenty-five skirmishes and engagements, and never received a scratch or was disabled in any way, except for a few days in the hospital at New Orleans. At the close of the war he returned to his wife and home, a veteran and a victor. He has ever since enjoyed great satisfaction from the thought that when his country needed him he did not allow any thought of self to intervene. The soldier laid down his sword and took up his trowel, and quietly went back to his peaceful vocation. A little later he took a homestead of 160 acres of land, on which he built and the family resided.

He had married Elizabeth Hollenbeck, of Greene county, New York, September 24, 1849. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Charles, George, Lizzy, Edward, Ida and Nora. Jane, the third child, died in her second year.

The family resided on their farm until 1871, when Mr. Califf sold, and in 1873 came to Oregon City and worked at his trade until 1884, when he was elected Police Judge and Justice of the Peace, and four years later was elected to the responsible position of Treasurer of the county, in which position he is now serving. He has built a good home in Oregon City, where he resides with his family. He takes a deep interest in the well-being of his town, county and State, and he votes the Republican ticket. He is a charter member of Meade Post, G. A. R., and has held most of the offices of the post, and is now Adjutant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F.; is Past Master of the former lodge. He has resided twenty years in Oregon City, and is valued as one of her best citizens.

**D**EACON JOHN BRUSH, a retired resident of Albany, and an Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Bethel, Ontario county, New York, in 1822.

His father, Charles Brush, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, was a descendant of Scotch ancestry. He moved to New York and there

married Miss Sarah A. Hollett. Locating in Bethel, Ontario county, soon after his marriage, he engaged in the hotel and mercantile business until 1834, when he moved to Bridge-water, Michigan, and settled on a farm.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents till he reached his majority. In 1843 he went to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he began learning the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker and also worked in a fanning-mill manufactory three years. In the fall of 1846 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and the following spring, in partnership with David Cutting, procured a team and joined a company bound for Oregon, Lot Whitecomb being captain of this company. The train numbered about seventy-five wagons. At the Platte river the company divided, and Mr. Brush was made captain of the Cutting and Matton division. He acted in that capacity until they reached Fort Hall, where, on account of the provisions running short, he and a few companions left the company and traveled with pack horses, thus being enabled to make greater speed. They reached Oregon City in September, 1847. The first winter he taught school at Clackamas, living with the Cutting family. The following spring he contracted with Fendall C. Casson to build forty fanning-mills, at \$13.50 each, after a Virginia pattern, being of wood and sheet iron. This job he completed in about two months and a half.

Hearing of the discovery of gold in California, he started for the "diggings" the 1st of September, packing across the Siskiyou mountains and down the Sacramento river. They proceeded to "Sodom and Gomorrah," afterward called "Hangtown," and now is known as Placerville. Leaving the dry "diggings," they went to the American river, where Mr. Brush was very successful in his mining operations. He continued there until April, 1849, when, on account of scurvy, he was obliged to leave the place. Gold was so plentiful that he made from \$40 to \$100 per day, and he carried away with him \$6,000 in gold dust. About May 1 he left San Francisco for New York, going via Panama. Crossing the Isthmus on foot and by canoes, he boarded the steamer Crescent City at Chagres for New Orleans, thence to Cuba, and from there to New York. At Philadelphia Mr. Brush converted his gold dust into coin, and going to Michigan, bought a farm near his old home at Clinton. He



farmed there till 1859. That year he sold out, bought some property in Clinton, and loaned the rest of his money on farm mortgages. After the war broke out and currency depreciated to 33½ cents for \$1, his loans were paid off and he was a heavy loser. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Clinton, continuing the same until 1873. That year he returned to Oregon. He bought the S. S. White farm of 170 acres near Oregon City, and after living on it three years, sold out for \$1,000 more than the purchase price. He then came to Albany and bought his present home, on the corner of Fourth and Railroad street. For three years he was engaged in the grocery business, two years manufactured fanning-mills, and after that turned his attention to making wire cloth for sifting and other purposes. In 1882, in connection with the wire cloth business, he began manufacturing woven wire mattresses, which he continued with largely increased operations until 1889. That year he sold out, and has since been retired from active life.

Mr. Brush was married, in Michigan, January 4, 1855, to Miss Almira Brewster, a native of New York. They have three children, namely: Charles L., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Portland; Emma A., wife of John Wilkinson; and Ida M., wife of W. B. Buell.

Mr. Brush is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 17, and Baily Chapter, No. 8, F. & A. M., and is a Deacon in the Congregational Church. He has served as School Inspector and Justice of the Peace for several years. With physical force and energy unabated, he is a worthy type of the Oregon pioneer.



**S** B. McCORD, one of the leading hardware merchants of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1842, third in a family of nine children. He was born in the same log house, in which his father, Perry McCord, came into the world. When S. B. was only two years old, his father moved to Wisconsin, but soon made his way back to his native State. In 1850 he returned to Wisconsin, remained there twelve years, and in 1862 emigrated to Oregon with his eldest son, R. D. McCord, and settled in Baker county, where he engaged in mining.

His death occurred February 22, 1888, when he was seventy-two years of age. Until his removal to Oregon he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but then gave up that calling to seek a fortune in the gold beds of Baker county.

The subject of our sketch was reared to farm life and received his education in the country schools of Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and served a two-years' apprenticeship. He started westward to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast in 1864. Proceeding to Missouri, he there hired as teamster to a party crossing the plains, agreeing to do whatever work came up, from driving mules to fighting Indians, as the savages were quite hostile. He was six months making the journey to Baker county, but was not required to exhibit his prowess in fighting the Indians, as they gave no trouble to the party, although he witnessed several battles between other emigrants and the Indians. His party chose the south side of North Platte river, and the fighting was all on the north side of the river.

S. B. McCord landed in Baker county in 1864, two years after his father. His first act was to open a small shop, in company with his brother, in a little town called Pocahontas, a mining village, of which no trace now exists. Here he pursued his trade until Baker City was organized in 1865, when R. D. McCord removed there, and S. B. McCord located in Wingville, where he started a blacksmith shop. In 1868 our subject removed to Baker City, opened a shop, and in 1878 put in a small stock of hardware in addition. So successful did this business prove that he has continued in the hardware business ever since, also continuing the shops to the present time; and his whole attention is required for the care of his enormous business. He carries a very large stock of hardware and hard wood, doing a business of from \$75,000 to \$80,000 a year.

Mr. McCord was married, in 1871, to Miss Angie Speelman, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed from Iowa to Oregon with her parents in 1862. Following are the names of their children: Harvey G., Nelson R., Oliver P., George W. and S. McCord, and Effie P., Lizzie, Pearl and Jane. The oldest daughter married Asa C. Shinn, and her two children, a son and daughter, are the pride of the grandfather's heart. All of these children are residents of Baker City.

The subject of this sketch is one of Baker

county's best specimens of self-made men. He started in life without a cent, and has accumulated quite a fortune. He has grown with the county, succeeding in whatever he has undertaken, and is already reaping the reward of his early years of industry. As he is still in the prime of life there is no doubt, but that the future holds many bright prospects in store for him. He was elected Mayor of Baker City four times, and was the first man to hold that office in the city. He was the principal mover, while Mayor, in a city water-works' system, which was completed during his mayoralty, and is a grand success, being as good a system as exists in any western town of no greater population. The system has many times saved from loss by fire many times the first cost of the entire plant. Previous to his election to his office, Mr. McCord served one term on the City Council, and is now serving his fourth term as County Treasurer of Baker county, demonstrating the entire confidence placed in him by the people. He is a Democrat in politics, but is liberal in his views, and is a fine specimen of the business men of the Western coast.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of one of Baker City's prominent men.

**C**H. HALL, A. M., M. D., prominent among the early educators of the State, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1835. His ancestry on the paternal side was from Wales, and among the early settlers of the United States. His mother was of the Jardan family of New England, descended from Puritan stock. His father, W. B. Hall, was a native of Virginia, subsequently settling in Kentucky, and being numbered among the distinguished band of "Free Soilers," opposed to slavery. He emigrated, in 1844, to Indianapolis, Indiana. Subsequently he purchased 15,360 acres of wild land on the Wabash flats, and then brought sixty-six slaves from bondage in Kentucky, colonized them on his land in Indiana and gave them their liberty. Hiring some of them to work for him, leasing tracts to others who preferred to have their own property, he treated all alike, as free men under a common flag of freedom. He then began the raising of hogs, with a packing house at Terra Haute, and river boats for freighting; he did an extensive busi-

ness upon the Wabash and Mississippi rivers, which industry he continued until his death, in 1869.

C. H. Hall was educated at the Indiana Asbury, and afterward at the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1854. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and began to study medicine, but was diverted from his plan in 1855 and joined a Government train, under Captain William Craig, of the Engineer Corps, and assisted in the preliminary survey for a railroad to the Pacific coast, which route was adopted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Hall then passed one year in mining and packing through the northern mines of California, and in the fall of 1856 he accepted a professorship of natural science at the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and remained three years, when he was appointed principal of the Santa Ana Academy at Lebanon, Linn county. In 1860 he was appointed principal of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, which he satisfactorily conducted until 1867, when he resigned to complete his medical education. He then attended the first course of lectures at the medical department of the Willamette University, and being far advanced in the profession, he graduated in 1868. He commenced practice in Government service at Fort Yam Hill in western Oregon, and there remained for three years. In 1871 he returned to the Willamette University and accepted a professorship in the medical department, on Pathology and General Practice and also became editor-in-chief of the Oregon Medical and Surgical Journal, with which he was connected until 1877, when the medical department was moved to Portland. He then began the practice of medicine in Salem, which he has followed continuously to the present date. In 1887 he accepted a chair in the medical department at Portland, as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and General Pathology, in which he is still engaged, devoting two days of each week at the college and clinics at the free dispensary, and the balance of the week he devotes to his patients at Salem.

Dr. Hall was married at Salem, in 1859, to Miss Mary Waller, daughter of Rev. Alvin Waller, one of the early Methodist missionaries to Oregon, who came to the State in 1839 and was stationed at the Dalles at the time of the terrible Whitman massacre, in 1847. He was

a faithful worker from 1839 to 1877, and at the date of his death, in 1879, he was endowment agent at the Willamette University.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had three children: Nellie F., now Mrs. George B. Gray, of Gray Brothers, hardware merchants of Salem; George B., deceased; and Esther E., now married to J. H. McNary, County Recorder.

Dr. Hall is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P., the Oregon State Medical Association and International Medical Congress.



**J** W. CUSICK, a banker and influential citizen of Albany, Oregon, was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1835. His father, Solomon Cusick, was a native of New York, and directly descended from that celebrated Holland family, Ameka Jans, who was among the early settlers of New York city. His father married Maria Hollembeak, of Pennsylvania, and about 1820, emigrated to Wabash county, Illinois, and six years later, in 1826, went to Adams county, of the same State, where he followed farming, until the spring of 1853 when he sold his farm to join the emigration to Oregon. He started with four wagons and eighteen yoke of oxen, six horses and sixty head of young cattle. He and his wife, with five children, composed the family, with sufficient hired men to drive the teams and cattle. They joined the Illinois train, numbering twenty-one wagons and eighty people. Robert George Cusick, Solomon's brother, was elected captain of the train. Their progress was pleasant and uninterrupted until they reached Snake river, where they lost nine yoke of oxen from alkali poison, but with plenty of loose cattle to take their place, they continued their journey without delay to the Dalles, and thence by river and trail to the mouth of the Sandy, and from there drove to Oregon City. There they arrived on September 17, 1853, with nine yoke of oxen, six horses, all the loose cattle, and the entire family, all in good health, and the family duly grateful for their safe and successful journey. As they drove through Oregon City, the merchants came out and presented to them some little gift, and our subject remembers them with pleasure. The family proceeded to the fork of the Santiam river, where they located on 320 acres and commenced to look about for

some means of supplying themselves with food, as they were out of supplies and money, and wheat was selling for \$6 a bushel.

Our subject was educated at Barry College, Illinois, with a brief period of study in the Santiam school, which was conducted by W. R. Bishop. He found little time for study, however, as after helping to get the family settled, he went to Salem, where he secured employment at \$1 a day for fair days and no pay but board for rainy ones. The days were principally rainy, through the winter, still, he made sufficient money to buy new clothes and a pair of boots.

In 1855 he engaged in the stock business on the Santiam river, continuing there until 1857, when he sold out. He then went to Corvallis with R. G. Simmons, where they bought a small livery stable, which they renovated, enlarged and operated until 1860. Our subject then sold out his interest and bought a herd of seventy horses, which he drove to eastern Oregon, selling them at a good profit. He then, in 1862, went to the Salmon river mines, which proved unprofitable. He next purchased a pack train, and packed from Umatilla to Boise, Idaho, until 1865, when he sold out and returned to the Willamette valley.

He was married in Portland in 1866, to Miss Salome Peebler, daughter of David Peebler, a pioneer of 1853. Mr. Cusick then purchased some goods in Portland and started a small store at Sublimity, which he conducted until 1869. He then again entered the stock business, removing to eastern Oregon, where he and his family resided until 1876, when, still continuing his stock interests, he located at Lebanon where, in partnership with C. B. Montague, he engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in this business until 1881, then devoting his attention more exclusively to the stock business. He also sold out of this interest in 1884, and moved to Albany, where, in company with J. L. Cowan, he started the private banking business of Cowan & Cusick. They continued this enterprise until 1888 when Mr. Cusick retired from the firm. In 1891 he erected a fire-proof building for banking purposes, and on February 10, 1892, started the private banking house of J. W. Cusick & Company, the firm being composed of himself and his two sons. Here they engaged in a general banking business.

Mr. and Mrs. Cusick have four children: Ed-

ward D. and Charles H., who are with the bank; and two younger sons, Harry B. and Eugene, who are attending school. Besides his residence property on the corner of Lyon and Eighth streets, he owns other valuable town property.

He is a Republican in politics and in 1888 was elected a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the F. & A. M., and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

He is essentially a self-made man and has by honorable and persevering effort acquired a competence. He is liberal-minded and public-spirited, and has the interest of his favorite city and State much at heart.

**THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY** at Salem is one of the important business enterprises of the State of Oregon. It was organized February 29, 1884, by the following gentlemen: L. L. Rowland, M. D., Colonel A. B. McElroy, Major George Williams and H. W. Cottle. Dr. Rowland was elected president of the company; Colonel McElroy, who is State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was elected vice-president; Major Williams, a banker of Salem, was elected treasurer and H. W. Cottle, an experienced underwriter, was elected secretary and manager of the company; S. F. Cottle, brother of H. W., was assistant secretary, but later was succeeded by C. D. Gabredson, a gentleman of wide experience in the insurance business. The directors of the company are: William England, banker; Honorable W. W. Thayer, ex-Governor and ex-Chief Justice of the State; Dr. L. L. Rowland, Colonel McElroy, Major Williams, S. C. Adams and H. W. Cottle.

The company has built a fine, three-story brick block at the northwest corner of Commercial and Chemeketa streets, Salem, where the home office is located; the ground floor is 71 x 85 feet; a portion of the building is fitted up for offices, and the upper story is occupied by the different fraternal societies of the city. The State Insurance is the only company north of San Francisco owning its own offices. The paid-up capital stock is \$100,000; the assets have nearly reached \$400,000; they do a very large business in Oregon, Washington and

Idaho, making a specialty on dwellings and farm buildings; they also take the best class of business houses. Notwithstanding the destructive fires that have occurred in their field they have made a steady gain in assets, and they have done a constantly increasing business; they were the first company to pay in cash and in full the great conflagrations at Seattle, Ellensburg and the Dalles. The directors of the company, with the exception of Colonel McElroy and Mr. Cottle, are old settlers; they are all men of superior ability and great probity of character.

H. W. Cottle, to whose indefatigable efforts much of the prosperity of the corporation is due, is a native of the State of Maine, born February 25, 1850. His parents, Clark and Almira (Sproul) Cottle, were also natives of Maine and of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, respectively. He is their youngest child, and was reared and educated in the State of Wisconsin. When he became of age he removed to northwestern Iowa, and there embarked in the insurance business, in which he has had such a successful career. He came to Oregon in 1884, and finding a fine field for the business, established himself, as stated above. He is married and has a family of three children. He owns a delightful home in Salem, where he is surrounded with all the comforts suggested by the civilization of the present century. He has invested in property in this city and has become prominently identified with her commercial interests. He is member of the I. O. O. F., and in political circles is recognized as a leading Republican, having been a member of the State Committee. He is the president of the Board of Trade of Salem, the Capital city of Oregon; is also president of the Marion County Horticultural Society, is a director of the Salem Canning Company, also of the Salem Motor Railway Company. (Electric.) His pleasing, straightforward manner has won him hosts of friends in the business, as well as social world.

**JAMES G. CRAWFORD**, photographic artist, Albany, Oregon, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1850.

His father, Dr. G. F. Crawford, was a native of Grayson county, Virginia, was born January 1, 1818. His ancestors were among the landed

nobility of the Old Dominion, and were largely interested in stock-raising, having settled there before the Revolutionary war. Dr. Crawford passed his youth and received his education in Virginia, and in 1841 removed to Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, where he began teaching, and at the same time studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James Gilmore. He practiced medicine with that physician one year, beginning in 1844. In 1846 he settled at La Harpe, Hancock county, where he conducted a general practice until the spring of 1852. In 1845 he had married Dr. Gilmore's daughter Miss Mary Ellen, and in the spring of 1852 he started with his wife and two children for Oregon. His outfit consisted of two wagons, six yoke of oxen, and five yoke of cows. Emigration was large that year, and the Indians gave them little trouble. Continuing by the usual Oregon trail and crossing the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, they landed at Foster's late in September, 1852. Dr. Crawford proceeded from there to Albany Prairie, and located on 320 acres of land, five miles west of Lebanon. There he commenced farming and continued to reside until 1873, when he bought property on the corner of Fifth and Ellsworth streets (where he now resides), and moved to town to educate his children. He conducted his farming operations, however, until 1885, when he retired and his sons took charge of the farm. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have five children, viz.: Georgiana, wife of T. L. Dugger, proprietor of the Scio Press; James G., whose name heads this article; William W., Orville, and Helen. The Doctor has served two terms in the State Legislature. In 1873 he was an important factor in organizing the Albany Farmers' Company, and is still a member of its Board of Directors.

James G. has only a brief recollection of crossing the plains. His early education was obtained in the district schools, and was supplemented by a three years' course at the Lebanon Academy. In 1868 he began learning the art of photography, in the gallery of A. B. Paxton, of Albany, and was with him and his successor, J. A. Winter, seven months. He then went to Eugene, and opened a gallery, which in 1869, he removed to Lebanon. In the spring of 1870 he went to Portland, and in the gallery of Joseph Buchtel, one of the pioneer photographers of the State, was employed until the fall of 1871. From that time until 1888 he conducted

a gallery in Harrisburg. In order to get the benefit of new ideas, and to further perfect himself in his chosen art, he went to Portland, and was employed in the gallery of I. G. Davidson until 1885. Returning to Albany, that year, in partnership with his brother Orville, he purchased the gallery of A. B. Paxton, and under the firm name of Crawford Brothers did business until May, 1888, when he purchased his brother's interest. His present partnership was formed in 1889. The firm does an extensive and general business, making a specialty of Oregon views, and having agencies in Portland and San Francisco.

Mr. Crawford was married, in Lebanon, in 1871, to Miss Clara McDonald, daughter of J. N. McDonald, a pioneer of 1852. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Carey, Lillian, Bert, Harry, Gerald and Hazle. Mr. Crawford has just completed a pleasant home on the corner of Oak and Willamette streets, where he resides with his family.



**LEANDER L. WILLIAMS**, of Hillsboro, Oregon, came to the Territory in 1854. He is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, born November 13, 1834. His father, Lyman Williams, was born in New York, in 1812. The family originated in Scotland, but came to America previous to the Revolution, and grandfather Benjamin Williams fought in the war of the Revolution, and was in the army after the war ended, and then settled in Cayuga county and raised a family of fourteen children. He was a Universalist. His son married Nancy Thomas, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Asa Thomas. They were of German extraction. They had seven children, of whom three are living. Mr. Williams was the eldest child, and resided on a farm until his fourth year, and then went to Elgin, Illinois. He received a common-school education and learned the trade of a carpenter. In his twentieth year he crossed the plains to Oregon, and arrived there on September 3, 1854, at Vancouver, with 25 cents in his pocket. He obtained work at once, and by spring went to Portland, where he worked until 1869. Water street was then the principal street, and the many buildings that he helped to build have been replaced with massive brick

blocks. He next went to a farm in Powell's valley, and resided on his mother's farm for a year and a half, then went to Hillsboro.

He married Mary Stewart, in 1868. She was the daughter of Alexander Stewart, a pioneer of Oregon. They had two daughters, born in Portland: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry C. Leiser; and Ella, now Mrs. Joseph Baily. Mrs. Williams died in 1872. Two years later he married Mrs. Jane Quick, the daughter of Michael Moore, one of the earliest settlers of Hillsboro, where she was born. They have three children: Minnie C., now the wife of George W. Phillips, of Salem; Mona Aneta and Chester Lee. Since 1865 Mr. Williams has been an I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in both branches, and is Past Grand of the order. In 1872, when the railroad was built to Hillsboro, he was made agent, and was also the first telegraph operator, and has been the trusted agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. for years. In July, 1883, he opened a grocery store, and is still engaged in it. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been Treasurer, Steward and a Trustee. He is a Republican in politics, and is an honorable business man and highly respected citizen.



**H**ONORABLE REUBEN P. BOISE is one of Oregon's most honored pioneers. He came to the State in 1850, and has been a prominent factor in shaping her destiny.

Judge Boise was born in Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on June 9, 1819. His father, Reuben Boise, was also a native of Massachusetts. The Boise family emigrated from France to Scotland, and later to the north of Ireland, and Mr. Boise's paternal great great-grandfather emigrated to Massachusetts, locating on a farm, which is still retained in the family, and where Mr. Boise's father was raised and lived all of his life. He married Miss Sallie Putnam, a relative of General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, her father, Jacob Putnam, having served as a colonel during the whole of that struggle. Judge Boise's father was a farmer, and a man of prominence, having held several offices in his State, among which were County Commissioner, County Clerk; he also represented his district in the State Senate of Massachusetts. He had eight children, four

sons and four daughters. Of this family, Judge Boise is the only surviving member. The Judge was raised on his father's farm, was sent to the public schools and took a classical course in Williams College, from which he graduated with honor in 1848. He then went West, to the State of Missouri, where he was engaged in teaching school two years, and returned to his native State and read law with his uncle, Patrick Boise, who was at that time a distinguished lawyer of Westfield, Massachusetts. After three years' study of the law he was admitted to the bar in 1848, beginning the practice of his profession at Chickopee Falls, where he remained for two years, emigrating in the fall of 1850, via the Isthmus, to Oregon. He landed at Astoria, Oregon, and began the practice of law in Portland in the spring of 1851, which was then a small place, with a few inhabitants, but with plenty of shipping and business. His practice proved successful, and in the fall of 1852 he took up a section of land in Polk county, built a house, improved the property and resided on it for four years, and still owns it. In 1853 the Territorial Legislature elected him Prosecuting Attorney of the First and Second Districts. This comprised all the country on the west side of the Willamette river and nearly all of the Willamette river, except Clackamas and Multnomah counties. He served in this capacity for about four years. In 1853 he, in company with Hon. James K. Kelly and Hon. D. R. Bigelow, were elected Code Commissioners for Oregon, and he thus became one of the compilers of the first Code of Laws in book form in the Territory, and in fact, the founder of the present mode of practice. In 1854 he was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney, and at the same election was elected to represent Polk county in the Territorial Legislature. Two years afterward he was re-elected, and during both terms took an active part in its deliberations. In 1857 he was a Representative for Polk county to the Constitutional Convention, where he was chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and prepared that portion of the constitution relating to the legislative department and otherwise materially assisted in furnishing Oregon with her fundamental laws. In this same year, he was appointed by President Buchanan one of the supreme judges of the Territory. The next year, after the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected to that office, and, from 1862 to 1864 inclusive,

was Chief Justice. Upon the expiration of his term he was again elected for six years. In 1870 he was again chosen by the people to fill that honorable position, but Hon. B. F. Bonham, his competitor, having commenced an action to contest his seat on the bench, and not desiring to engage in long and expensive litigation he resigned, and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was elected by the Legislature as one of the capital building commissioners, which office he held until 1876, when he was again elected to his old position on the Supreme Bench. Two years later, the Legislature having divided the Supreme and Circuit judges into district classes, he received the appointment as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1880 he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial District, which office he has continuously held.

In 1851 Judge Boise was happily married to Miss Ellen F. Lyon, a native of Boston, and a daughter of Mr. Lemuel Lyon, a Boston merchant. They had three sons, all born in Oregon: Reuben P., Whitney L. and Fisher A. After fourteen years of happy married life, the devoted wife and mother died. In 1867 he was married to Miss Emily A. Pratt, a native of Webster, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Mr. Ephraim Pratt, a manufacturer of that State. They had two daughters: Ellen S. and Marie E. The former was lost by a sad accident, and Maria E. resides with her parents.

Judge Boise came to Salem to reside in 1857, where he has since remained. He first purchased a block of lots in the city, where the Academy of the Sacred Heart now stands, where he lived until 1865. In 1880 he purchased a farm in North Salem, where he now (1891) lives. It is the property on which the first house in Salem was built. The Judge has enlarged and remodeled the house, and improved and cultivated the land until the property is much enhanced in value. He has also added from time to time to the acreage of his first ranch, until he now has in one body 2,500 acres. Having been raised on a farm he has taken an interest in agricultural affairs and has been a champion of legislation in Oregon in behalf of farm interests, and has five times been elected Master of the State Grange, and has attended a number of the meetings of the National Grange, held in the different States. He has also zealously aided the cause of learning, realizing by experience the benefit of a superior education.

He has twice been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific University at Forest Grove, of the La Creole Academy at Dallas and of the Willamette University of Salem, in the prosperity of all of which he takes a personal interest. Pacific University has conferred on the Judge the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws.

Few, indeed, are the men who have led so useful and honorable a life, and seldom has it been the lot of man to serve his country for nearly forty years continuously without a single tarnish on his record, evincing a high order of legal ability, and the very highest conscientious regard for his duty. This, combined with an excellent judgment and an indomitable independence of character, have made him the eminently successful jurist he has been. He has exhibited this same independence of character and adherence to his sense of duty in politics. He began his political career as a Democrat, with which party he affiliated until the time of the great civil war, when his loyalty to the Government placed him on the side of the Union and in the ranks of the Republican party. He held patriotic meetings all over Oregon, at which he delivered telling speeches, and did much toward guiding public opinion against secession and saving his State to the Union. For this every right-minded citizen feels grateful to him, but he experiences his greatest satisfaction from having done that which he considered his duty. Viewed as a neighbor and a friend, Judge Boise is kindly and genuine; as a citizen he is modest, unassuming and easy of approach. He is a model Oregonian, and as such is regarded by his fellow-citizens.

**R**EBUBEN P. BOISE, JR., a native son of the city of Salem, is one of her most promising young men. He was born October 16, 1859, and is a son of Reuben P. Boise, one of the worthy pioneers of the State, whose history will be found on another page of this volume. He was educated at Willamette University, and began his business career as a newspaper man; he was reporter for the Salem "Statesman" from 1879 until 1882, when he went to the sound, where he accepted a position with Hansen & Company, wholesale merchants and dealers in lumber; he had charge of



their collections for two years, after which he went to Alaska. Returning from this trip he was with the same firm for a time, and then worked on the Tacoma "Daily News," as city editor.

During his connection with the "News" an occurrence took place that came near resulting in his death: There had been considerable strife and ill feeling between the Tacoma and Seattle papers, and a bitter newspaper war was being waged, in which H. C. Harcourt, one of the editors of the Tacoma "Daily News," and S. W. Wall of the Seattle "Post Intelligence" took a part; the latter came into the office of the Tacoma "Daily News," and shot Mr. Harcourt, the ball striking the steel-lined pendant of his neck-tie, and glanced off; he was attempting to fire a second shot when Mr. Boise sprang forward, and caught the pistol, which was discharged, the contents entering his hand; he had an ugly wound and still carries the scar, which is an ever-present memento of his newspaper experiences, as well as of the courage and promptness which he displayed in saving the life of his friend; he and Mr. Harcourt succeeded in overcoming the would-be murderer, and the strife was thus ended.

After about five years spent in Tacoma, Mr. Boise returned to Salem, and became one of the founders of the Willamette Investment Company, doing a loan, fire insurance and real-estate business; he has purchased different pieces of farm property which he has improved, and then placed upon the market; he is also the owner of valuable town property. He is a reliable, capable business man, and enjoys the fullest confidence of commercial circles.

Mr. Boise was united in marriage in 1891, to Miss Minnie Louise Breyman, also a native of Salem, and a daughter of a prominent banker of the place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled several important offices in the lodge.



**S**AMUEL T. RICHARDSON is a native of Linn county, Oregon, born July 8, 1857. His father, Louis C. Richardson, was a native of Greene county, Illinois, where his ancestors had settled at an early date as pioneers of the country and were actively connected with the early Indian wars. He followed farming

in Illinois until 1846, when with ox teams he crossed the plains and mountains to Oregon and located in Linn county. In 1848 he was a member of the company of Captain William Martin, and fought through the Cayuse war, later going to the mines in California. He was engaged in several battles with the Klamath Indians and became quite famous as an Indian fighter. His mining experience was short and unsuccessful and in 1851 he returned to Oregon and continued farming.

He was married in Marion county, in 1852, to Miss Eliza A. Whitley, native of Greene county, Illinois, one of the first school teachers of Oregon. Mr. Richardson followed the quiet life of the farm, unactive in politics, but devoting much time to the advancement of the Christian Church, in which he was very active, and in which he also preached. His wife died in 1866, and he followed her two years later, leaving two children: Mary L., now Mrs. Henry Saelton of Linn county; and Samuel T. His early life was passed upon the farm, and being distant from school, he was not permitted school privileges until he was eleven years old, and then only at intervals, as after the death of his father, work became the essential feature of his life, and school facilities were improved as opportunities offered. With great perseverance he worked and studied until 1874, when he commenced a classical course in the Willamette University and finished the junior year in 1876. He then took up medicine under Dr. Ballard of Lebanon, continuing it at Dayton, Washington Territory, and in 1878 at Prineville, Wasco county, Oregon, where he was invited to take the position as principal to teach the district school, which had become rebellious and which had a daily attendance of 150 pupils in three rooms and requiring three teachers. Quickly appreciating the situation and being possessed of determined and fearless characteristics, he accepted the position of principal teacher. The boys assembled, many, years older than himself, and with pistol and knives. Mr. Richardson gathered an armful of Juniper limbs, and before recess of the first day the entire school was under the subjection of the teacher, and for three years he taught without further trouble. Being so good a teacher, his fearless characteristics were deemed salutary in the court of justice of the peace and he was soon elected to fill that office, and after two years of service Judge L. L. McArthur, now of Portland, then sitting as Circuit Judge, called

attention to his records and rulings and said that he was the best Justice in the county. In 1882 Wasco was divided forming Crook county, and making Prineville the county seat, and Mr. Richardson was at once suggested as County Clerk, to which he was elected with little knowledge of law. Knowing his weakness in that direction he at once turned his attention to that study and by close application, he was found ready in every emergency. Without practical knowledge he started his records and his entries are still considered sound law, and thus was established as precedents and are still observed upon all subjects which he made entries. His record as teacher, Justice and County Clerk are still considered examples worthy of imitation. Continuing as County Clerk until 1884, he then came to Salem and began a general law practice.

In general session of Legislature of 1885 he was appointed law expert to examine into the management of swamp land of the State of Oregon. In special session of 1885 and general session of 1887, he made examination of the law pertaining to wagon-road lands and was instrumental in getting suits entered to inquire into the validity of several wagon-road land grants, which suits are now pending in the United States Courts. He has also followed a general practice, making specialties of land titles, contracts and corporation law. He has served one term as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and in January, 1890, was elected City Attorney of Salem. During his term of office the matter of street pavement has been decided upon, and he has had several contests over the right of street and steam railroad tracks, pertaining to city franchises. He has the reputation of handling corporations without gloves, and has been very successful in his practice.

He was married in Wasco county, November 13, 1879, to Miss Sarah I. Barnes, and to the union has been added four children: William E., Louis C., Whitley and Glen. Mr. Richardson is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He has filled many positions of honor and public trust with integrity and ability.



**D**R. N. BLACKBURN, Judge of Linn county, Oregon, and a legal practitioner of Albany, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1845. His ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Tennessee prior to the

Revolutionary war, Tennessee at that time being a part of North Carolina. His parents, Dr. A. and Elizabeth C. (Nelson) Blackburn, were natives of Tennessee. The former, a prominent physician of Jefferson county, that State, died in 1866, at the age of sixty-five years, and the latter died in 1857.

The subject of our sketch received his early education in the common schools of his native county and was attending Holston College at New Market, Tennessee, when, in 1861, the war coming on, the college was broken up. He remained at home until 1863. At that time, being fused with the spirit of loyalty to the Union cause, young Blackburn started for the Federal army in Kentucky, but was captured and returned. His second attempt, however, to reach Camp Nelson, Kentucky, was successful, although it was accomplished under fire. He became a member of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel Joe Parsons, enlisting as a private and subsequently being promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. He passed through the sieges of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, and resigned from service in 1864. Returning to his home, he opened a general merchandise store at New Market, which he conducted two years.

Judge Blackburn was married in New Market, in 1866, to Miss Francis A. Frost, a native of Tennessee. That same year he entered the law office of Attorney-General James M. Meek, and under his instructions pursued the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1867. He then commenced practice at Dandridge, Jefferson county, where he was subsequently elected Clerk and Master of Chancery Court. In 1869 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy and served as such until December 1870, when he was appointed Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, which position he held until September 15, 1874, when he left Tennessee for Oregon.

Arrived in Oregon, the subject of our sketch first took up his abode at Eugene, and after a few months removed to Brownsville, where he practiced law until 1878. That year he came to Albany, and has since conducted a general practice. In June, 1888, he was the nominee of the Republican party for Judge of Linn county, and was the only candidate of that party which was elected, the county being strongly Democratic. He served his full term of four years with honor and distinction.

The Judge is connected with various fraternal organizations, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M.; I. O. O. F.; A. O. U. W.; and McPherson Post, No. 5, G. A. R. He is one of the original stockholders of Albany Electric Light, Power & Telephone Company, and of the Albany Building & Loan Association, and among the honored members of the legal profession in Linn county he occupies a prominent position.

He and his estimable companion have two children, Archibald W. and James W.



**W**ILLIAM M. DAVIDSON, one of the prominent farmers of Polk county, Oregon, living near Buena Vista, coming to Oregon in 1852, and a resident on his father's donation claim, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Davidson was born near Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, March 2, 1837. He is of Scotch ancestry, his father, Carter T. Davidson, was born in Kentucky, in 1802, and married Miss Elizabeth Shirley, a native of Kentucky also. They reared a family of nine children and removed to Illinois in 1830, where they lived until 1852. At that date Carter Davidson took his family and started on the long and dangerous journey to the fine lands near the Pacific. The trip was made with ox teams, and his wife and five children accompanied him. These children were: Margaret, now Mrs. D. W. Allingham, who now resides in eastern Oregon; William M., our subject; Martha, now Mrs. Jesse B. Stump, who resides in Salem; I. N., resides in Corvallis; Emma, who is the wife of James Washburn, and resides in Brownsville.

The eldest daughter of the family, Amanda, came to Oregon with her grandfather in 1850, and is now the wife of W. J. Lindville, and resides in San Bernardino county, California. Mr. Davidson's family started on the journey across the plains April 15, 1852, and arrived at their donation claim, located two miles southwest of Buena Vista, September 15, 1852. This tract of land was a very choice one, and the land had been purchased of Theodore Prather, and here they began their pioneer life in a small log house. Mr. Davidson was a man of industry and intelligence, and he rapidly improved the property, planted the large orchard and prospered.

Mr. Davidson took an interest in public affairs and was twice elected to the office of County Commissioner and was also the first Postmaster in that part of the county, and the office was then called Bloomington. In every way he was a good citizen and his death occurred in 1881. His wife survived him until 1883 and died in her eighty-fourth year. She had been a faithful wife and good mother, and was to him a true helpmate in every sense of the word. Mr. Davidson had added to his land and so divided his real estate between his two sons that William M. inherited 273 acres, on which was the homestead and the large orchard. The division of the property was an amicable affair and was by the consent of the whole family.

William Davidson was fifteen years of age when he came to Oregon, and notwithstanding his youth he drove one of the teams of five yoke of oxen to one of the wagons. After the arrival of the family in Oregon our subject was sent to school, and this was the first school taught in Monmouth, and was taught by J. W. Cowles, now one of the most honored citizens of Yam Hill county. Our subject resided with his father on the farm and helped to improve it until 1873. At that date he married Miss Martha V. Modi, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Jacob Modi. They came to Oregon at the same time as did the family of Mr. Davidson, and settled on a donation claim in Benton county, where they still reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have had but one daughter, Inez, now in her eighteenth year, residing with her parents in the pleasant home where she was born. Her father is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grange, at Buena Vista. He is in politics a Republican, and while he gives his attention to the farm he is much interested in public affairs. The farm of our subject is rich and productive and he makes a specialty of raising fine horses and keeps a fine specimen of the draft-stock. The hop business has interested him also, and now he devotes some of his land to this.

Mr. Davidson is a very respectable and respected citizen and has the esteem of a wide circle of friends. The personal appearance of our subject is very fine, being a man weighing some 225 pounds, and is a fine representative of the Oregon pioneer. The present home is built around the small home they had when they first came to Oregon, and Mr. Davidson tells this reminiscence:

He says the little house was once used for a penitentiary under the following circumstances: A murder had been committed and the murderer's brother, Hiram Everman, furnished his brother with a saddle-horse and aided him to escape from justice. Hiram was tried and convicted of this and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years at hard labor, and there being no penitentiary it was decided to sell his services for five years to the highest bidder. Mr. Prather, the former owner of the house bid \$500, and that being the highest bid the criminal was awarded him, and with him he served out his sentence, so that a part of what is now the pleasant Davidson home was once used as the Territorial penitentiary of Oregon.

**S.** S. TRAIN, of the firm of Train & Whitney, editors and proprietors of the Albany Herald and Herald-Disseminator, at Albany, Oregon, was born in Essex county, New York, August 6, 1841, and was taken by his parents to Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1852, in their emigration to that State. As he grew up, he was employed on the farm, at the carpenters' trade with his father, and in a printing office. In 1861-'63 he served in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the great civil war. In 1862-'65, he was engaged at newspaper work in Wisconsin. From 1867 to 1882, he taught school in Illinois, in Nebraska, Kansas and Oregon.

He was married in 1866, in Wisconsin, to Mary J. Ricks.

After his arrival in this State, he started, in 1882, the Disseminator, at Harrisburg, Linn county, and in 1884 he admitted into partnership with him J. R. Whitney, a native of Marion county, Oregon, born May 1, 1860, who removed with his parents to Eugene, Lane county. He graduated at the State University in 1884. Together they purchased the Albany Herald, November 1, that year, and joined the two papers mentioned as the Herald-Disseminator, at the same time removing to Albany, where it is now established in the Foster Block on First street.

The Albany Herald was started as a Republican paper, in 1880, by Pottinger, Barnes & Steele. The present proprietors have continued it as such. In December, 1885, they

commenced the issue of the Morning Herald, the first permanent daily paper in Albany, and it has steadily grown in business and influence, and ranks with the leading papers of the State, as any one would expect, who is acquainted with the character of its proprietors.

**FREDERIC GEORGE YOUNG**, the popular and efficient principal of the Portland High School, is a native of Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he was born June 3, 1858. His father, Quirin Young, was a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to the United States in 1845, locating on a farm near Burlington, Wisconsin. In Germany he followed the pursuit of a weaver. He married Miss Sophia Herrmann, and they had ten children, seven of whom are now living. In 1858 the beloved father died, universally lamented, because of his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. The venerated mother still survives. The ancestors on both sides of the family were German Lutherans, of the middle class.

The subject of our sketch was the seventh child, and was reared on the home farm in his native county, attending the country school. Later he was sent to the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he took the advanced course.

He then taught for five years as principal of graded schools in Wisconsin, after which he attended the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland. Here he took the degree of B. A., and did a year and a half graduate work in the department of history and political science.

At this time he was elected vice-principal of the State Normal School, in South Dakota, and while holding that position, he was elected, in January, 1890, to his present position of Principal of the Portland High School.

He was married in 1887, to Miss Mary L. Packard, a native of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where she was an estimable teacher. They have a daughter, Frances Packard, and a son, Frederic Harold.

Mr. Young is independent in politics. He was honored by his constituents in Dakota by being elected, in 1887, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of South Dakota, and was also elected an Alderman of the city of Madison, South Dakota.

In Portland he is giving his entire attention to school work, being thoroughly informed on all that pertains to educational topics, an excellent teacher, a good disciplinarian, and an enthusiast in his work. These qualities have secured for him the appreciation of the local teachers, as well as that of the best educators of the State at large, by all of whom he is rightly credited with being one of the most progressive and thorough educators of the Northwest.

WILLIAM G. WALLACE, of Portland, Oregon, has become distinguished as an originator and extensive producer of choice roses and ornamental and tropical plants. It is interesting to know something of his history. Mr. Wallace is a native of the Highlands, Scotland, born May 1, 1844. He is a direct descendant on both sides of the family of two of the most noted Highland chieftains, his mother's grandfather being Donald Duff McDonald, and his father's ancestor being the great William Wallace, celebrated in song and story. Mr. Wallace's father was a railroad and civil engineer. He married Miss C. McDonald, of Glencoe. They had twelve children, of whom six are living, the subject of our sketch being the third child. He was raised in Renfreeshire, Scotland, until his tenth year, when he went to sea with his uncle, Captain McDonald. They sailed from Glasgow to China and Australia. After his voyage he engaged in the business of florist and landscape gardening. He was engaged for five years on the fine grounds of the Duke of Sutherland, Trintom Hall, Staffordsire, England, and at that time it was conceded that the Duke had the finest grounds in the world. After this he was employed on the grounds of Lord Sligo in Ireland, as his land steward. In 1864 he came over to New York and enlisted in the army. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and returned to his work in Philadelphia, and continued the business in Baltimore and Ohio. He was well known in Ohio as a collector of numismatics, as well as a horticulturist. He had one of the finest private collections of old coins and medals west of Philadelphia, numbering more than 10,000 specimens. He has also the honor of growing the largest bunch of grapes on record, which was sent to General Grant for Thanks-

giving dinner in 1871. The bunch measured five and one-half feet in circumference. From Ohio he went to Menlo Park, California, to take charge of and improve the grounds of Mrs. Mark Hopkins. After this he traveled through British Columbia seeking a location in which to establish his business, and finally decided upon Portland, Oregon. Here he established himself and soon built up a large business. He has six large greenhouses, heated by five furnaces, occupying two acres of ground in the city. At Mt. Moriah, a mile and a half outside of the city, he has twenty acres of ground, on which he is now erecting hothouses and other improvements, as he intends making it his future home. He does a large business in cut roses, sending them all over the Northwest. He has a fancy for pets, and is also breeding a few fine horses, in which he takes much pride.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Jane Richings, of Bath, England. They have four children: Thomas Edward, McKee Bright, Maude C., and Romeo A. Mr. Wallace was a member of Akron Commandery for twenty years, and is also a K. of P. and member of the B. P. O. E. He is a Republican in politics. He takes pride in his Scotch ancestry, and exhibits his clan suit with pleasure. He is a good specimen of the foreign-born and a thoroughly loyal citizen of the United States.

PHILO HOLBROOK, an intelligent and progressive citizen of Oregon's beautiful metropolis, and a widely known and popular public man, was born in Seymour, New Haven county, Connecticut, in July, 1840. His parents, Captain Philo and Emily (Tomlinson) Holbrook, were natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively, and were descended from Puritan ancestors. Captain Holbrook was a seafaring man, which vocation he followed for twenty years, sailing in the interest of trade to the West Indies and making frequent whaling expeditions to the Northern Pacific Ocean.

The subject of this sketch had not many early educational privileges, as he commenced to gain his own support at the age of twelve years, since which time he has always provided for himself, thus early serving an apprenticeship in the school of experience, which has, no doubt, contributed greatly to his present emi-

ment success. His first work was light duties on the farm during the summer, the three winter months being improved by attending school, with frequent visits to his home, which he always considered his headquarters. In 1858, at the age of eighteen, he started out in life in earnest by going to sea before the mast, sailing in the coasting trade. The following year, he started for California via the Panama route, landing in San Francisco, on September 15, whence he came in December of the same year, to Portland, Oregon, arriving in the new country without either money or friends. He at once commenced to labor, being employed in various capacities, until 1861, when the mining excitement broke out in Idaho. He immediately started for that country, covering the distance on foot and packing his blankets. Arrived at the mines he worked in them for a year, meeting with varied success. At the end of this time he entered the employ of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company, and for ten years was employed in different capacities on steamboats, plying the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers.

In 1872 he returned to Portland, where, in September of that year, he was married to Miss Annah Wilson, an intelligent and amiable lady, and a daughter of Samuel Wilson, an honored pioneer of the early '50s. Thus captured at last, after his many years of freedom, Mr. Holbrook purchased, with his accumulated savings, a small farm of choice agricultural land, pleasantly situated on the Willamette slough, increasing his possessions from time to time as opportunity offered, until he acquired several hundred acres, when he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He followed this business successfully until 1881, when he removed with his family to Portland, where he has since resided, and has continued to follow the real-estate business, buying, selling, and improving farm and city property. His wide and varied experience has been of great benefit to him in his latter vocation, and few men are better acquainted with land values, or more successful in the improvement and disposal of property than Mr. Holbrook.

He and his worthy wife have five children: Philo, Jr., Millard C., Emily, Samuel, and Nellie.

Although not a politician in the modern acceptance of the term, Mr. Holbrook takes an active interest in public affairs of importance, and has been honored by his constituents with

official positions, which trust he has fulfilled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In 1878 he was elected County Commissioner, in which capacity he served for two years, with credit to himself and friends.

In June, 1892, he was re-elected to this position for a term of four years, receiving the vote of a largely increased majority. This indorsement of so many of his fellow-citizens is not only pleasing but valuable as evidencing his suitability for the office and his popularity as a man.

Socially, he affiliates with the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W., taking an active and prominent part in their affairs.

His life would serve as an excellent incentive to all poor, young men, as evidencing what intelligence and perseverance can accomplish, unaided by any outside influence. It might be urged that all are not equally gifted with these necessary adjuncts of a successful career, which, though true, does not deter any and every one from doing their best, let the consequences be great or small.



**GORDON E. HAYES**, an eminent jurist of Oregon City, was born in Clackamas county, Oregon, March 27, 1839. His father, Henry E. Hayes, is one of the most widely and favorably known men of the Northwest, to which he came in an early day. In the winter of 1848-'49, being lured by the gold excitement of that day, he bought an interest in the Fremont Mining and Trading Company, and in March, 1849, at the age of seventeen, sailed from New York, by way of Cape Horn, for California, and arrived in the bay of San Francisco, October 5. Proceeding to the American river, he followed mining during the ensuing winter, and met with fair success. He afterward returned to the East, where he married Miss Sarah L. Woodward, and together, they crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1853, taking up a donation claim in Clackamas county. Their claim was located six miles west of Oregon City, and was their residence for a number of years. He industriously cultivated and improved it, until he made of it one of the most valuable farms in the county. Later, he was engaged in steamboating, and became a captain. He afterward followed mercantile pur-



suits in eastern Oregon. He has figured prominently in the affairs of the county and State for years, and was, at one time, Lecturer of the State Grange, of which society he was Master for six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes had four children, three of whom are now living: Amelia is now Mrs. C. Milen, and resides in Mount Tabor, Oregon; Harriet died in her sixth year; Gordon E., is the subject of our sketch; Alice, resides with her parents in Salem, the capital of the State, where the father has erected a pleasant home, and where, in retirement from active business, he spends his time in the society of his wife and daughter.

The subject of this sketch is the only son of the family, and had all the advantages that comfortable means and careful parents could bestow. His preliminary education was received at home, after which he attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove. He then read law with Mendenhall & Stevens, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, and commenced his practice in Oregon City, the county seat of Clackamas county, in the vicinity of which he was born and reared.

He was first a partner of L. T. Barin, who is now United States Marshal. This partnership lasted for two years, since when he has practiced alone, and has a lucrative and constantly increasing business. Of natural ability and legal acumen, great energy and incontrovertible integrity of character, he has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has invested largely in Oregon City property, and has built for himself and family a substantial and comfortable home in a desirable location, and pleasant surroundings.

He was married on May 20, 1885, to Miss Adaline Baker, an estimable lady, and a native of his own county. They have one child, a bright little daughter, Hattie.

In 1888 Mr. Hayes was nominated by the Democratic party for District Attorney, which honor he declined on the ground that he was not in sympathy with the party and did not indorse the administration of President Cleveland. Since then he has affiliated with the Republican party, by which, in 1892, he was nominated for State Senator, and although the honor was unsought by him, he received seventy-two out of 110 votes. Yielding to the solicitude of his friends, he consented to the use of his name, and he was elected by a majority of 371 votes.

He makes an efficient officer, reflecting credit on himself and his constituency.

Socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias, and united with the Grange in his twentieth year.

All sons of great fathers, Mr. Hayes' reputation and career is somewhat eclipsed by that of his illustrious predecessor. Still a close observer will distinguish a marked similarity of character, each possessing clear judgment, oratorical and intellectual ability of a high order, and exalted probity, which qualities have conspired to secure for both the good-will of their fellow men.



**PERRY W. SPINK**, a lumber dealer at Albany, and one of the successful business men of the town, dates his arrival in Oregon in 1852.

Mr. Spink was born in Lowhampton, Washington county, New York, September 24, 1829. His father, Benjamin Spink, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was also a native of Washington county. His mother, Lucy (Wood) Spink, was born in Rutland, Vermont. His mother died when he was four years old, and he remained with his father until he reached his tenth year, when, the family being broken up, Perry was taken by Deacon Seth Peck, with whom he remained five years, working on the farm, and each year attending a short term of district school. At the age of fifteen years he began working for wages, receiving \$4 per month, the first season. He followed farming until 1850, by close economy, saving \$300 besides paying for his schooling and other necessary expenses. In October, 1850, he went to Kane county, Illinois, joined his brother Alonzo, and with him engaged in farming until the spring of 1852, when he decided to come to Oregon. He joined an emigrant party at Bavaria, Illinois, and, by paying \$125 and agreeing to drive a team across the plains, secured transportation. They traveled with horse teams, five months being consumed in the journey to the Dalles, and from there going to Portland and then to Oregon City.

After reaching Oregon, Mr. Spink's first employment was cutting cord wood, at which he earned \$70. Then he went to the mines in Jackson county, and prospected, but without



success. Next we find him in the Rogue river valley, working for a man by the name of Roberts, who ran away. Mr. Spink took his claim as pay, and the following fall sold it for \$500. He then drove a pack train between Crescent City and Cottonwood, California, and in September, 1853, began work for John A. Crawford, packing from Albany to Yreka. In May, 1854, he took charge of a pack train for Hyde & Ives, surveyors of Rogue river valley, the party numbering fifteen men, supplies being packed from Jacksonville. In the spring of 1857 he came to Albany, bought a team and began freighting between here and Portland. A few months later he turned his attention to farming, and was thus occupied until 1863, when he again settled in Albany, and engaged in trucking, and continued this business twenty years. He also established a wood yard and did an extensive business. His savings he invested in a farm of 368 acres, located two miles southeast of Harrisburg, which he still owns. In 1883 he sold his trucking outfit, but continued to run his wood yard, and in 1887 started a lumber yard on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he owns valuable property. In the fall of 1889 he closed out the wood business, and has since given his whole attention to lumber interests, carrying a stock of lumber, lath and shingles.

Mr. Spink was married, June 11, 1857, to Rebecca J. Rankin, who came to Oregon in 1852. They had four children, only one of whom is living, Ida Louisa, wife of A. C. Stillmaker. Mr. Spink was married the second time, December 10, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Armstrong, of Albany, Oregon.

He is a Republican, but not an active politician. As a business man and citizen, he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

**NIMROD P. PAYNE**, County Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, was born near Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1848. His parents, Martin and Mary (Price) Payne, were natives of New York and Virginia respectively. In the spring of 1851 they crossed the plains from Illinois to Oregon, traveling with ox teams, the train with which they journeyed comprising about sixty wagons, and being under command of Captain David Frohman.

After six months of tedious progress over plains and mountains, crossing the Cascades by the Barlow route, they landed safe in the Willamette valley in September, 1851. Mr. Payne came direct to Linn county, and located on 320 acres, five miles southeast of Albany, and there farmed for a number of years. He subsequently settled in Albany, where he still resides.

Nimrod P., after completing his studies in the common schools, entered Willamette University, but ill health compelled him to leave college before finishing his course. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the sheep business in Linn county, which he continued for six years. Then, selling his sheep interests, he bought a farm of 240 acres, and until 1873 devoted his time to the raising of grain. In 1873 Mr. Payne removed to Idaho and bought a squatter's right, 160 acres, near Boise City. He then drove out a band of 200 cattle from the Willamette valley, and followed the stock business in Idaho until 1876, when he returned to Linn county and bought his present farm of 320 acres, three miles east of Albany. On this farm he has since been raising grain, having all of it under cultivation except a few acres. Mr. Payne also owns valuable property in Albany, where he resides.

His political views are in harmony with Democratic principles, and with that party he affiliates. He was the nominee of his party for County Clerk in June, 1890, and was elected by an unmistakable majority. This year, 1892, he has been nominated and re-elected to the same office.

In 1866 Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Rosina Culver, daughter of Amos B. Culver, a pioneer of 1854. They have lost three children, and have nine living. The names of the latter are as follows: Mary, Burr Morris, Lealie B., Monrovia, Bessie, Kate, Edith, Everett, and Amy. Mary is now the wife of Thomas Rhodes.

Mr. Payne is a member of the F. & A. M., P. of H., Farmers' Alliance, and A. O. U. W.

**JUDGE J. C. MORELAND** is an honored son of Tennessee, born in Smith county in 1844. His ancestry settled in that State early in the seventeenth century. Jesse Moreland, the father of the subject of this sketch,

followed an agricultural life, and was a preacher in the Methodist Church. In politics he was an old line Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Though brought up in the very arms of slavery, he early recognized its evil influences and in 1848, with his wife and his children, emigrated to Macoupin county, Illinois, and there farmed for two years. He next operated a country store until 1852, when he too, joined the westward tide of emigration, and with loaded wagons and ox teams, with wife, seven children and son-in-law, set forth upon that long and perilous journey to the Pacific slope. The train numbered twenty wagons and about seventy-five people. After many deprivations, and considerable sickness from cholera, although no deaths in this party, they journeyed forward, and, after six months of travel they landed at Foster in the Willamette valley. Through the loss of cattle and the hardships of travel the family were soon reduced to penury, and Mr. Morland took up a claim of 320 acres in what was known as the "Needy" settlement in Clackamas county. He followed farming until 1859, when on the death of his wife he removed to Needy and engaged in general merchandise business, continuing until 1872, when he sold out and retired from business and lived with his children until his death in March, 1891.

J. C. Moreland was the youngest of the family. His education began at the district school, which was conducted about three months each year. The balance of the year he was engaged upon the farm, and with these primitive privileges he passed his boyhood, and in 1860 he entered the printing office of the Oregon "Farmer," learning the trade and remaining there until the fall of 1863, when he again attended school and worked at his trade to pay expenses. In 1865 he entered the law office of Hon. David Logan, one of the foremost lawyers of the Pacific coast, and under his instruction Mr. Moreland read law until March, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of the State. He then passed one year in eastern Oregon and Idaho. Returning to Portland in 1868 he commenced active practice, which has been continued to the present date. In 1872 he was elected to the Common Council by the Republican party and served one term of three years. In 1877 he was appointed City Attorney of Portland, and held the office for five years, and therein were achieved some of his greatest successes in municipal law. In 1885 he was appointed County

Judge to fill a vacancy of sixteen months, and in 1890, he was elected to fill that office for a period of four years.

He was married at Boise City, Idaho, in 1867, to Miss Abbie B. Kline, a native of Missouri and the daughter of J. L. Kline, who emigrated to Oregon in 1853 and now resides near Portland. Mrs. Moreland has borne her husband six children, five of whom survive, namely; Harvey L., Susan A., Eldon W., Julius I. and Lueen.

The family reside at Mount Tabor, where the Judge built a handsome residence in 1890.

He is a Knight Templar, Mystic Shrine Mason, and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and Past Grand Orator of the same body. Outside his profession he is active in mining and real-estate interests, and favors every enterprise that advances public improvements of any kind.



**P**ETER KINDT, a respected Oregon pioneer of 1853, and a successful farmer of Washington county, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 27, 1827. His parents, Charles and Dora (Homel) Kindt, were both natives of the same State, and the ancestors of the family had come in early days to Pennsylvania from Germany. Mr. Kindt was the fourth child of the family of seven children, was reared in his native State, where he had but limited opportunities for education, and in 1847 he removed to Ohio.

In 1850 our subject went to Indiana and worked on farms, breaking land, and two years later he moved to Missouri, thus moving westward by degrees. Missouri did not suit him, and he started across the plains for Oregon in 1853. The party with whom he was traveling crossed the Missouri river April 25, in a ferry-boat, and May 1 they crossed Elkhorn river, having built a raft, on which they put the wagons and families. In the party was a great Michigander, who was having everything his own way, and just before sunset he began to drive the cattle into the water. The sun shone in their eyes so that they could not see how to swim, and there was great danger of their being drowned. The great blustering fellow began to whip Mr. Kindt's cattle, and at this our subject objected, and they had some decided words upon the subject. He found, however, that al-

though he was a big man, he had tackled the wrong man, for Mr. Kindt was peaceable, but would not be imposed upon, and soon the burly son of Michigan was thoroughly thrashed. After this episode, no one objected to Mr. Kindt's plan to permit the cattle to wait until morning for the crossing, when it was safely accomplished.

During all the first part of the journey the rivers were swollen, and for three weeks the clothing was wet all the time. They packed the animals, and then had to swim with them. They crossed the river at Portland August 28, on Stephen's mule ferry, and from there came out to Ames Chappel's, in Washington county, near the present site of Beaverton, from which place they prospected for a donation claim. Mr. Kindt looked the country over as far as the Rogue river, and in the meantime worked at whatever he could find to do. He finally selected the 320 acres of land, where he now resides, and purchased the right to it from a Mr. Stingley for \$300, which money Mr. Kindt had earned by working by the day. The property had a shanty on it, and five acres of it was cleared. He has made a very excellent farm of this property, erecting on it a comfortable residence, barn and all the outbuildings necessary to the conducting of a first-class farm.

April 7, 1853, just before starting on his long journey across the plains, he married Miss Phoebe Davies, a native of Indiana, born April 30, 1837, daughter of Mr. Miles Davies, who came with his family to Oregon at the same time that Mrs. Kindt crossed the plains with her young husband. Since her marriage she has been his faithful wife, devoted to his interests, and aiding him in every enterprise. Much of his success in life is due to her industry and economy. Five children were born to their union, three of whom are living, as follows: Dora Jane, widow of Mr. Carl M. Elliott, and resides in Hillsboro, being a teacher in the schools of that city; Charles Edgar, is a lawyer of Portland; and John O., is at home with his father. Abraham died in his second year, and Laura in her fifth year. Before the great civil war Mr. Kindt voted the Democratic ticket, but since the formation of the Republican party has been a staunch supporter of it. He has taken an active part in the politics of the city and State, and has always aided and forwarded every educational improvement in his district, being one of its officials a greater portion of

the time. Mrs. Kindt is a member of the Christian Church, and both she and her husband are worthy and influential farmers, who enjoy the esteem and respect of all who know them.

**F. C. BARNES.**—The deserved success attending the combined efforts of enterprise and persistency are amply demonstrated in the life of F. C. Barnes, who was born in Albany, New York, in 1854. His father, William Barnes, was a machinist and manufacturer, who, in 1856 emigrated with his family to Clark county, Iowa, and there followed farming until 1861, when he crossed the plains to Oregon, and after an eventful passage, landed at the Dalles, and thence by boat down the Columbia river, arriving at Portland in the fall of the same year. He engaged in the wood business, and in the fall of 1863 was elected Road Supervisor, which position he held for many years. In 1865 he opened the Barnes road, which leads from Portland into the Willamette valley, and later he engaged in the grocery business.

F. C. Barnes was educated in the public schools of Portland, and in the store of his father. In 1873 he engaged in the grocery business for himself, following it for three years. He then sold out and engaged in gardening on what is known as the Beaver Dam gardening land, operating about thirty acres, wholesaling his products. This he continued until about 1883, when he entered into partnership with William Maguire, and established a market on the corner of Third and Morrison streets for the sale of game, poultry, fish and oysters, continuing until 1888, when Mr. Barnes bought Mr. Maguire's interests, and has since continued alone. In May, 1890, he removed to his present location, corner of Third and Washington streets, where in his line, he operates one of the leading markets of the city, employing forty men, with six wagons and one truck, engaged in the delivery of goods. He has a poultry house 25 by 100 feet, two stories high, with a capacity of two carloads of live poultry, embracing facilities for dressing and shipping, with a cold storage room 25 by 30 feet. He can furnish fresh game every month in the year. He has a building eighty-five feet

square for the purpose of salting, smoking and canning salmon, with a capacity of fifty thousand cases a year, which gives employment for over 100 men. He is a director of the Northwestern Cold Storage and Ice Company, who manufacture twenty tons of ice per day, for city and domestic purposes.

Mr. Barnes was married in Portland in 1876, to Miss Isabelle M. Paine, a native of Oregon, and daughter of William H. Payne, an Oregon pioneer of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have five children: Clara M., Lila E., Ivy Grace, Gladys and Frank Scott.

Mr. Barnes owns one quarter block on North Fourteenth street and several other lots, which are substantially improved in residences for private and tenement purposes. He also has leases on some of Portland's most valuable property, which he has covered with stores, and some of which is without doubt the very best business locations in the city, bringing him in a revenue that any one might be proud of. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in same, as his interests and time are fully occupied with his business enterprises. He is a man who possesses the faculty of getting ahead, and his success is the just reward of persevering effort accompanied by honest business principles.



**D**AVID TORBET, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and English in the Albany Collegiate Institute, Albany, Oregon, was born in Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1844. His father, Robert A. Torbet, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was married in Ohio in 1843, to Keziah Scott, of Holmes county, Ohio. They began married life in a little log cabin, the one room below serving for living purposes, and the attic being used for the storage of wheat, corn and family supplies. Robert A. began teaching school when he was eighteen, and continued that occupation thirty years. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed up to the present time, and both he and his wife are now living in Holmes county, on land that was improved by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Torbet had ten children, eight of whom survive, David being the first born.

The subject of our sketch received his educa-

tion at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1872. His education was procured by personal effort. The first money he earned was at farm work, at \$10 per month, and for his first teaching he received 75 cents per day. After a term of army service, young Torbet resumed teaching, saving his money for his higher education. When he began his studies at Berea, his father took him and his sister to that place, a distance of fifty-seven miles, the sister remaining to take care of their modest quarters, cook wash, and to pursue her studies, David paying for their tuition, fuel, books, rent, etc. The Professor still has in his possession a small wood saw, which he purchased that first year, with which he sawed forty-four cords of wood for exercise and profit, at the same time carrying his studies in Greek, Latin, Algebra and Geometry. During his course of six years he never received a grade less than 100 in mathematics. After he had been in college three months he took charge of an Algebra class, the pay for the same more than paying tuition of himself and sister. During the second year he taught both arithmetic and algebra. The third year he was principal of the public schools of Berea. All this time he was keeping up his studies and passing his examinations. Thus, by labor and study, he continued his course, assisted in the education of his brothers and sisters, and graduated with honor.

As an educator, Professor Torbet ranks with the foremost of the country. After completing his collegiate course he was employed for a time as principal and Superintendent of Public Schools at West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio, after which he was principal of the Burbank Academy, Professor of Natural Science in Baldwin University, and Superintendent of Public Schools at Londonville, Ohio. He then purchased an interest in the Norwood High School, in Nelson county, Virginia, in which school he taught six years, making many friends, and learning much of Southern life.

In July, 1888, Professor Torbet came by invitation to the Dalles, as assistant principal of the Wasco Independent Academy and Normal School, and in 1889 filled the office of principal. In 1890 he moved to Lebanon, where he served as principal of the Santiam Academy. In April, 1891, he accepted the call of President Condit, of the Albany Collegiate Institute, to the Professorship of Mathematics and Eng-

lish in that institution. During his experience in teaching he has never been unemployed, the vacant chair having always been the seeker for his professional service.

Professor Torbet was married in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, in 1871, to Miss Olive A. Warner, a graduate of Baldwin University, who has devoted many years to teaching, assisting her husband in his several appointments. They have had seven children, namely: Dora E., Phebe K., Ellen E., Joseph E., Vida O., Robert N. and Hiram W. All are living except Dora E.

The Professor is an Ancient Odd Fellow and a very active Church worker.

**P**ROFESSOR Z. M. PARVIN, director of the Conservatory of Music of Willamette University, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Ripley county in 1843. His ancestry dates back to the Huguenots, who were driven from France to England, and then emigrated to America, locating in New Jersey, where the father of our subject, Samuel Ray Parvin, was born. He emigrated to Indiana in 1833, and was one of the pioneers of Union county. He settled in the wilderness and there cleared up a fine farm. He then removed to Ripley county, and at Napoleon resumed his trade of shoemaker. He made the first pair of shoes made in that section. In 1856 he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and followed his trade until his death, in 1881.

Z. M. Parvin received his early education in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois, and at the Presbyterian Seminary at Abingdon, Illinois.

At the firing upon Fort Sumter Mr. Parvin was fired with the spirit of patriotism, and, although but eighteen years of age, he enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, in Company D, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, first known as Yate's Sharp Shooters, under Colonel John Morrill. During the winter of 1861-'62 they were on general duty at Quincy, Illinois, and in the spring they formed the skirmish line for the army of General Pope down the Mississippi river from Cairo, accompanied by Commodore Foote, with his iron-clad fleet. Their first engagement was at the bombardment of New Madrid and the capture of Island Number Ten.

From there on to Fort Pillow, where they were transferred to the army of the Tennessee and engaged in the siege of Corinth, where, as sharpshooters, they were engaged in close reconnaissance, and a passing cannon ball came in such close proximity to Mr. Parvin that he has never recovered from the concussion. A minie ball also passed through his hat, but he was spared from severe wounds. He was taken ill, however, from exposure, and though remaining with his regiment was too ill for active service, and just before the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, was discharged, September 17, 1862, but was still detained at the post. He witnessed the second battle of Corinth, which was a terrible slaughter of the Confederates. He then returned home, and after two years, one spent in resting and one in study, he again enlisted late in 1864 in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Commissary of the regiment, and later was made Second Lieutenant. They followed down the Chattanooga & Atlanta railroad, and at Kingston, Georgia, received the surrender of General Wofford, May 30, 1865, and they paroled 15,000 men. The regiment was then detailed to Columbus, Georgia, and aided in the forming of a local government and in the first steps taken toward reconstruction, being discharged in January, 1866, when Mr. Parvin returned to his home. Three brothers of Mr. Parvin were also in the war, namely: Isaac M., who enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Illinois and served for three years in the Southern department; John T., who enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Illinois and served four years in the army of Tennessee under General Sherman, and was in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia; and Gilbert T., who enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois and served four years. His regiment was a marching one, making thirty miles per day, after which they would enter engagements. They were under General Sherman in his campaign and assisted in the grand review at Washington. Strange to relate, of the four brothers none were seriously injured.

After his return home Mr. Parvin was engaged in farming for two years, when he decided to take up music as a profession. He began the study of vocal music with George F. Root, of Chicago, and vocal culture with Carlo Bassini and George J. Webb, of New York city. Piano, theory and harmony with William

Mason, of New York, and H. R. Palmer, of Chicago, and organ with W. S. B. Mathews, of Chicago. Professor Parvin began teaching in Illinois in 1869, contemporary with Bliss and men of that ilk, but continued his studies with the best masters until 1874. In 1875 he was called to California as Professor of Music at the State Normal School at San Jose, where he continued for three years. He then taught private classes and in the public schools at Gilroy and Santa Clara until 1883, when he came to Salem as musical director of the Conservatory of Music. This department of the Willamette University was organized in 1881, with two teachers and a few pupils, but the class now numbers 150 pupils and five assistants are constantly employed. About fifty pupils have graduated from the Conservatory, and these have organized a musical alumni, the influence of which is felt throughout the Northwest.

Professor Parvin was married in Bardolph, Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Addie Sutton, a native of Maine, and they have three children: Mary O., wife of Hon. J. N. Brown, of Heppner, eastern Oregon; John Ray and Chester A. The two latter are being educated at the university.

The Professor has built a handsome residence on his ten-acre fruit farm on South Commercial street, one mile from the post office, in which he and his family now reside. He devotes his life to the advancement of his Conservatory, in which he is deeply interested. He is Past Commander of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Department of Oregon; also a member of A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. He is an active member of the Congregational Church, and in politics is a staunch Republican.



**L**EMUEL H. MONTANYE, an attorney-at-law at Albany, has been identified with the business interests of this city for nearly two decades. Of his life the following brief record is made:

Lemuel H. Montanye was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, November 8, 1840. His father, Lemuel Montanye, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1786, a descendant of the French Huguenots, early settlers of that State. About 1825 he emigrated to Indiana and engaged in farming, and in 1838 was married in Switzerland county to Miss Hannah Henry. Of

their four children, the subject of our sketch was the second born and is the only survivor. For a number of years after his marriage Lemuel Montanye was engaged in sawmilling and trading, carrying produce and lumber on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

Lemuel H. attended the public schools of his native State, and also took a course in a business college at Indianapolis, Indiana. When the war came on he was among the first to respond to the call for 300,000 men. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until August 16, 1864, when, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged. He participated in numerous engagements, prominent among which were the battle of Pea Ridge and the siege of Vicksburg.

In 1869 Mr. Montanye began the study of law in Franklin, Louisiana, under the instruction of Judge A. L. Tucker, a distinguished lawyer of western Louisiana, and subsequently entered the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, being admitted to the bar March 28, 1871. He then commenced practice at New Iberia, same State, and remained there three years, a portion of the time serving as Justice of the Peace. In the summer of 1874 he came to Oregon and located at Albany. Here he formed a copartnership with J. J. Whitney, then District Attorney, which partnership continued three years. At this time Mr. Montanye was elected Recorder for the city of Albany and served two years. Resuming practice in 1879, he continued his legal profession alone until January 1, 1892, when he and T. P. Hackleman became associated together in business.

Mr. Montanye has taken a prominent part in public affairs. He has been School Clerk and a Director for the Fifth School District of Albany for a number of years. He was one of the charter members of the Linn Fire Engine Company, No. 2, which was organized September 13, 1875, theirs being the first steam fire engine of the city. After serving ten years in the volunteer department he became a member of the Exempt Firemen. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, and attended the regular and extra sessions of 1885.

January 23, 1876, Mr. Montanye was married in Kingston, Adams county, Mississippi, to Miss Kate Baynard, a native of Louisiana. Their two children are George B. and Mary H.

Mr. Montanye is an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and has also taken the Rebekah degree. With the G. A. R. he is prominently connected, being Past Junior Vice Department Commander of the Department of Oregon.

**CAPTAIN J. H. D. GRAY**, is one of the oldest native sons of the Northwest, and was born to American parents in Idaho, formerly a part of the Territory of Oregon in 1839. His father, William H. Gray, was a native of Utica, New York, and was born in 1810. In early life he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and subsequently studied medicine, which he practiced a short time in Fairfield, New York. In 1836 he accompanied Dr. Marcus Whitman across the plains to Oregon, making the journey on horseback. Returning to the States in 1837, he was married at Utica, New York, February, 1838, to Miss Mary A. Dix, and they immediately started across the plains for Oregon, accompanied by the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, all making the journey on horseback. From the Missouri river they traveled with the Northwest fur trappers, the little company numbering about twelve. Arriving safely at Walla Walla, Messrs. Gray, Walker and Ellis were sent to Lapwai, Idaho, to establish a mission, Mr. Gray taking charge of the secular work and practicing medicine as occasion arose. Remaining until 1842, he removed to the Willamette Valley and followed his trade, and profession at Salem and Oregon City, until 1846, when he purchased the donation claim of Rev. J. L. Parrish, on Clatsop plains, and then settled, engaging in farming and practice up to 1854. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church on Clatsop plains. The following twelve years were passed in Astoria, in Oregon, British Columbia and The Dalles; returning to Astoria in 1866, he then prepared his history of Oregon, which was published in 1870, covering the period from 1792 to 1849. In public affairs Mr. Gray filled a prominent position, and was one of the Legislative Committee of nine, which met at Champoe in May, 1848, and was one of the committee of three to draft a constitution upon which to form a Provisional Government.

J. H. D. Gray was the eldest of nine children.

He was educated at the schools of Clatsop county and at the Pacific University. In 1857 he engaged in mercantile life as a clerk for Ainsworth and Deardorf, at Oregon City, continuing one year, he then went to Fraser river, and entered the life of steamboating, first as mate and pilot, and in 1859 he became master of the vessel, running up the Fraser river and Harrison lake. In August, 1861, he engaged as pilot, on the steamer Caribou. While coming out of Victoria harbor the boat was blown up, and a large number of lives were lost, but our subject escaped with but slight injuries. Upon recovering he began steamboating upon the Upper Columbia, running from Celilo, to the headwaters of the Columbia and Snake rivers, a distance of 300 miles. In October, 1867, while gunning he lost his right hand, by accident, and in 1868 he came to Astoria, and engaged in steamboating for himself. He placed upon the river the first steamboat, owned at Astoria, and established the line to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Canby, Washington, which he continued until 1888, and is now operated by other parties. In 1888 Captain Gray engaged in the real-estate business, and in 1889, incorporated the Astoria Real Estate Company, of which he is the manager, and engaged in handling both city and country property. Captain owns a large amount of acre property in Clatsop county, city property at Astoria and 300 acres at Frankfort, on the Washington shore.

He was married in Salem, in 1868, to Miss Laura W. Bell, a daughter of John C. Bell, a pioneer of 1851. To this union has been added eight children, three sons and five daughters. Captain Gray is an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and is Past Master of the A. O. U. W. In 1886 he was elected State Senator, from Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties, and filled the term for four years. During the Legislature he secured, after a hard fight, the reapportionment of the district, which had been much hampered for want of proper representation, and thus secured one senator and two representatives for Clatsop county. The political advantage has materially aided in securing increased appropriations and the speedy construction of the United States Government Jetty at the bar of the Columbia river, and also advancing useful legislation for roads through the county. Captain Gray filled the office of pilot commissioner for four years, and has always been active in promoting steamboat navigation,



and in building up the city. He has served three years as Councilman of the city, and was one of the principal movers in the Columbia River Centennial Celebration May 11, 1892. Serving as Marine Marshal, during the anniversary, he was subsequently presented with a gold watch and chain, as a pleasing souvenir from the appreciative citizens of Astoria. He is an ardent believer that the commerce of the Columbia river and its tributaries should, and will shortly be brought to Astoria by rail and steam, and from that city sent to all parts of the world in the largest and fleetest ships afloat.



**J** G. FLOOK, proprietor of the New Era Roller Mills of Roseburg, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1841. He crossed the plains first to California, in 1857, then to Oregon in 1860, settling on a farm in Douglas county, and later erected a flour mill at Ten Mile, on Cedar creek. In 1864 he joined Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, and served until 1866, when he was mustered out at Vancouver, having during his two and a half years of service been promoted from private to corporal. He is a charter member of Reno Post, No. 29, G. A. R., of which he is at present the Commander. In 1880 Mr. Flook erected the New Era Roller Mills, which have three stands of rollers, and a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The race and dam cost \$20,000, and the mill \$10,000. In 1886 Aaron Rose became a partner of the institution. The mill is located just outside the city limits, on the Umpqua river.

Our subject was married in 1877, to Miss Ellen Smith, a native of this county, and they had two children: Jessie and Ella. Mrs. Flook died November 27, 1887.



**D**ARIUS LYMAN EDWARDS, A. M., Professor of History and English Literature at Portland University, was born in Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, November 16, 1855.

His father, Lyman M. Edwards, a native of New York, removed to Ohio in 1836 and settled on a farm. He was subsequently married to Miss Fanny Eggleston, also a native of New

York. They had six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are now advanced in years and are living in Oberlin, Ohio.

The subject of our sketch was educated at Oberlin College, graduating with high honor at that institution in 1880. He was then elected superintendent of the public schools at Georgetown, Illinois, and taught as principal of the high school for a period of two years. From 1882 to 1884 he pursued post-graduate studies at Oberlin, teaching, meanwhile, as tutor in the college. In 1884 he was offered the position of principal of the preparatory department of the Pacific University, which he accepted, and filled with honor to himself and credit to the university for seven years. He tendered his resignation in July, 1891, to accept the chair of History and English Literature of Portland University.

Professor Edwards was married in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1881, to Miss Mary Houghton, a native of Ohio, a lady of high social attainments and a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She had charge of the musical department of the Pacific University during her husband's connection with that institution, and is now a teacher in the Conservatory of Music of Portland University. They have one child, Ray L.

The Professor holds high rank among the prominent educators of the West. He is enthusiastic over the future greatness of the young university with which he is connected, and is exerting his earnest efforts to place it among the leading educational institutions in this section of the country.



**G**EORGE W. BARNES, Commissioner of Columbia county, is a native of Miami county, Indiana, born November 28, 1844, and was a son of John and Elvira (Love) Barnes. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in March, 1891 and the mother in 1857. The family removed to Warren county, Illinois, about the year 1856, where young Barnes received his education. Later he removed to Prairie City, Iowa, and our subject having served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, followed his calling in Iowa until 1873, when he located in Sonoma county, California.

In 1879 our subject went to the Dalles in Oregon, where he found employment at his trade in the O. S. N. Company shops, and resided there until 1884. Then he removed to Columbia county and located on a farm, five miles northeast of the town of Clatskanie and became a tiller of the soil. The joint property of Mr. Barnes and his wife consists of 203 acres of the best land, with 100 acres under cultivation. This is fine stock-raising and dairy land, and he has much success with his orchards and a variety of fruits.

Mr. Barnes was a Justice of the Peace in his district for two years, and was elected County Commissioner in 1890 for four years. In conducting the affairs of the county, Mr. Barnes has always regarded the wishes of the people and the requirements of his office irrespective of political or personal motives, and such has been his administration, that although he is a staunch Republican in politics, he has a host of friends on the opposite side.

Our subject has been twice married, the first union being in Illinois, in 1867, with Miss Missouri Ditch, a native of Indiana, who lived but five months. The second marriage was made in Prairie City, Iowa, September 25, 1870, with Miss Martha Lowe. She was a native of Michigan, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Lydia E., Guy E., Frank E. and Callie M., two sons having died in infancy.

In social matters our subject belongs to I. O. O. F. and K. of P. His standing in the community is that of an honorable, upright gentleman, one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of all, and is worthy of any position of trust that could be conferred upon him by a progressive and law-abiding people.

**C. BEARDSLEY**, a lumberman of Roseburg, was born in Erie county, Ohio, June 22, 1847, a son of John and Leah (Dickson) Beardsley, early pioneers of Ohio. Our subject, the youngest of three children, was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty-two years emigrated to northwest Iowa, where he bought and improved 160 acres of land. In 1878 he came to Douglas county, Oregon, and for a time worked as a bridge carpenter on the railroad. In 1884 he started the lumber yard

in this city, located on Mosher and Parrott streets. His residence is on the corner of Mosher and Pine streets.

Mr. Beardsley was married in 1870, to Miss Ada Gawler, a native of England. In his social relations, our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., and religiously, affiliates with the Methodist Church.



**HON. CHRISTIAN LEINWEBER**, deceased, for many years a leading business man of Astoria, was born near Pirma-sens, Bavaria, in 1839. At the age of fifteen years he came to the United States, where he followed the tanners' trade, but later emigrated to California. In 1866 he came to Oregon, establishing a tannery at Astoria, but after a few years formed a partnership with John Hobson, in the cannery business, and next was associated with Hiram Brown. Mr. Leinweber served one term in the Legislature, was an intelligent supporter of the Democratic party, and was a Mason in his social relations. At the time of his death he was possessed of large real-estate interests in this city.

He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary H. Powers, a daughter of the late Truman Powers, well known in Astoria. He was a native of Vermont, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, taught school one year in Oregon City, in 1847 came to Astoria, the following year prospected in the gold fields of California, but afterward returned to Astoria, where he spent the residue of his days. He was always interested in every enterprise for the city's prosperity, gave liberally to the churches, and the First Presbyterian Church of Upper Astoria, was donated by him. He served as Deputy Collector of Customs, as Postmaster several years, and also represented Clatsop county in the Legislature. His wife was Mary Beale, a native of Virginia. Mr. Power's death occurred in July, 1883, aged eighty years. Mary, now, Mrs. Leinweber, was their only child. Our subject and wife had five children: Truman, who died April 11, 1892, aged twenty-three years; Mary, deceased at the age of fourteen years; Fred, attending school at Wiesbaden, Germany; Hiram Brown and Ida. Mr. Leinweber died March 15, 1889, aged fifty years; Fred, attending school at Wiesbaden, Germany; Hiram Brown and Ida.

Mr. Leinweber died March 15, 1889, aged fifty years. He was a prominent Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight Templar, and a member of the A. O. U. W. His residence, a fine two-story building, is located on Fifth and Abernethy avenue, in Upper Astoria. The estate consists of valuable residence and business blocks in this city, and farm property in Tillamook county.

**P**ROF. GEORGE A. PEEBLES, principal of the McMinnville public schools, a native son of Oregon and a son of a well-known pioneer of this State, was born in Clackamas county, March 2, 1854. His father, Hon. John Cannon Peebles, of Marion county, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1826. He was of Presbyterian Scotch-Irish ancestry, his progenitors having come to the colonies previous to the Revolution, and settling in Pennsylvania, where three generations were born and reared. They were generally farmers. Many of their descendants still reside in that part of Pennsylvania where the original stock first settled.

The father of the subject of our sketch removed from Pennsylvania in the year 1840 to Indiana, Elkhart county, whither his father and family also removed and made their home in the same county until 1852, when they again removed to California, locating in Tehama county.

In 1850 John Cannon Peebles concluded to come to Oregon to make his future home. After a long and weary journey of six months' duration, encountering many difficulties and enduring many hardships incident to all the pioneer emigrations of that and previous years to Oregon and California, he arrived at Oregon City without a dollar or anything left of the outfit he started with to Oregon. Possessed of a liberal education and sound physical constitution he soon found profitable employment as a clerk in a lumbering company, controlled by Benjamin Simpson. After a brief period of service in this capacity he was offered and accepted an interest in the lumbering and other enterprises, in which Mr. Simpson was the principal owner and promoter. Among these enterprises undertaken was the establishment of a sawmill at Parksville and a trading store of general merchandise at Fairfield on the Willamette river, ten miles west

of Parkersville, both situated in Marion county. This trading company also constructed some of the first steamboats that ran on the Willamette river. Disasters overtaking these enterprises, Mr. Peebles purchased a donation claim that embraces the present site of Fairfield, on which he settled and began farming. On November 27, 1851, a little more than a year after arriving in Oregon, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Mark, a daughter of a well-known pioneer of Clackamas county, Oregon, John Mark. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Peebles now reside near Salem, Oregon. To them six children were born, five of whom are living: George A., the eldest, and the subject of our sketch; Alice Jane, wife of O. G. Cole, Turner, Oregon; Mary Eliza, wife of William T. Clark, Salem, Oregon; Frances Adelaide died when a child in 1864; John M., a student of law in Salem; and Grace A., a teacher in the Salem public schools.

Mrs. Eliza J. Peebles, a native of Kentucky, was born June 5, 1836. Her parents were natives of Virginia, removing to Kentucky and settling in Hardin county, at an early period in the settlement of that State. About 1845 they removed to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. In 1847 they removed to Oregon and settled in Clackamas county, where two brothers still reside on the lands the family took under donation land laws of the early settlement of Oregon. Her mother died in 1859. Her father in 1874.

Mr. Peebles took a prominent part for many years in the political affairs of the Territory of and the State of Oregon. Was several times chosen a member of the Territorial Legislative Assembly—representing Marion county in that body. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of the State of Oregon, serving on the Committee on Education in that body, and taking a prominent part in laying the foundation of the excellent public school system of Oregon. He afterward successively filled important offices of public trust. He was elected State Librarian, which position he held for one term. In 1862 was elected County Judge of Marion county and was subsequently twice re-elected to that position, serving in all a period of twelve years, retiring from office and public life in 1878. In all positions of public trust which Mr. Peebles was called to fill he was ever faithful in the discharge of the duties involved and retired with an unimpeachable character bearing with him

into private life the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. As above stated, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles now reside near Salem in the enjoyment of a comfortable home and the society of their family and numerous friends.

Prof. George A. Peebles received his elementary education in the public schools of Salem, Oregon, and subsequently completed his education at Willamette University at Salem, graduating from that institution in 1877. For several years prior to entering the university he taught in the public schools of Marion county, and after finishing his collegiate studies again devoted himself to teaching. In 1879 was elected to a principalship in the Salem public schools and after a period of seven years' continuous service as principal and city superintendent of the public schools of that city he resigned his city superintendency to accept the county superintendency of Marion county, which position he held for four years. In 1888, at the expiration of his term of office as County Superintendent of Schools, he accepted a position with D. Appleton & Company, of New York, to represent their interests in Oregon, which position he held until the summer of 1889, when he was tendered the position of principal of the public schools of McMinnville, Oregon. He is now completing his fourth year as principal of these schools. During his administration in these schools, he has successfully established an excellent system of graded schools that rank with the leading public schools of the State.

On the 29th of June, 1882, the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Virginia A. Griffith, of Salem, a daughter of L. C. Griffith, one of Marion county's representative men, a successful farmer and one of the pioneers of the early 50's. Two daughters, Lois and Alice, aged nine and seven years, both living, are two beautiful and lovely children of whom any father and mother might justly be proud, are the fruitage of their marriage.

**J**OHAN HOBSON, a pioneer of Astoria, was born in England, December 4, 1824, a son of William and Margaret (Hutchinson) Hobson, also natives of England. The mother died when her children were small, and in 1843 the father set sail for the United States.

After arriving at New Orleans he took steamer

for St. Louis, with the intention of locating in Wisconsin. While in that city, detained by ice, he met some men from Oregon, and was induced by them to seek his fortune in the far West, immediately fitting out wagons for the overland trip. He, with Miles Evers, and their families, traveled through the State of Missouri to Independence, the place of rendezvous, as soon as the snow was off, with mule teams, arriving the 12th of May, 1843, and finding about 100 wagons and about 300 persons preparing to cross the mountains. Leaving there about May 15, they arrived at Fort Vancouver the last of November, and the mouth of the Columbia the 25th of December, 1843. Of this trip across the plains the subject of this sketch can talk for hours, in an interesting and intelligent way, giving incidents and reminiscences which few pioneers are able to remember. Also of the early days in Astoria, he remembers trials and hardships which none else recollect, and if all he has seen and experienced should be written it would make a large and highly interesting volume. To such men as Mr. Hobson the grand possibilities and material prosperity of the great Pacific Northwest is greatly due. They braved hardships, faced dangers and overcame difficulties which none but men of iron will and iron constitutions would ever dare to face, thus paving the way for posterity to make pleasant homes and dwell in safety. They, in the pioneer days, had to battle with the elements, fight with savage tribes, cut roads through thick brush, ford dangerous streams, and where proud ships sail to-day they, in 1843, rowed their frail canoes on the still, smooth waters of the great Columbia. Too much praise cannot be given these hardy, whole-souled pioneers for the grand work they have done in opening the way to the shores of the great Pacific. Only one American was in Astoria when Mr. Hobson arrived here, and he and Mr. Shively remain here to-day.

For several years our subject labored on his father's farm on Clatsop plains, driving cattle from place to place and trading for flour. In 1846 he started out in life for himself, bringing a band of cattle from the Willamette valley and engaging in the dairy business, in company with Solomon H. Smith. From 1848 until 1850 he was engaged in mining in California, but in the latter year returned to this State. Mr. Hobson then bought forty head of cattle of a Mr. Riley, which he drove from the Willam.

ette to Clatsop plains, bought a claim, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1863. The following year he purchased property in Astoria, and now owns large tracts of valuable residence property in this city and Portland. Since his residence in Astoria he has been engaged in the wholesale butcher business, and, in company with John Badolet, H. Aikens, George Warren and C. Leinweber, he built one of the first canneries in the city. Mr. Hobson subsequently went to Tillamook, this State, and established a cannery at what is known as Hobsonville, which was named in his honor. In 1885 he was appointed Collector of Customs at Astoria, under President Cleveland, and in 1890 was made vice-president of the First National Bank of this city. Socially, he affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Beaver Lodge, No. 35.

He was married in 1851, to Miss Diana Owens, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas Owens, a well-known pioneer. To this union were born four children: Frank P.; Ada, wife of C. W. Fulton; Harry B.; and Maud, wife of G. F. Fulton. The mother died in 1874, and in 1875 Mr. Hobson married Mrs. Anna K. Reeves, and they have had four children: Minnie (deceased), Edwin, Reba and Bertha.



**M. PRATHER**, a prosperous farmer, residing on his father's donation claim near Buena Vista, is a native son of Polk county, and was born on the claim on which he now resides, July 6, 1855. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia; his grandfather, Silas Prather, was born there, and his father was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, born in 1813, and there the father was reared to manhood. He removed to Missouri when he was nineteen years of age, remained there two years and then crossed the plains to Oregon in 1844.

When Mr. Prather started on his long journey across the plains he was accompanied by his brother Theodore, and they came with an outfit of their own, directing their way to Polk county, Oregon. After safely reaching this place they each took a donation claim of 640 acres of land, which is now located one mile south of where Buena Vista now has been built, and these were the first claims settled in

the county. For a number of years our subject lived alone, and during this time had various encounters with the Indians, but managed to make them afraid of him. In a fight, which his brother and he had with five Indians, one of the latter was so badly wounded that he died afterward.

Our subject's father learned the ways of the savages, and found out how to frustrate their plans. At one time an Indian claimed that Mr. Prather should give the Indians forty ponies and 100 blankets for being on the land, or they would kill him; but Mr. Prather took his whip, and caught the Indian by the scalp, and gave him a severe whipping and sent him home. He soon returned and begged for flour and salt, the flour to eat, while the salt in solution would cure his lacerated back. At another time two of the Indians planned to go to his house at night and kill him, but the squaws disclosed the plan, and Mr. Prather was warned. He sat with his rifle in hand in the dark, waiting for his enemies until they came, and then he struck a match and made the Indian who had crept in give up his knife. He then called the other one by name, and showed them that he was able to kill both, but contented himself with giving the one who had tried to kill him a good whipping, and this was the best thing he could have done. The Indians thought he must know everything, and after this they molested him no more. Mr. Prather served in the Rogue river war, and was in several fights; was shot three times, and carried two of the balls to the end of his life. The ball that wounded the calf of his leg killed his mule. He was known as one of the most daring and brave of the Oregon pioneers. As he advanced in life he became rich in lands, at one time owning 1,973 acres.

Mr. Prather married Mrs. Barbara Carter, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of W. Derr. She was the widow of James Carter, and had a family of three children. They had come to Oregon in 1847, and one of her children still survives, Elizabeth, now Mrs. M. W. Hart, and resides in Malheur county, Oregon. Mr. Prather was a man of large business capacity, and on his farm raised stock and did a large lumbering business. He was in politics a Democrat, but not an office-seeker. His wife died December 10, 1880, and his own death occurred March 19, 1881. They had a family of seven children: Perry, the eldest, died in his fortieth year; Martha married John W.

Simpson, and resides at Corvallis; Jane married H. T. Hill, of Paynesville, Cook county; Martin V. is in Malheur county, engaged in the stock business; Miles Newton is on a part of the old homestead; Ruth E. died in her twenty-seventh year; and James M. is our subject.

Our subject, James Prather, was the third son of his father, and at the death of the latter, who had divided his property between his children, received 440 acres, a part of this being some of the old donation claim. He was reared on the farm, attended school at Buena Vista, and October 13, 1886, he married Miss Susanah McLain, a native of Missouri, born December 11, 1862, a daughter of J. A. McLain. They came to Oregon in 1864, and reside in Marion county. Mr. and Mrs. Prather have a family of but one child, Herman L. The wife of our subject is a member of the Evangelical Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Democrat. He now engages in general farming and the raising of Shorthorn cattle, and for several years he has carried on steam threshing for this part of the county. This has been a very profitable venture. He is an intelligent and capable man, a native son of Oregon, and a fine representative of the sons of Oregon pioneers.



**HUGH NICKERSON**, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, and for the past twelve years an honored resident of Albany, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1818. Of his life and ancestry the following record is made:

Mr. Nickerson's parents, Hugh and Rebecca (Blanchard) Nickerson, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, and were descended from the Puritans. They emigrated to Ohio in 1815, when settlers there were few and far apart, and in a little log cabin began married life in true pioneer style. Mr. Nickerson was a carpenter, and worked at his trade in Zanesville and Marietta. Educational advantages were then limited, and Hugh, Jr., instead of going to school, began when a mere boy to work at the carpenters' trade with his father. At the age of twenty-one, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage to Miss Sarepta Parrish, daughter of Edward Parrish, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. After his marriage he settled near Zanesville, and continued work at his trade

there until 1851. That year he joined the westward tide of emigration. He purchased a wagon and five yoke of cattle, and with his family and earthly possessions, started for Oregon. The trip was safely accomplished without serious trouble from the Indians or loss of cattle, and after six months of patient plodding, they arrived at Oregon City in September. He then proceeded to Linn county, and purchased a claim for 320 acres of land on Albany prairie, three and a half miles east of Albany, which he began improving, building a comfortable frame house, and afterward, barns and fences. There he lived and farmed until 1876. He then rented his farm, and moved to the upper Santiam country, where he purchased a sawmill and 240 acres of timberland. This mill he operated about four years, after which he retired. Coming to Albany, he purchased ten acres in the southern part of the city, built a spacious residence, convenient outbuildings, etc., and here he has since lived, enjoying the fruit of his years of labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson have four children: Belinda, widow of Milton Houston, of Oregon; Ellen, wife of Taylor Propet, a stock dealer in eastern Oregon; Elmer, also in that part of the State; and Nettie, who is now completing her education.

Although seventy-four years of age, Mr. Nickerson is well-preserved and active, and apparently destined to enjoy many years of peaceful contentment.



**LINSEY HILL, M. D.**, Albany, Oregon, dates his birth in McNairy county, Tennessee, in 1845. His father, Rev. Reuben Coleman Hill, was a native of Kentucky, a prominent Baptist minister, and a skilled physician. He was a Democrat, took an active part in politics, and at various times represented his county in the State Legislature. He married Miss Margaret Graham Lair. In 1847 they removed to Missouri and settled in Barry county, near Keytesville, where he preached and practiced medicine until 1850. That year he crossed the plains to California, riding a mule, and on his arrival in the Golden State, mined, preached and practiced his profession. The following year he visited Oregon. He was so pleased with this State that in 1852 he returned



to Missouri, and in the spring of 1853, with a "prairie schooner" loaded with his family and household goods, and drawn by ox teams, he again pushed westward, and after six months of travel, arrived in the Willamette valley, and located in Benton county, three miles west of Albany. He purchased a claim of 640 acres, and while his sons managed the farm, he followed his profession. In 1861 he rented his farm and removed to Albany. Here he practiced his profession until 1875, when, his health failing, he retired from active life. He passed to his reward in 1891, his wife having preceded him about four months.

Dr. J. Linsey Hill was educated in the public schools of Albany, and in a commercial college at Portland, where he received the degree of M. A., and at McMinnville College, the degree of B. S. was conferred upon him. He also completed the four years' course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. He learned to set type, which occupation he followed closely four years, and a portion of that time was a co-partner with T. B. Odeneal, now deceased, in the publication of the Corvallis Gazette. In 1865 he began the study of medicine with his father. He subsequently entered the medical department of Willamette University, and graduated in the spring of 1871. He then commenced practice with his father, succeeded him in 1875, and has since been engaged in his profession here. His successful career as a physician, and his extensive practice attest his ability in his profession.

The Doctor was married in Linn county in 1870, to Miss Mary Pennington, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of ex-State Senator S. M. Pennington, a pioneer of 1845. They have three children: Clyde Lair, Gale Stockton and Emily Graham.

Dr. Hill has acquired extensive land interests, owning 250 acres in Benton county, 100 acres of which he has set to fruit; also a dairy farm of 800 acres, adjoining Sodaville, Linn county; a stock ranch in Crook county, and valuable property at Albany, Portland, Yaquina Bay and Astoria. He has a large library, embracing both medical and scientific works, and is himself a writer of considerable note, his articles on mental aberrations having been extensively copied in medical journals and scientific works. In politics he is Democratic. He has served his city as Mayor, and for a number of terms was a member of the City Council. He

officiated as Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Z. F. Moody; he is now Surgeon-General of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, of Oregon. The Doctor ranks with the leading citizens of Albany and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

**J**OHAN A. CRAWFORD, Albany's oldest and most prominent citizen, was born near Belfast, Ireland, February 15, 1815. His early life was passed on the farm and in the factory, his father being a wealthy manufacturer of fine linen. Young Crawford remained with his parents till their death, and soon afterward, September 4, 1849, embarked from Liverpool for America and landed at Philadelphia. After remaining in that city a short time he visited Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Lexington, Missouri, passing the winter of 1849-'50 at Waverly, Missouri, engaged in carpenter work. In the spring of 1850 he started for California, taking six wagons, with from four to six yoke of oxen to each, and 150 head of Arkansas steers and sufficient mules and horses for his assistants to ride. They started on the 15th of May, and after a toilsome journey of nearly five months landed in Nevada county with the most of the stock, which Mr. Crawford sold at a large profit, oxen bringing \$200 per yoke.

Arrived in the Golden State, he, like nearly all the new comers of that day, turned his attention to the mines. He first mined at Boston Ravine and afterward in other localities, meeting with marked success, and remaining thus engaged until 1852. That year he made a trip to Oregon and established a pack train from Albany to the California mines, a distance of 300 miles. His supplies were purchased from the farmers and at Portland and shipped to Albany, and thence by his pack train. He also bought a fourth interest in the old mill on the Calapooya river, and shipped the flour to the mines, his train making ten trips per year and netting him \$1,000 per trip. This he continued until about 1855, when he went to eastern Oregon and began prospecting on the tributaries of the Columbia river, meeting with fair success. The Indians, however, were so thick and hostile that it was dangerous for him to remain, and he returned to the Willamette valley. He then bought an additional interest in the



old mill, and in 1857 purchased the rest of it. He conducted this mill with great success, increasing the run of burrs from one to five and the capacity from sixty to 300 barrels every twenty-four hours. His "Magnolia" brand of flour and "Magnolia self-rising" flour, which he invented, became very popular throughout the Northwest. He continued to run the mill until 1867, when he sold out to J. H. Foster & Co. and retired from active business, giving his time to his landed interests and to the raising of fine trotting horses, becoming especially interested in the latter, breeding from Black Hawk and Morgan stock. He sold carriage horses for from \$600 to \$1,500 a pair. With the completion of the Albany and Santiam Canal in 1876, which was deeply involved, he purchased the entire interest and developed the water privileges. He also engaged with J. H. Foster in building the city water-works, ultimately purchasing Mr. Foster's interest. In 1884 he re-purchased the milling property. He then operated the mill and engaged extensively in the handling of wheat until 1889, when, through a painful and dangerous accident, he was confined to his bed. He then sold his mill, water-works and canal to Colonel T. A. Hogg, president of the Oregon & Pacific railroad, for \$150,000. Since recovering from his accident Mr. Crawford has devoted his attention to his own private affairs. He owns 700 acres of land in Linn county, and, through his brother William's estate, 525 acres in Benton county.

Mr. Crawford has been prominently identified with many of the leading enterprises here. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Linn County National Bank of Albany, and of the Albany Electric Light & Power Company; president of the Albany Ice Works, and a stockholder of the Farmers' & Merchants' Insurance Company. It was largely through Mr. Crawford's generous contributions that the Oregon & Pacific railroad was induced to pass through Albany, and his financial assistance has materially aided in establishing churches and in befriending the needy. His various enterprises have always proven financially successful, and, while he never boasts of his superior business ability, he is not a believer in luck, but, rather, in good management, and he credits the secret of his success to the fact that he has always attended to his own business. He is widely and favorably known throughout the Pacific coast, and numbers among his warmest

friends many of the prominent financiers of Portland and San Francisco.

Mr. Crawford is a man of liberal culture and never loses his interest in the development of the sciences, and particularly the social or political aspects of the questions. He is a man of the most generous impulses, and, amidst the many financial successes, which have attended his life, it has never been poisoned by parsimony or avarice. It is true, he always reserves the right to select the objects of his bounty, but no man of wealth in this State has ever diffused his benefactions more widely or generously.

He never could be induced to accept any political preferment, though often pressed by his friends to accept a seat in the legislative councils of the State, where he could apply to public matters the same business principles which had proven so successful in his own private affairs, but to no purpose.

And now as a long and prosperous life is drawing to a close, with a consciousness of duty well performed, he enjoys the admiration, respect and love of a very large circle of friends, who still hope that life's twilight may extend far into the morning.

 **J. IRWIN**, a highly esteemed citizen of Salem, is a member of the firm of Westacott & Irwin, proprietors of "Strong's Pioneer Restaurant," and of the leading bakery of the city. He is a native of Logan county, Ohio, where he was born in 1855. His ancestors located in that county in an early day, engaging in farming and stock-raising.

Our subject passed his boyhood with his parents, improving such educational facilities as were afforded him by this, then, new country. When sixteen years of age he found employment at farm work in the vicinity, and subsequently went still farther west, to Peoria, Illinois, where he farmed and raised stock until the spring of 1883. He then started for the Pacific coast, locating in Portland, where he was employed as an attendant in the private asylum of Dr. Hawthorn, remaining there until the patients were removed to the State Insane Asylum at Salem, to which place he accompanied them, and remained in the institution the following year. At the end of this time he purchased

123 acres of land, located twelve miles from Portland, where he was employed in farming until the spring of 1885. He then returned to the State Insane Asylum, to fill the office of steward, remaining there until November 1, 1892, when he resigned to take an active part in the business of Westacott & Irwin, which had been organized a year previously.

Their restaurant and bakery is located at 271 Commercial street, with a branch store on State street. They employ twenty hands in the several departments, and have two wagons constantly engaged in delivering their supplies about the city. They are also building up a large trade as manufacturers of candy, making some of the finest confections to be found anywhere.

Mr. Irwin was married in Portland, in 1884, to Miss Lillie Belle Spence, a native of Umatilla county, eastern Oregon, a daughter of the Hon. Andrew Spence, an eminent pioneer of the State.

He is a member of Chemeketa Lodge, (I. O. O. F.), in which he takes a prominent part.

Ohio may well feel proud if all of her sons do as well as the one whose life we have had the pleasure to chronicle. Sober, industrious, and intelligent, he has accumulated a comfortable supply of this world's goods, which he dispenses with judgment and liberality, always contributing generously to any worthy object, especially one tending to benefit his favorite city or State.

**J** D. BENNETT, Postmaster at Harrisburg, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1848. His parents, John and Phoebe (Geff.) Bennett, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, but were married in Ohio, where both settled in early life, Joseph making the journey on horseback in 1836. He was a mechanic by trade and he remained in Fayette county until 1856, when he removed with his family to Clark county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which business he is still engaged at.

J. D. Bennett remained with his parents engaged in the work of the farm up to 1870. He then followed farming and stock-raising on his own account for three years and then sold out and passed the following years in travel, land-

ing at Harrisburg, Oregon, in September, 1877. He accepted a position in the flour mills of Smith & Briggs and was there employed until 1882, when he secured a clerkship with Ham McCulley and remained with his successor, Jerry Hay, until 1884. He then passed about two years in eastern Oregon and California; returning to Harrisburg he accepted a position in the drug store of J. P. Schaoling, and remained until the spring of 1888, when he was appointed Postmaster of Harrisburg, under the Cleveland administration, and entered into the discharge of his duties on the 19th of May. He then started a grocery store which he has continued. As Postmaster his services were so acceptable to the people that no change was made under the Harrison administration.

Mr. Bennett was married in Harrisburg, January 10, 1882, to Caroline Hyde, of Oregon, and daughter of Perry Hyde, a pioneer of Oregon of 1851. They have two children, Eliza and Bulo. The family resides on the corner of Third and Territorial streets, where Mr. Bennett owns a very comfortable cottage home.

**J**UDGE JOSHUA J. WALTON, an active representative of the legal profession at Eugene, is a native of Rushville, Rush county, Indiana, born April 6, 1838. His father, J. J. Walton, was born in Connecticut, but in early life removed with his parents to Ohio, and remained there until 1832, when he pushed westward and settled at Rushville and engaged in the trade of shoemaking. He was married to Miss Anna M. Shockly and remained at Rushville until 1842, and then went to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California, making the journey with no serious accident and landing at Fremont on Sacramento river on October 1, having been six months upon the road. His oxen being in good condition he then began teaming to the mines and in the spring of 1850 he engaged in farming near Fremont, until the spring of 1851, when he made a prospecting tour through the State of Oregon, and in the fall of 1851 removed his family to Yreka and engaged in mining with fair success. He located his donation claim, in 1852, in southern Oregon, on Wagner creek, Jackson county. He also purchased a pack train, which he ran from Scotts-

burg to Yreka and Jacksonville. When the Indian troubles of 1853 broke out he removed his family to Green valley in Umpqua county, but continued his packing until the Indian war of 1855, when he sold his train and engaged in farming and stock-raising in Green valley until 1858, then sold out and removed to Eugene for the educational advantages for his children. In 1862 he went to the Salmon river mines, meeting with marked success, but subsequently investing at Silver City lost heavily and in the fall of 1865 returned to Eugene and followed mercantile life until 1885, when he retired, but is still living aged eighty-one years, and his wife is still living, too, aged seventy-six years.

Joshua J. Walton began his education in Iowa and followed his studies by himself in Jackson county, while engaged as rider on the back of the bell animal of his father's pack train. In the Umpqua he attended a private school taught by Victoria Stratton, and the public school taught by J. L. Gilbert, who encouraged him, and he by persevering efforts soon outstripped all others in the school. When he arrived in Eugene he went to Columbia College and later to the private school of Bernard Cornelius, where he remained and completed his course in French, Latin and higher mathematics. He began reading law in the office of Riley E. Stratton, Circuit Judge of Second District and later under Stuckley Ellsworth, a lawyer of prominence, and was admitted to the bar at Salem in 1863, being of the first class that the Supreme Court required to be examined in open court. All of his class were passed and admitted. Mr. Walton then commenced practice at Eugene, and has continued with marked success, having built up an extensive and lucrative clientage. In 1864 he was elected Judge of Lane county for a term of four years and was subsequently appointed by Governor Grover to fill an unexpired term and in 1876 was re-elected to fill the same office. In 1877 he was appointed United States Commissioner of the Second Judicial District, by United States Judge, Matthew P. Deady, and has continued the incumbent of that office. With the organization of the State University, Judge Walton was president of the Board of Directors and after the university was erected and turned over to the State he was elected one of the Board of Regents and continued on the Board in that position for six years. He is still secretary of

that Board. In 1883 he built the Walton Block on Willamette street and owns other valuable city property including his residence on Mill street between Eighth and Ninth, and four and one-half acres of land and one-half interest in a stock-farm of 400 acres near Spencer Butte.

Judge Walton was married in Eugene in April, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Gale, of Illinois, who died in 1873, leaving three children, Ada O., Clara D. and Hattie E. He was married again July 3, 1876, to Miss Emma Fisher, of Indiana, and they have one child, Pauline.

Judge Walton is a member of the I. O. O. F. and was a charter member of Wiminahala Encampment. He has filled the office of Grand Master of the State and was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore in 1878 and 1879.



**HON. ROBERT S. BEAN.**—Among the young men who have prominently come before the public, and have attained high honor and distinction for sterling qualities, none have more worthily fulfilled the trusts imposed upon them than has Hon. Robert Sharp Bean. He was born in Yam Hill county November 28, 1854. His father, O. R. Bean, was a native of Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1852, settling in Yam Hill county, where he was married to Miss Julia A. Sharp. In 1855 they removed to Lane county, locating near Eugene City, where he resided until his death in March, 1890.

The youth of R. S. Bean was passed upon the farm, employing the summer months in tilling the soil, and the winter ones in cultivating his mind, improving such educational facilities as were afforded by the district school. Thus he labored and studied until September, 1869, when he entered the Christian College at Monmouth, Polk county, from which he graduated with honor, in June, 1873. The college since then has been changed, and is now the State Normal School of Oregon. He then worked at the carpenters' trade until November, 1874, when he commenced his study of law with the late Hon. J. M. Tompson, of Eugene City, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1876. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with Mr. Tompson, and was associated with him at the

date of his death in February, 1882. Feeling deficient in his education, and wishing to extend certain branches, in September, 1877, Mr. Bean entered the State University at Eugene City, and graduated in 1878, being a member of the first class that graduated from that institution. He continued in active practice until June, 1882, when he was honored by the Republican party with the nomination to the position of Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial District, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. F. Watson, who had resigned to accept the position of United States District Attorney. In 1886 Judge Bean was re-elected to the same office for the full term of six years. Before the expiration of his term, in 1890, he was nominated and elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he now occupies, with credit to himself and honor to the State. Since 1884 he has been a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and also a member of the Executive Committee.

He was married in Eugene City, September, 1880, to Miss Ina E. Condon, second daughter of Professor Thomas Condon, of the State University, who came to Oregon in 1853, as a Congregational missionary, and was so engaged for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bean have four children: Condon R., Ernest G., Ormond R. and Harold C.

Judge Bean is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, Eugene Chapter, No. 10, and Ivanhoe Commandery, F. & A. M., and of Eugene Lodge, A. O. U. W. He was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Eugene water works, and has at heart the interests of that town, which he considers his home, though during his term of office he resides in Salem. Although among the youngest members upon the bench, he has made many friends by his many sterling qualities and his prompt transaction of the business of the court and his just rulings. His decisions have been received with great favor by the members of the bar.



**L**ESTER HULIN, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born on the shore of Round lake, Saratoga county, New York, March 22, 1823. The Hulin family was established in America by Captain Alexander Hulin, who emigrated from England in 1865. Walton

Hulin, the grandfather of our subject, with his eldest son, loyally defended the young country against the British during the Revolution. Peter Hulin, his son, was born in Dutchess county, New York, but soon afterward removed to Saratoga county, where he was reared. He was a volunteer during the war of 1812. He was married in Saratoga county to Elizabeth Smith, of Columbia county, New York, whose ancestors came from Holland. In 1856 he removed to Oregon by water and the Isthmus, and passed the remaining years of his life in Lane county.

Lester Hulin was educated in Saratoga county and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He then started westward, traveling by the lakes and the Erie canal to Chicago, and thence by stage and river travel to Henry county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1845, to St. Louis. Here he met Colonel Fremont and Lieutenant Abert, who were reconnoitering an expedition to explore the West, and Mr. Hulin engaged with them. The company numbered about sixty-four men, all were well equipped with rifles, ammunition, horses, mules, saddles, etc., wagons to carry the baggage. They crossed Kansas to Fort Bent, Colorado, and there the company divided, about forty-two men going with Lieutenant Abert, young Hulin being of the number. Continuing their journey they passed through New Mexico, northwest Texas, the Indian Territory and back to St. Louis. They had surveyed rivers and watercourses and had many adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Lester then returned to Iowa and passed the year 1846. He then decided to go to Oregon, and with two horses, one to ride and one to pack, he started for St. Joseph, Missouri; so in the spring of 1847 he joined an emigrant party, conducted by Captain David Davis. The train was increased to about eighty wagons because of Indian hostilities. Having had some previous experience Mr. Hulin was appointed camp master, and upon him devolved the task of locating the camp with feed and water facilities, and with a view to defense. The duty was ably performed and the company progressed without serious difficulty. They crossed by the south route, through Utah and Nevada, through Rogue river valley, by the Goose and Klamath lakes and through Umpqua cañon, and they arrived at the head of the Willamette valley November 1, 1847, after five months of weary travel. Mr. Hulin went on to Benton county, and with the

Whitman massacre and the beginning of the Cayuse war, he volunteered in the company of Captain John Owen and passed six months in the Walla Walla country. He experienced many hardships from cold and exposure. He returned to the Willamette valley in July, 1848, and selected a donation claim, but hearing of the discovery of gold in California, he forsook all in pursuit of the golden nuggets. Crossing the Siskiyou mountains, he began mining on Feather river. From there he went to Sutter's fort for supplies and then on to the middle fork of American river. Here he passed the winter at "Dry Diggings." Although the weather was stormy and snow deep he averaged from \$25 to \$30 a day for the days he worked, and in all took out about \$1,000. In the spring of 1849 he went down to Sacramento and entered into a partnership with Captain Smith. They freighted to Coloma, making several trips, and each netted about \$400 profit. In July, 1849, he proceeded to San Francisco and took passage by the schooner "Hack-taff" with Captain White in command, and started for Oregon. All went merrily for the first seventeen days, but the vessel stranded at the mouth of the Rogue river. Mr. Hulin and the other passengers and crew, thirty-one in number, then started overland, through the woods, mountains and hostile tribes of Indians, for the Willamette valley. After twenty-four days of painful travel they reached their destination after experiencing dangers and difficulties and almost starving to death. Mr. Hulin, nothing daunted by previous experiences, started back in a short time to California, and resumed mining. He did not remain very long, but went again to San Francisco and again embarked on the "Ann Smith." George H. Flanders was in command. This time the journey was made in safety and Mr. Hulin arrived in Portland after quite a long trip. In fact, the vessel made such slow progress up the Columbia river that Mr. Hulin and three or four others, hired a small boat and paddled themselves up the Columbia river to Portland. From there he went back to Lane county and located a claim for 320 acres, ten miles north of Eugene. Here he farmed and raised stock until 1880, when he removed to Eugene and bought his present residence on High street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Mr. Hulin still owns his donation claim, which he has increased by purchase to 403 acres. He has also 320 acres in Linn county, near Harrisburg, be-

side improved property in Eugene. He has retired from active business, and is only engaged in looking after his property interests and the wants of his family. He is a member of no society and has but little to do with politics, but is a devout member of the Methodist Church and an honorable inhabitant of the city of Eugene.

He was married December 1, 1853, to Miss Abbie J. Craig, of Michigan, who departed this life July 3, 1892, to a

"Heavenly rest; sweet rest;  
Where sickness, sorrow, pain and death  
Are felt and feared no more."

They have four children: Charles S., Annie, now Mrs. F. A. Tozier; Samuel A. and Lester G.

ANDREW W. POWERS came to Oregon in 1852, having been born in Sullivan county, Missouri, December 26, 1841. His father, David Powers, was a native of New York, who emigrated to Indiana and was there married to Miss Julia Ann Tuley, and they located in Missouri and engaged in farming for a short time, and then moved to Iowa, about 1848, and then, with the emigration of 1852, Mr. Powers joined his interests with them, and with necessary supplies, together with his wife and eight children he set out, with an ox team, on that long and perilous journey across the plains. This journey was very dangerous this year as the Indians were very hostile and cholera prevailed. By using every precaution the journey was safely accomplished, and the family arrived at Portland without losing a member. Mr. Powers located 320 acres west of the town. The land was heavily timbered and he had to cut his way out. Their first home was the proverbial log cabin, which was subsequently replaced by a frame house, and there Mr. Powers resided and farmed until his death, in 1863. During the early days their only connection with Portland was by a narrow trail, and all supplies were packed out or taken up by row-boat or canoe. After the death of Mr. Powers the place was sold and the family removed to Portland. A full account of the remarkable experiences of the family would fill a large volume.

The education of our subject was chiefly conducted by his mother around the evening light,

as his days were occupied upon the farm. Upon removing to Portland, in 1862, Mr. Powers entered into partnership with W. H. Butts and they established the Oregon meat market, which was sold out after one year, and our subject began contracting about the city, until 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Infantry, Captain William Powell and Colonel Currey in command. They were sent to Idaho to quell the Indians and the campaign was very active, until 1866, when the regiment was discharged. Mr. Powers then returned to Oregon and engaged in the carpenter business, and in 1885 entered into partnership with George W. Brown, in general contracting in brick and frame building. They were the contractors of the Abington block and other business properties, and for four years were among the leading business firms of the city. In 1889 they closed their business and Mr. Powers engaged in real-estate business, handling their own property only. He is also a shareholder in the Wheeler Trust Company, who own 2,100 acres of farm land, at Oakland, Oregon, which they are subdividing into tracts of forty acres and selling as fruit ranches.

He was married in Portland, in 1873, to Miss Melissa Brown, daughter of G. W. Brown, a pioneer of 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have three children: Minnie M., George C. and Roy O. Mr. Powers is a member of the George Wright Post, G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. and is a Republican in Politics. He resides at No. 605 Sixth street, in a beautiful home which he built in 1877, and has since improved and enlarged.

**D**ON. A. W. PATTERSON, M.D., an Oregon pioneer of 1852 and the oldest medical practitioner of Lane county, was born near Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1814. His parents, Andrew and Jane (Lindsey) Patterson, were both natives of the same State, where their ancestry from Scotland settled previous to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Patterson, then a resident of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, served under General Washington in various campaigns, and died while in the service.

A. W. Patterson was educated at the Western University at Pittsburgh, and subsequently studied medicine under Dr. Joseph P. Gazzam,

a prominent physician of Pittsburgh. He graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Medicine at Philadelphia in 1841. He then engaged in various occupations, including about one year of practice in Greenfield, Indiana, and in 1852 he joined the western tide of emigration and crossed the plains to Oregon, direct to Lane county, and located a donation claim near Eugene, but as no medical practice offered from the thinly settled country, he engaged in surveying, and several Government contracts in Oregon and Washington were successfully executed. He also performed the work as ordered by the county commissioners, and laid out the town of Eugene City in 1853. In 1854 he was elected to represent Lane county in the Territorial Legislature. He served in the Rogue river war of 1855-'56 as First Lieutenant, and subsequently as Surgeon in the medical department. He made a trip East in 1857, and on his return next year he entered the Surveyor-General's office at Eugene as chief clerk, and filled that position until 1863, when he resumed the practice of medicine, in which he is still engaged. In 1870 he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the honorable office of State Senator, to serve four years, and in 1874 he was actively instrumental in locating the Oregon State University at Eugene City. About 1874 Mr. Patterson was engaged upon a series of school books, and the speller and first three readers were adopted according to his manuscripts, and were generally used throughout the schools of the Pacific coast for a number of years. In 1882 he was elected as County Superintendent of Schools, an office for which he was eminently fitted, and excepting two years he has been continuously re-elected, and he is the present incumbent. Dr. Patterson has also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he is the possessor of 107 acres of land on Patterson island, where in 1877 he planted forty acres in hops, it then being the second hop yard in the county. By importing and improving he has many new varieties and has done much toward developing the hop industry throughout the State, and is still in that occupation. He also owns fourteen acres adjoining Eugene, and in 1863 built his residence there, then in the country, which by increased settlement has since become the corner of Eleventh and Hilyard streets.

He was married in Eugene, in 1859, to Miss Amanda C. Olinger, of Iowa, and daughter of

Abram Olinger who, with his family, crossed the plains in 1843 with the first wagon train that reached the Columbia river. They have five children: Augusta; Anna, wife of Lewis H. Potter; Ida, Clyde and Hattie.

Dr. Patterson is a member of F. & A. M. Though seventy-eight years old, the Doctor is still actively engaged in conducting his many enterprises, and he has been a prominent leader of Lane county.

**M**ARK S. SKIFF.—Among the young professional men of Oregon, none are more skillful than Mark S. Skiff, dentist and practitioner of the city of Salem. His father, L. S. Skiff, was a pioneer in the practice of dentistry in the State of Oregon. He was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1822, his ancestry being numbered among the Puritan settlers of New England, the name being perpetuated in Connecticut, and Skiff mountain bears the family name. L. S. Skiff was educated in the district schools of his day and then studied dentistry in his native town. With the gold excitement of California he started for that El Dorado, by sailing around Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco on the 17th of September, 1849. The harbor was a scene of great activity, as upward of 300 vessels lay straining at their anchors, many of which were deserted, while their occupants had gone to the mines. Subject followed the tide of emigration and went to Wood's diggings, subsequently visiting other diggings of northern California, and followed mining and store-keeping for several years, resuming his profession in 1857, in California and Washington, and in July, 1858, he opened an office at Salem, Oregon, where he has been continuously engaged to the present time. He stands very high in the profession, having built up an extended reputation, his patrons coming to him from long distances. He has always been foremost in improved facilities for conducting his business and in February, 1874, he was one of the first in the United States to adopt the use of the water motor and to apply the power to his business in using it with his burring machine for cleaning teeth. In 1885 he built his present office at 259 Liberty street, which is conveniently arranged with waiting, toilet and operating rooms, with laboratory in the rear, and two water motors to facilitate operations.

He was married in Linn county, in 1859, to Miss Mary L. Gardner, of Mississippi. They have six children: Nettie A., now Mrs. S. W. McFadden; William F., a jeweler at Portland; Mark S., Estella M., Frank S., and Pearl.

Dr. Skiff was an executive member of the Oregon State Dental Society for several years, and a member of the City Council of Salem.

Mark S. Skiff was born in Salem, June 4, 1865, and educated in the public schools of that city and at the Willamette University. He then took up the study of dentistry, under the wise guidance of his father, with whom he is still connected, and the dentistry parlors of L. S. Skiff & Son are representative in the city of Salem.

He was married in Salem, June 17, 1891, to Miss Ada Calvert, of Salem. He is connected with no fraternal societies, but being deeply interested in his profession, he is an earnest student and careful operator, and merits the high reputation which he has established.

**G**EORGE H. COLLIER, LL. D., Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the University of Oregon, was born in Nina, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1827. His father, George Collier, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and emigrated to America in early manhood, with the purpose of acting as a missionary to the Indians, but through financial reverses settled in Chautauqua county and engaged in farming. He married Miss Susan W. Haskell, of Vermont, who was descended from Puritan ancestry. She was allied by family connection to the distinguished Revolutionary Generals Starke and Putnam. Mr. Collier was prominent in the Baptist Church, often holding meetings where there were no regular services. The Collier family are very much scattered, and as business men or missionaries are settled in Ceylon, China, South America and Australia. In the family of our subject there were seven children, all of whom lived to mature years, six of whom still survive. George H. was educated at Westfield Academy in Chautauqua county and at the State Normal School at Albany. This was the second normal school established in the United States, and young Collier graduated in 1847, a member of the fifth graduating class. He began teaching at



the age of seventeen years, and thus paid all school expenses. His father only aided him to the amount of \$50 while in the normal school, and of \$5 while in Oberlin College. This college in Oberlin, Ohio, was one of the most prominent anti slavery colleges of that period. Mr. Collier paid his college expenses by teaching in the preparatory department, and had so decided a taste for mathematics that he frequently taught the mathematical classes during the absence of the regular professor. He graduated at the college in 1883, with the degree of A. B., and in 1886 received the degree of A. M. After graduating he first taught in the Michigan Central Baptist College, and in 1886 was called to the chair of Mathematics of Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois. He there remained for ten years, and in 1896 he went under appointment to the Pacific University at Forest Grove as Professor of Natural Sciences, and in 1871 he was elected trustee of the university, and held the office for twenty years. He was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party in 1872. He was then appointed chairman of the Committee on Education, and with aid of others, he drafted a bill which provided a larger school fund by increased taxation, and also established the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was carried. In 1876 he went to Willamette University, and as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences remained for three years, and in 1879 was called to the University of Oregon and elected Professor of Chemistry and Physics, which chair he continues to fill. In 1883 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Nebraska University, and in 1884 the degree of Ph. D. by the Pacific University.

The professor owns eight acres of valuable property near the university, and upon it has erected a residence convenient to his field of labor. Though sixty years of age, he retains his youthful spirit of geniality and enthusiasm, and with his knowledge and research, is an able educator and entertaining companion.

Professor Collier was married at Oberlin, in 1853, to Miss Sybil Smith, of Augusta, Maine. They have had seven children, namely: Hattie L., wife of Joel McCormack, a prominent farmer near Florence; Charles M., graduate of Oberlin College and a lawyer by profession, but following surveying as County Surveyor of Lane county, Oregon; George, farmer at Warsaw, New York; Robert O., graduate of the Uni-

versity of Oregon, and assistant to the Inspector of United States Surveys; Arthur J., also a graduate of the University of Oregon, and Deputy County Surveyor of Lane county; David R., graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and now draughtsman for the Heyward Manufacturing Company at Gardiner, Massachusetts; and Mary H., attending the university.



**B. WAIT** holds a worthy position among the pioneers of Oregon, and was closely connected with the early Indian history of the State. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born July 27, 1834. His ancestors were Welsh and among the early settlers of New England, and were connected with literary work and the printing business. His father, Lee Wait, married Miss Susannah Starr and emigrated to Bond county, Illinois, in 1818, and occupied for two years the position of Territorial printer, then returning to Boston in 1836, removed with his family to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1866.

T. B. Wait improved the meager facilities for education of that day, and at the age of fourteen began learning the carpenters' trade, which he continued successfully until 1853, when he joined the tide of emigration, crossing the plains to Oregon. The journey was slow and tedious, but the last 500 miles was more exciting and he had to make that part of the journey on foot; he and three companions. They had but limited supplies and only one blanket. They traveled by day and hid themselves from the Indians by night, and thus among many hardships completed their journey, arriving in Oregon in October of the same year. Mr. Wait then located in Polk county, pre-empting 160 acres of land, seven miles northwest of Salem, subsequently adding 320 acres thereto, where he continued farming until 1870, then leased his farm and removed to Salem, engaging in the feed business, later taking up hardware and agricultural implements, which he followed until 1885, and then retired from active business. He has since subdivided his farm property, and under the name of Nobb Hill tract is offering it for sale in small holdings. In 1855 and 1856 he was engaged in the Yakima Indian war, which extended over the entire northwest country. Mr. Wait

enlisted in Company G, of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, under Captain Ben Hayden, but was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenantancy of Company K, Washington Mounted Volunteers. They were engaged in many skirmishes, but the first heavy fight that Lieutenant Wait was in was the Grand Ronde Valley on July 19, 1856, where for thirty miles they engaged in a running fight. In 1858 General I. I. Stephens acting Indian agent, and Governor of Washington Territory, formed a treaty with the Nez Perces Indians; but other tribes not treating and murders of white men being committed the war broke out in the fall of 1855. After the battle of Grand Ronde Valley, 18th and 19th of July, 1856, a council was held in Walla Walla valley, lasting for thirteen days, which resulted in no satisfactory settlement and which culminated in the battle of Walla Walla, on September 19, 1856, which was the decisive battle of the campaign. Mr. Wait served throughout the war with great bravery, and by coolness and knowledge of Indians saved his companions from great loss in the Grand Ronde and Walla Walla battles. He was in command of the last detachment of troops to leave the field, which came down the Columbia river and were disbanded at Vancouver.

In 1879 Mr. Wait was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected Mayor of Salem, and his popularity, with the people was manifest in 1882, when he was appointed a member of the Republican Common Council, by a unanimous vote to fill a vacancy caused by death. For about nine years he was a member of the volunteer fire department and for two years served as chief.

Mr. Wait has been married three times and has four children living: Olive S., now Mrs. Henry Shoemaker; Mary A., now Mrs. J. B. Putman; Enne D. and Thomas O.

He is a member of the Pacific Lodge, No. 50 F. & A. M. He now resides in Salem, engaged in the real-estate business, giving particular attention to the sale of his own property.

**JAMES L. STEWARD**, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Indiana, December 21, 1834. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated from the Land of the Thistle to America previous to the Revolu-

tion. One of the family, William Steward, served in the war of 1812, under Commodore Perry, and Uncle Samuel Steward fought at the battle of New Orleans. The father of the subject of our sketch, John Steward, was born in New York State, in 1802. He married Catharine Catlin, a native of New Jersey, who was also a descendant of early settlers of the colonies. They had eleven children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the seventh.

He was reared in his native State and in Illinois, and worked on the farm, and attended the district school at intervals for a short time, his educational facilities being much curtailed. He lost his mother when he was but four years of age, in 1838, and was also deprived of his father eight years later, in 1846. They had settled on the Wabash in 1816, and were frontier people most of their lives, enduring the hardships and deprivations incident to all pioneers.

Thus doubly deprived at the age of twelve years, one of a numerous family of children, he was early obliged to depend on his own resources, which, happily for him happened to be many.

The fame of the West having reached the vicinity in which he lived, he naturally turned his eyes in the direction of the setting sun. Accordingly, in 1852, at the age of eighteen, we find him driving an ox team for his board, across the dreary waste of plains to Oregon. He drove every day except one half day, the journey consuming several months. It was a terrible year for emigrants, whose ranks were decimated by the fearful ravages of the cholera. Strong men succumbed by hundreds, and were buried by the wayside. Mr. Steward himself, saw five persons die inside of an hour, and it made the stoutest heart quail and wish to be back in the States. The only alternative was to press forward, which they did with all possible speed. The Indians sometimes drove off their cattle, but they followed and recovered them.

Upon arriving at the Dalles, he, with others, drove stock down the Columbia river, and, losing their way, they suffered greatly of hunger, and also became infested with vermin, so much so, that Mr. Steward threw away their clothes, and when he arrived in Portland had on a very poor suit and \$1 in money in his pocket. He reached the metropolis on September 10, and on the 15th arrived in La Fayette.

He spent the first winter with his sister and brother-in-law, and hunted for a living, killing

many deer. The family lived on boiled wheat and venison most of the time, wheat being \$6 a bushel, and they experienced very close times. He, later, went on his brother-in-law's farm, working for him, hunted, drove stock and broke horses, and was attired in buck-skin pants and moccasins. He remained there until 1885, when he enlisted in the Indian war with A. J. Hembree, whom he helped to elect captain. He was told that he was too young to enlist, but that was just a scheme to make him remain at home and take care of his sister, but he persisted in going, and worked for the Government, breaking horses and carrying express, the latter employment being followed at all times, day and night.

In 1858, and after the close of the war, he pre-empted ninety-three acres of land in the Northern Yam Hill valley, located on the eastern bank of the Yam Hill river. Here he built a cabin, and lived alone for three years.

Wearying, however, of single blessedness, he married, on September 26, 1861, Miss Elzina Olds, an estimable lady, and a native of Indiana. She was a daughter of Mr. Ruel Olds, an esteemed pioneer of 1844. He and his wife settled on Mr. Steward's claim, where they have since continued to reside. In 1859 Mr. Steward built a large and comfortable farm residence, and otherwise improved the place, making of it an attractive and pleasant home. In 1883 Mrs. Steward's father died, aged seventy-two years, and she lost her mother two years later, in 1885. The old donation claim of her parents is now owned by herself and brothers. Besides this, Mr. Steward owns 200 acres of the choicest land in the valley, and is numbered among the prosperous farmers of the county.

Mr. Steward cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but when the rebels fired on Fort Sumter, he joined the Union and Republican ranks, thus following the example of his ancestors, who have figured in all the wars of the country.

A brother, Captain Robert Steward, enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was elected Captain of the Company, and served under Sheridan. He participated in many of the battles in which the Union forces distinguished themselves. At the battle of Bowling Green, he was disabled, and was honorably discharged. This brother was also an Oregon pioneer, and has the honor of having built the

first railroad in the State. This was at Portage of the Cascades, used for transferring freight and passengers. The rails were of wood and the cars were drawn by mules. Captain Steward never fully recovered from the effects of disease contracted in the army, and the brave patriot now lies in a dying condition at his brother's house. He belongs to that noble throng of fast disappearing participants in the terrible conflict between brothers of the same country, his side of which struggled to elevate humanity, and plant liberty's banners on the glorious ramparts of the nation. Nobly have they done, and their worthiness of the gratitude of the people is proclaimed, by not only the 4,000,000 slaves of former days, but by all champions of right the world over.

It would be disappointing indeed, were James L. Steward to prove a renegade to the traditions of his family, who have espoused the cause of justice, and died rejoicing in her cause. On the contrary, he is a worthy standard bearer of his ancestors and his country, and deserving of the highest esteem of his fellow-men.



**ABRITUS R. SMITH**, one of the successful pioneer farmers of Marion county, and still residing upon the section land, which he purchased in 1847, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1819. The incidents of the days of his youth are still fresh in his memory.

May 17, 1846, in company with Joseph Waldo, he set out upon the long journey across the plains, arrived safely, and since then has been a resident at the place mentioned.



**HONORABLE ROBERT V. SHORT**, one of the highly respected citizens of Wilsonville, Clackamas county, Oregon, and a pioneer of 1847, has been a prominent factor in developing the resources of this section of the country.

He was born in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1823. His grandfather, who was of English-Irish descent, emigrated to America in 1792, and the deed to his property was secured from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject, James and Eleanor (McFarland) Short,

were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1823 they removed to Richland county, Ohio, and subsequently settled in Milton township, where Mr. Short purchased 300 acres of land and was engaged in farming until his death. He died in 1864, aged seventy-six years. Robert was the fourth in their family of five children. His mother dying when he was quite small, he was taken by his grandmother to the old homestead in Pennsylvania, and remained with her until he was seventeen years of age, availing himself to the limited school facilities of that period. In 1840 he returned to his father and was then apprenticed to the tailor's trade at Ashland, Ohio, remaining there two years and a half. In the fall of 1842 he went to Delaware, Ohio, and by work at his trade secured funds to enable him to obtain a higher education. After taking a course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, he began teaching, which occupation he followed at intervals till July 1845. That year he moved to Illinois, where he was employed in work at his trade for some time.

In February, 1847, Mr. Short started for Oregon, Pittsburg being his starting point. At St. Joseph, Missouri, he joined an emigration party, rendering service for board and transportation across the plains. The train with which he traveled numbered twenty-eight wagons and was in command of General Joel Palmer. They made slow but steady progress, crossed the Cascades by the Barlow route, and arrived at Oregon City November 4, 1847, May 7, 1847, being the day they started.

Mr. Short opened a tailor shop in Oregon City, and also engaged in surveying, having studied surveying in Ohio. In February of the following year he was married to Miss Mary Geer, daughter of Joseph C. and Mary Geer, Mr. Short having been in Mr. Geer's employ while crossing the plains in 1847. The news of the California gold excitement reached him in August, 1848, and the following April he started for the mines, traveling by sail vessel from Portland to San Francisco, and from that port went to Spanish bar on the middle fork of the American river. There he mined about three months and realized \$1,500. He then returned to San Francisco, arriving during the excitement caused by the depredations of "the Hounds," and aided in organizing the first Vigilance committee on the Pacific coast. The band were all captured, tried and banished, and peace was restored.

Returning to Oregon in the summer of 1849, he located a claim of 640 acres on the Willamette river, twelve miles above Oregon City, then in Yam Hill county, and followed farming and surveying. In 1850 he was engaged upon the survey and map of the city of Portland. In 1856 he was elected the first County Surveyor of Yam Hill county, and in 1857 was elected a member of the constitutional convention. With the division of Yam Hill and the formation of Clackamas county, his ranch was in the latter. In 1862 he was elected Assessor of Clackamas county, and in 1888 was elected to the State Legislature from that county. In 1887 he sold his ranch to his son-in-law, Charles T. Tooze, and purchased a home at Sunnyside for his wife and children. Since then Mr. Short has divided his time between the two homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Short have had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Alvina, wife of G. C. Love, of Portland; William P., captain of a river steamer; Sherman V., also captain of a river steamer; Lillisann, wife of Frank B. Jolly, a lawyer of Portland; Marshall B., a river captain; Letty G., wife of Charles T. Tooze; Evangeline, wife of Frank H. Shaw, of Portland.

Mr. Short has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859. In politics he began life as a Democrat; joined the Union party during the Rebellion, and has since affiliated with the Republicans. He is a sterling representative of the pioneers, and a worthy survivor of the "days of small things."



**SIBBEY PEARCE**, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and now an honored resident of Albany, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, June 30, 1821.

Philip Pearce, his father, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, his ancestors having settled there in 1834, with the emigration of Lord Baltimore. The boyhood days of Philip were passed in Tennessee and Kentucky, where he lived with his parents, engaged in various occupations. He was married in 1807 to Miss Alex Torr, a native of the James river country, Virginia, where her ancestors settled as early as 1630. Being opposed to slavery and its influences, he left Kentucky in 1811, and settled in Boone township, Harrison county, Indiana,

where he was engaged in farming until 1835. Removing to Knox county, Illinois, that year, he passed the rest of his life there, his wife dying in 1855, aged sixty-eight years, and he in 1875, aged ninety-two. In their family were ten children who lived to maturity.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age. At that time declining health induced him to seek a change of climate, and he came to Oregon. He entered into a partnership with Carey Chambers in procuring an outfit, and then joined a train of fifty-four wagons, in command of Nathaniel Bowman. In due time they arrived at the Dalles, crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, and landed in Oregon City, September 6, 1847. Mr. Pearce came up the valley and located a claim of 640 acres on Powell creek, where he built a log house, filling in the cracks with moss and mud. The following January he joined the company of Captain McKay, for the Cayuse war, was mustered in and mounted at Oregon City, and proceeded at once to the Dalles to join Colonel Gilliam's regiment. They were out about six months, and during this time had no tents, their only protection being light blankets, and at times all they had to eat was mule and horse flesh. Being an experienced cattle driver, Mr. Pearce was detailed to that duty, hauling the cannon and supplies, and thus escaped the heat of most of the engagements, but was in one severe battle. Returning to the valley about the first of July, hungry and almost naked, he found employment in the harvest field, receiving his pay in wheat, worth \$1 per bushel, and at that time used as legal tender, and was thus enabled to purchase a supply of clothing.

After passing the winter on his claim, in February, 1849, he went to California, and on the Tuolumne river, and in other districts mined through the summer, returning to Oregon in the fall with about \$1,400 in gold dust. In the spring of 1850 he again started for the mines, but on account of sickness, got no farther than San Francisco. He came back to Oregon, and at Albany began clerking for Layton Bros., who had been old friends of his in Illinois, and remained with them until January, 1850. At that time, 1852, he returned to his old home in Illinois, making the trip via the Panama route, and after a year spent with his parents he came back to Oregon. He then prospected the Puget sound country for a place to settle, and, not

liking the location, soon afterward came again to Albany. Here he clerked for J. M. McConnell until the spring of 1855, when he took up a claim to 320 acres, six miles south of Albany, and proved up as his donation claim. From that time till the spring of 1860 he was engaged in the fruit industry. He then sold out, and until 1865 we find him clerking and farming. That year he purchased the ferry and 254 acres of land in Benton county, to which he subsequently added till he owned 531 acres, the purchase price being from \$3 to \$5 per acre. He operated the ferry till 1888, when he sold out and retired from active business, having disposed of his farm in 1889.

Coming to Albany in 1891 he bought property between First and Water and Ellsworth and Broadalbin streets, and at once erected a two-story brick business block, 46 x 102 feet, known as Pearce Block.

Mr. Pearce is opposed to secret societies and the doctrine of "eternal woe," and, in order to advance the doctrine of Universal Salvation, he erected, in 1889, the Universalist Church, corner of Fourth and Ellsworth streets, at an expense of \$8,000, which he presented to the Universalist Convention as a lasting monument of his faith and precepts.

He is public spirited and enterprising and has been identified with many of the leading enterprises here. He was one of the organizers of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military wagon road, and took an active part in completing the road, also took an active part in building the Oregon Pacific railroad, owning stock in the same. He was the first to start a Pomological Society in Oregon. In politics he is a Garrisonian Abolitionist. Large-hearted, generous and public-spirited to a fault, he is popular with all who know him.

Mr. Pearce was married September 10, 1860, to Miss Susan Reed, daughter of Quartus Reed, a native of Connecticut, and a descendant of Puritan ancestry.

JOHN W. SHELTON, an Oregon pioneer of 1846 and one of Yam Hill county's most successful farmers, was born in the State of Missouri, May 4, 1833. His father, Zebedee Shelton, was born in Tennessee, of early American ancestry. His grandfather Shelton fought

in the war of 1812. Mr. Shelton's father married Miss Sophronia Miller, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Phillip Miller, a well-known pioneer of Missouri. Mr. Shelton's parents had ten children. With them, in 1846, they started on the long journey to Oregon, before the days of the California gold excitement. One of the children died at Independence, Missouri, and another at Platte river, and both were placed in little graves. The bereaved family pushed forward for their destination in the far West. Arriving in Yam Hill county, they located on 640 acres of land, which has since borne the name of the Zebedee Shelton donation claim. Here a log cabin was built and here they resided. After eleven years of successful farming the father died, in 1857, in the fifty-third year of his age. His wife still survives, now in her eighty-fourth year, and residing in Polk county. She is still hale and hearty, an honored pioneer of Oregon and esteemed by all who knew her. Of the family that crossed the plains six are still living, three sons and three daughters. One of them, Dr. Thomas Shelton, is having a successful medical practice at Eugene City; Dr. James located at Salem.

John W., the subject of this sketch, has resided on the farm ever since he came to the State in 1846. On the death of his father he inherited a portion of the claim, continued to conduct the affairs of the place, and from time to time, as he was able, he purchased the interest of the other heirs, and he now has 500 acres altogether, constituting one of the very finest farms in the county. He raises annually from 250 to 300 acres of wheat, and is also raising some fine trotting and road horses, mostly of imported Kentucky stock and Durham cattle. Mr. Shelton is conducting the farm with both enterprise and ability, and has the reputation of being one of the most successful farmers in the county. He has a real little village of barns and farm buildings, and of course all the machinery necessary for the demands of the work.

Mr. Shelton was married in 1853, to Miss Mary Burford, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Hezekiah Burford, who came with his family to Oregon in 1852. By this marriage there were ten children, namely: Martha, who married T. J. Groves and is now deceased; C. M. is a merchant and resides at Vancouver; Lucy, now Mrs. Newton Wisecarver; William

and U. S. Grant are in eastern Oregon; Arthur T. is a resident of Yam Hill county; Alfred in eastern Washington; and Lena Hollis and Bertie are at home with their father.

Mrs. Shelton died in 1879, and in 1882 Mr. Shelton married Mrs. Mary Mathews, an amiable lady and the widow of J. B. Mathews, who was a very excellent man, a veteran of the late war, and a soldier so highly thought of that the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Forest Grove named itself after him, in honor of his good record, both as a soldier and a patriotic citizen. By her former husband Mrs. Shelton had two children, Frank and Anna, a graduate at the State University. By her present marriage there is one child, named Prince.

In his political views Mr. Shelton is a Republican. He is a thoroughly responsible man, and makes the affairs of his farm his main business.

**G**EORGE Y. DAVIS, a pioneer of Oregon of 1857, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 3, 1831. His remotest ancestors in this country was John Davis, a native of Wales, who came to America in about the year 1765, and was a wagon repairer in Washington's army at the time of the war for Independence. Benjamin S. Davis, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Virginia in 1794, and two years later his father and family emigrated to Kentucky, where the boy grew up to manhood, and, at the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, he enlisted in the United States service, at the age of seventeen years, and was under the command of General William H. Harrison, and was at the battle of the Thames, and witnessed the surrender of the enemy to the "boys in buckskin."

He married Miss Nancy Yocom, a native of the Old Dominion. They had eight children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch. He was left an orphan on the day of his birth, and in 1833 his father married Miss Mary Johnson, and the subject of our sketch resided with them on the home farm for eleven years, attending the public schools of the neighborhood in the winter, and assisting on the farm in the summer.

In 1842 his father died, when our subject removed to Pike county, Illinois, where he resided



with a brother. Here he learned the blacksmith's trade, to which he served as an apprentice from the time he was fourteen years of age until he became nineteen, receiving as compensation, instruction in his trade and his board and clothes. On completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman for a year, receiving \$16 a month, and on finding that farm hands were getting only \$8 a month, he congratulated himself on having acquired a more lucrative trade.

It was at this time that glowing reports were heard of the finding of gold in California, and, on April 3, 1850, the young journeyman turned his steps westward. He accompanied a party of ten young men, who had fitted out teams with horses and mules. They started from Pittsfield, Illinois, and were a month crossing the State of Missouri. He paid \$250 and drove a team for the privilege of coming with them, and his board, and by the time he finished his journey, his bill, with interest, cost him \$333.

Upon arriving at his destination he went to the mines on the south fork of the American river, where he remained for several months, until he was taken ill. At times he took out as much as \$20 a day, the largest piece he ever found at any one time, being \$4, which was stolen from him. While in the mines, he camped with others under the shade of a live-oak tree, and the fare was beef, salt pork, coffee and black syrup; flour was twenty-five cents a pound, and he paid \$1.50 per pound for onions.

After recovering from his illness, he worked by the month for a time in Calaveras county, California, and finally went to Sacramento. From there he and a party started on March 26, 1851, with horses, and came overland to Oregon.

He stopped for a time in Hillsboro, where he worked at blacksmithing for Mr. Michael Moore, from June to the following March. He then went to Forest Grove, where Mr. William Begle built a shop, and Mr. Davis commenced work in the first blacksmith shop in town. After a month's work, he purchased, in February, 1852, the shop and tools, and continued to run the business until the following November. He then came to Yam Hill county, where he purchased a squatter's right to a donation claim, located nine miles Southwest of McMinnville. There was no house on the claim, and he lived alone for four years. He purchased tools in Portland, and started the first blacksmith in

South Yam Hill, of Yam Hill county.

On September 27, 1857, he married Miss Caroline Yocum, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. Jesse Yocum, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Yam Hill county, Oregon.

Mr. Davis continued to cultivate his farm and run his shop, from 1853 to 1880, since which time he has given his whole attention to the former occupation, still doing his own blacksmithing. His persistent efforts in the cultivation of the rich soil of Oregon, have been amply rapid by unusually large crops, and he has now accumulated a very comfortable income.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, and all born on the farm. Olive, the eldest, now resides in Amity; Jefferson, died August 25, 1884, aged twenty-four years; he was a promising young man, and greatly mourned by his friends and family; Lucy Florence is the wife of Mr. Herman Ulrich, and resides in Washington county; Henry W. is a steamboat engineer, and resides in Portland; Horace L. is in California, where he is in the shingle business; John H. is in eastern Oregon, engaged in the stock business; Orland George and Walter are at home.

Mr. Davis was formerly a Whig in politics, but at the time of the war became a Republican. He was the first postmaster in his section of the country, and was appointed under the administration of President Pierce. The post office was then called Muddy, but has since been changed to the more euphonious name of Bellevue. During the great civil war he was a strong, outspoken, upholder of the Government, and, in consequence, his life was often in danger from political opponents.

He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, to the welfare of which they have always liberally contributed of their means and influence.

**HENRY BUXTON, JR.**, a prominent pioneer and representative farmer of Washington county, Oregon, came to the Territory in 1841. He was born in Manitoba on the 8th of October, 1829. His father, Henry Buxton, Sr., was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1794, and came to America in 1821. He married Frances Thomas, of Manitoba, after reaching this coun-



try, and they resided in that province some time, and then, with their one child, removed to Puget sound. He was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company there, as well as being engaged in farming. In crossing the Rocky mountains Mrs. Buxton fell from her horse and received injuries from which she never recovered, and at Puget sound she died. Mr. Buxton then removed to Tualitin plains, in Washington county, where he settled on a donation claim. Mr. Buxton married again, in 1843, Mrs. Sarah E. Munger, the widow of Rev. Ashel Munger. They came to Oregon in 1839 with Rev. J. S. Griffin. Mr. Buxton remained on his claim until 1850, when he sold out and went to Forest Grove, where he purchased 300 acres of land from a squatter, and this property he afterward sold to Jerome Porter, who now owns it. Mr. Buxton died in 1870. He was a Congregationalist in his religious belief, and a Republican in politics. He was a thoroughly upright man in every respect, and an honorable citizen. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buxton, Sarah E., married a Mr. Charles Reynolds, and resides at Seattle. Mrs. Buxton survived her husband twenty years, and died in 1890.

Mr. Buxton, Jr., who is the subject of this sketch, came with his father to Oregon, in 1841. He resided with his father until 1847, when he went to Forest Grove and took up a farm, one and a half miles northwest from Forest Grove, where he built a cabin on his own account, putting up with all the hardships and privations that the Oregon pioneer at that date underwent. This property he has since farmed for forty-five years, and by honest, persistent industry, has made of it one of the finest and most desirable farms in the State.

Just previous to moving to his farm in 1847, Mr. Buxton was married to Miss Rosanna Wooley, of Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Ellen Wooley. They came to Oregon in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton have had thirteen children, of whom eight are living: Rebecca, the eldest, married Mr. Terry Kinzey; Edward is a manufacturer in Forest Grove, and has four children; H. T. is a prosperous farmer in the county, and has three children; James T. resides in Forest Grove, is married, has two children, and he owns and operates a general machine shop, and employs several workmen; Win. T. is a farmer residing in this country, is married, and has three children; Mary Ellen was married to R. O. Stevenson in 1878, and died in 1888, leaving

four children; Charles E. died in his thirtieth year; Jacob S. has one child, and resides on the home farm; Carrie Frances is the wife of Edward R. Harrison, and resides at McMinnville, and has four children; Nellie married John R. Griffin in 1885, and died the following year, and left an infant that soon after followed her; Austin T. is at college; the last little girl died when five months old.

Mr. Buxton added to his first farm until he now has 400 acres in one body. He has been raising fine shorthorned cattle, and in every way is a progressive and enterprising farmer and business man. He has dealt in real estate on his own account, and is a stockholder in the Forest Grove Fruit and Vegetable Cannery, and is one of the directors of it. He has twice been elected County Commissioner, and takes pleasure in the thought that, in 1855, he helped organize the first school district in the neighborhood. At its organization he was made clerk, and for sixteen years in succession he served in that capacity. He also was its director seven times. In 1873 he moved into Forest Grove for awhile, that his children might enjoy the higher education offered by the Pacific University. Mr. Buxton has the honor of having helped cut the first wagon road to Portland, and over it drove the first load of produce, pork and beans. The wagon was drawn by oxen, and it was in 1846 that the trip took place.

In 1887 Mr. Buxton and his estimable wife sold their interests in Forest Grove, and returned to the farm to enjoy in retirement the fruits of their earlier years of toil. Such, however, was not to be the case, for at the general election in 1892, without solicitation on his part, he was elected to represent his county in the Legislative Assembly, thus showing the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and the confidence reposed in him.

After a few years on the farm, the cabin gave place to a better house, and in 1889 a fine residence was completed on the property, and Mr. Buxton on his sixtieth birthday moved into it, October 8, 1889. The family had a reunion, and the meeting was a very enjoyable event. They thought of all the trials passed through, and the memory of them only served to render brighter the present prosperity.

Mr. Buxton was a Democrat until the attack on Fort Sumter. He then became an ardent Republican, and he has since continued true to that party. He was but a boy of twelve when

he came to Oregon, and he has enjoyed none of the advantages of education that the young men of the present day have, and what he obtained was principally from the severe school of experience. He deserves much credit for his success as it is all due to his personal efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Buxton have been married forty-five years, yet they are still young-looking people. They make a representative pair of Oregon pioneers, and are justly proud of what Oregon has grown to be. There lives have been such that the State may well be proud to number them among the inhabitants of that growing portion of the Northwest.

Mr. Buxton has been a Master Mason since 1861, and has served three times as Master of his lodge. Mrs. Buxton is a member of the Methodist Church, while Mr. Buxton is liberal in his views in matters of religion.

**D**AVID SMITH came to Oregon in 1851, and has been since identified with this great growing State. Mr. Smith was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 17th of November, 1827. He is the son of David Smith, of Virginia, born in 1785. His ancestors came to the United States from Ireland previous to the Revolution and settled in Virginia. Mr. Smith's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Hurd, of Maryland, the daughter of William and Margaret Hurd. They were Quakers and early settlers of Maryland, where their ancestors emigrated from England. Ten children blessed the union, seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Smith was the sixth child. In 1833 he, with his parents, removed to Indiana, where he was raised to manhood. In 1851, with five other young men, he turned his face westward, and with horses and mules made the journey to Oregon. This journey was a safe and enjoyable one, and they arrived in Oregon City in September. From there they went to Yreka, California, to the mines, where they had only moderate success. Mr. Smith then returned to Marion county, Oregon, and purchased land and a sawmill, where he remained for five years, and then sold out to Dr. Keil, who purchased it for a Dutch colony. It is now Aurora. Mr. Smith then removed to Yam Hill county, and purchasing a good farm remained there twenty

years. His farm was near St. Jo, one and one half miles from La Fayette. In 1876 he went to Forest Grove and purchased a residence, where he has since lived and where he intends to make his future home.

Mr. Smith has dealt in real estate, and has been successful in his deals. He is now the owner of some valuable farm land in Washington and Yam Hill counties. He has retired from active business and is enjoying the fruits of his labors.

In 1852 he married Miss Ann M. White, of Ohio, the daughter of Thomas and Susan White, who walked across the plains to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons and they have adopted a daughter. The eldest son, Milton W., is a Portland lawyer; Henry Clay, the other son, is a physician in Tacoma, and their daughter is still at home with them.

Mr. Smith has been a Republican since the formation of the party. During the time when secession was rife, he joined the Union League and did all he could to keep Oregon from disgrace on that question. He was elected assessor of Yam Hill county, and also County Judge. In both offices he showed ability, and in 1886 he was elected to the State Legislature from Washington county. In that capacity he served his constituents faithfully and honorably. In Forest Grove he has been elected eight times by his fellow citizens to be a member of the Town Council and also President of the Board of Trustees six times. He has always favored all city and county improvements, and has done his part in advancing the interests of the county.

At one time he was in the nursery business, and he also spent a year of his life in the mines in Idaho. The wife he married forty years ago is still by his side, the same faithful helpmate as she has ever been. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are persons who are representatives of the pioneers of Oregon.

**D**AVIS WASHINGTON LAUGHLIN, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and a reputable and successful farmer of Yam Hill county, is a native of Missouri, where he was born September 14, 1842. His father, James Laughlin, was born in North Carolina in 1818, of Scotch and Irish ancestors, who emigrated from their

respective countries in the seventeenth century, during the reign of King James I, of England, who gave lands to his English and Scotch subjects for the settling upon them. The father of the subject of our sketch married Miss Nancy C. McCoy, of similar ancestry as himself. They had six children born in the East, who in 1850, accompanied their parents to Oregon. They settled in Yam Hill county on a donation claim located ten miles northwest of La Fayette, where they began pioneer life in a log cabin. The first winter they passed without a floor in the cabin. Here they lived uninterruptedly, being greatly prospered in their industrious efforts. Six children were born in Oregon. In 1875 the father died, greatly lamented by all who knew him, on account of his many sterling traits of character. His worthy wife still survives, now in her seventy-third year, and still makes her home on their original donation claim.

The subject of our sketch was eight years of age when his parents emigrated to Oregon. He was reared to manhood on their donation claim, attending the district log schoolhouse, the accompaniment of all pioneer life, and working on the farm. In 1863 he purchased the east side of the Rowland donation claim.

In 1862 he married Miss Sarah Sappington, an estimable lady and a native of Washington county, Oregon. She was born in 1846, and was the daughter of J. M. Sappington, an honored pioneer of this State, who came to Oregon in 1845, and died in Washington county in 1846, where Cornelius now stands. Her mother (who is now living in McMinnville, at the age of seventy-three) then married Jeremiah Rowland and moved to Yam Hill county, and settled on the Rowland homestead, where Sarah Sappington was reared from the time she was three years of age, and inherited eighty acres of it as her share. Here she has resided nearly all of her life, thirty years of which have been spent with Mr. Laughlin. They have a large and beautiful home, situated on the hill side, with a background of giant oaks, patriarchs of their kind, and overlooks the broad surrounding country and the beautiful valley, aptly called the Eden of Oregon, through the green fields of which the river winds like a silver ribbon. Altogether the whole presents a picture which might add a charm to any romance. Here, in quiet happiness, they have reared a lovely and accomplished daughter to womanhood, Luella

Orill. Two children died in infancy. Mrs. Laughlin has been a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, and both she and her estimable husband enjoy the unbounded esteem of their neighbors and friends.

The farm is devoted principally to the raising of wheat and oats, and being rolling, well drained and productive, usually yields an abundant harvest. He is also largely interested in stock raising, breeding the better brands of horses and cattle, in which he is very successful, and finds exceedingly remunerative.

He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party and particularly of his county. He has for years been a member of the Central Committee, and has also acted as a Judge of Elections for a number of years.

He is a member in good standing of La Fayette Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., in the welfare of which he takes a great interest.

Thus is completed an altogether too brief outline of the life of a good and great man, who finds his greatest reward in the affectionate regard of his family and friends, and the endorsement of his own searching conscience.



**R** N. THOMPSON, general merchant of Brownsville, was born in Elkhart, Indiana, in 1844. His father, Enoch Thompson, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina. He emigrated to Harrison county, Illinois, in childhood, and during the Black Hawk war was engaged in garrison duty upon the site of the present city of Chicago. There he met and married Miss Mary A. Kinzie, who moved to the village of Chicago as a child. Her father, Robert Kinzie, was a prominent Indian trader of that State, and her uncle Robert Miller, was the pioneer hotel builder of the town. Enoch Thompson was a builder by trade and a finished workman, and to his skill is accredited many of the earlier buildings of Elkhart, where he located about 1840. Twelve years later he removed to Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, and carried on contracting and building until 1862. He crossed the plains in that year with four teams, six horses and eight oxen. The train numbered about 125 people, and the journey was fraught with hardships and peril, as the Indians were very troublesome and skirmishes were very

frequent. One of the engagements continued throughout the afternoon and night. Several of the company were wounded and much stock was stolen, but at last, after five months of travel they landed at Chico, California, October 11, 1862. There they remained two years, and Mr. Thompson continued his trade, but in 1864 they moved to Albany, Oregon, and in the spring of 1865, settled in Brownsville. Here Mr. Thompson followed his trade until 1873, and then entered into the furniture business, which he pursued until his death, July 18, 1884. His widow is still living, aged seventy-seven years.

R. N. Thompson was educated at the Iowa College at Grinnell, paying his tuition by personal labor and the most stringent economy. In 1862 he crossed the plains with his parents and taught and studied at Chico. He attended the Albany Collegiate Institute during the winter of 1864, and in the spring of 1865, he began teaching near Brownsville, where he taught the country and city schools until 1869, when he turned to the East and spent one year. When he came West again he went to San Francisco and engaged in mercantile business as a clerk. From there he went to Stockton and Lake City, continuing in business until 1879, when he returned to Brownville, and in 1880 purchased one-half interest in the general merchandise business of F. F. Croft, which partnership lasted until 1884, when Croft sold his interest to J. M. Walters, and in 1888 Mr. Walters retired and Mr. Thompson continued alone. The store is 42 by 80, on the corner of Cross and Mill streets, and with its complete stock and desirable location, is the leading store in North Brownsville. Mr. Thompson owns valuable property on the opposite corner to his store, as well as real-estate interests in Portland. He is deeply interested in educational matters and has been president of the Brownsville Board of Education for four years, and has been a member of the City Council for many years.

He was married in Falls City, California, in 1878, to Miss Mary A. Greenlee, of Illinois, who died in 1885, leaving two children, Raymond and Polland. He was again married in San Francisco, September 8, 1886, to Miss Edith Lampe, of California. They had two children, but both died in February, 1892, of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Mr. Thompson is a member of blue lodge and chapter, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of en-

thusiasm and enterprise, and takes an active part in every movement toward advancing or improving the interests of Brownsville.



 H. ABRAMS, one of the enterprising business men of Eugene, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, in 1845. His father, Joseph Abrams, was of Knickerbocker ancestry, and a native of Connecticut. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in New York, where he married Miss Diana Hotchkiss, of Massachusetts. In 1848 they removed to Hornersville, New York, where Mr. Abrams built the first planing-mill and sash factory of that section, and operated the same until 1854. He then returned to Perry and resumed his trade and there passed the remainder of his life. The family was increased by four children, the subject of this sketch being the first born. He was educated at Perry, and learned the carpenter trade, working under his father until 1861, and when, with the firing upon Fort Sumter and the call for ninety days' troops, he was among the first to respond and enlisted in the Independent Company of Captain Tozier. Going at once to the front they were engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. After the expiration of his discharge he went to Adrian, Michigan, and there re-enlisted for three years in Company B, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, and was appointed Sergeant, Colonel Loomis in command. They were sent to Kentucky and passed one year scouting and hunting the guerrillas. They then joined General Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Abrams being detailed to the Commissary Department and subsequently joined his company at Raleigh, North Carolina. The regiment performed an active part in following Morgan upon his raid through the interior, and for three days covered an average distance of seventy miles each day without change of horses. Continuing to the close of the war they were discharged at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1865.

Mr. Abrams then returned to Perry and in 1866 was married in Cold Water, Michigan, to Miss Fannie E. Bullord and settled there and entered the merchandise business with his father. In 1867 he made a trip to Oregon, and in 1868 went to Eugene for permanent settle-

ment and engaged at his trade as contractor and builder. In 1870 he rented water power and building and started the first planing-mill and sash factory in Eugene, and in 1872 erected a frame building, 60 x 74 on Eighth street, east of the mill-race and fitted it with steam power and proper machinery for milling purposes. He conducted the business until 1884, when he sold out and resumed his trade of contractor. In 1887 he entered into partnership with L. N. Roney, and they erected many of the prominent buildings of the city. This partnership continued for two years. Since 1889 Mr. Abrams has been engaged in other enterprises. In 1882 he began the manufacture of apple cider for bottling and vinegar, in which he has been very successful, supplying the wholesale trade. In 1891 he was among the incorporators of the Eugene Canning & Packing Company for the canning and drying of green fruits and vegetables, and in 1892 was elected superintendent of the company. Their plant is well equipped with eighty-horse power boiler and a patent dryer, with capacity of 40,000 pounds of green fruit every twenty-four hours.

The family resides on Ninth street, east side, where Mr. Abrams has just completed a large and handsome residence. He also owns other valuable property in town and vicinity. He is a member of blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M., and J. W. Geary Post, G. A. R. He is an active laborer of the Republican party in committee work, and energetic promoter of the interests of Eugene.

Mrs. Abrams died in 1877, leaving three children: Minnie, now Mrs. C. J. Howard; Tom and Grace. Two years later Mr. Abrams was married at Perry, New York, to Miss Alice E. Buckland.



**CAPTAIN GEORGE W. HOYT**, a custom-house broker, Portland, Oregon, forms the subject of this article.

The ancestors of Captain Hoyt were numbered among the Puritan settlers of New England, who located in New Hampshire, and followed lives of honesty and sobriety, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His parents, Richard and Mary (Cutler) Hoyt, emigrated to Albany, New York, about 1827, where the father continued work at the saddlers' trade, and also engaged in the manufacture of trunks, which he

conducted very extensively for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had seven children, only one of whom, Henry L., is now living. George W. having died September 9, 1892; Richard Hoyt, the eldest son, first visited the Pacific coast and Oregon in 1846, coming to this State as first mate of the bark *Whitton*, loaded with a general cargo, and having a number of missionaries as passengers. He then returned to New York, and again came to the Pacific coast in 1849, this time coming as Captain of the bark *John W. Carter*, owned by Fernando Wood, and loaded with a cargo of general merchandise to supply the wants of the early gold seekers. After selling cargo and bark, he engaged as Captain of the steamboat *Miner*, which ran between San Francisco and Marysville. In 1851 he came to Oregon, purchased the steamboat *Multnomah*, and ran it between Portland and Astoria, carrying passengers and the United States mail. In this he continued up to the time of his death in 1862.

George W. Hoyt was born in Albany, New York, in 1828. He was educated in that city, and was there employed as frame maker in a looking-glass manufactory until 1851, when he, too, struck out for the Pacific coast, coming by steamer and the Isthmus route, and landing in due time at San Francisco. Proceeding at once to the mines, he followed mining about one year, and then came to Portland. Here he was employed as wharf-keeper by his brother Richard, and subsequently purchased an interest in the steamboat *Express*, which ran between Portland and Oregon City, engaged in passenger and freight service. Captain Hoyt then assumed the duties of purser, and was so employed until 1861, when he went to the Idaho mines. After a year's absence and with little success, he returned to Portland, and entered the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, as freight receiver, which position he filled until 1890. He then entered the customhouse brokerage business with his brother Henry, and was engaged in this until his recent death.

He was married in Albany, New York, December, 1865, to Miss Martha A. Graham. They have three children: George W., Jr., Martha A., and Fanny Graham. They reside at 153 North Fifteenth street, Portland, where the Captain built his attractive home in 1882. He also owned other valuable improved property adjoining it.

Captain Hoyt has the commendation and esteem of the community in which he lived, and was a man of conservative principles and unbiased judgment, and as such had served upon the reform ticket for three years as Councilman for the city of Portland.

**JAMES DART.**—The gentleman most interested in this brief mention is a native of the old world, and dates his birth at Devonshire, England, May 18, 1841. His parents were John and Mary (Parsons) Dart, both of English birth, and they reared a family of nine children. Eight years after the birth of our subject, the eldest child, the family left England, and emigrated to America, locating in Canada. Our subject was reared and educated in the Dominion of Canada, and there served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and builder, which he followed for some months at Victoria.

At a later date our subject removed to Seattle, and then to Olympia, Washington, where he remained until the year 1876, when he located at St. Helen. He was engaged as superintendent of the force which prepared the timber that forms the extensive mill now owned by the Muckle Brothers at the rebuilding of the mill, the former one having been destroyed by fire. Mr. Dart was one of the stockholders of the mill until 1873, at which time the property passed into other hands, but he still retains the position of foreman of the whole plant. He lost heavily in the enterprise at the time of the sale, but this in some degree he has been able to overcome, by dint of hard work and good management. He has since that time accumulated considerable city property, and also owns 100 acres of land near Scappoose bay, forty acres of which is improved land.

The St. Helen's property consists of some forty city lots, and Mr. Dart now has considerable commercial standing in this city. Our subject has been twice married. In 1873 he was married to Miss Lucy Bonser, a native of this State, who died in 1878, leaving two children, Mary B. and John H. The present Mrs. Dart was Ellen Perry, and two children have been born of this marriage, Grace and Bertha.

Mr. Dart was naturalized in 1872, and has served as County Sheriff three successive terms.

He was elected County Clerk in 1878, and filled that office two years, and at the present time is a member of the City Council. In political matters he is allied with the Democrats in the progressive wing, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of the nation. Socially he affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 32, and he has held all of the minor offices of the order. Mr. Dart is a man of strict business qualifications, and keeps abreast of the times, being ever ready to aid and encourage public enterprises which have for their object the advancement of the city and country.

**EUGENE C. HUGHES** is a native of Oregon, born in Washington county, at Forest Grove, on the 12th day of July, 1862. His father, Samuel Hughes, is an honored pioneer of Oregon, having come to the Territory in 1845. He was born in Atchison county, Missouri, in 1835. Their great-grandfather came from England, and three generations have been born in America. He married in Washington county, Oregon, a Miss Georgia A. Reed, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Mr. William Reed, a worthy pioneer of Oregon. They settled in Forest Grove, and he worked at the blacksmith trade for many years. He was an industrious, honest man, and he succeeded so well that he opened an agricultural implement store in 1877. He succeeded in this also, and became one of the most influential men in the county. He served as member of the Board of Tax Commissioners, which board was composed of the representative men of the county. He has nine children, of whom seven are living.

Eugene C. Hughes is the eldest of the surviving children and was raised and educated in Washington county. He is a very good sample of the many intelligent and enterprising business men that Oregon has produced and of whom she is justly proud. Mr. Hughes attended the University of Forest Grove, and he took a course at the Portland Business College. He then engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of Hughes & Son, at Forest Grove. In 1888 he was selected as the candidate of the Republican party for County Clerk. He was elected and is now in his fourth year. He has made a very honorable record and has proved himself a capable and faithful officer. The grand

jury recently investigated the clerk's office as far back as 1878, and reported that Mr. Hughes had conducted the office in a most creditable manner and that his books balanced exactly. They took pleasure, so they said, in commending the conduct of so faithful an official. Mr. Hughes has introduced several new books and methods of keeping them during his term, thus greatly improving the system. He is a good penman and has taken great pride in his work during his term as Clerk. He is a partner in the firm of Hughes, Morgan & Rogie, general merchandise dealers in Hillsboro. He is interested in several valuable lands, both in the city and county. He joined with Messrs. Morgan & Bailey in building the finest brick block in the city of Hillsboro, and it is a credit to the city and to the builders. It is a model for future buildings and evinces the enterprise and public spirit of its builders.

He was married on March 9, 1881, to Mary M. Smith, of Washington county. They have five children, namely: Alvira E., Anna May, Lucella Jay, Rhoda Helen and Thomas Eugene. Mr. Hughes is an active member of the F. & A. M. and is Past Master of his lodge.

Such is but a brief sketch of one of the sons of Washington county. He has made a record in all he has attempted and is a son of whom not only Washington county may be proud, but one to whom Oregon herself may point with pride and claim, as one of her popular and representative sons.



**H**ON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, one of Oregon's most talented and honored pioneers, was born in Columbia county, New York, on March 26, 1823. His father, Taber D. Williams, was born in Connecticut. The family is of Welsh origin, and came to New England in the early history of the colonies, settling in Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Noah Goodrich, fought for independence from the battle of Bunker Hill to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His paternal grandfather, Edward R. Williams, served as a valiant soldier in the continental army, participating in its battles, and enduring manfully its hardships and privations. Following in direct descent, from two such patriotic ancestors, our subject comes naturally by his loyalty to the Govern-

ment, the cause of which he has always espoused most ardently. His father married Miss Lydia Goodrich, whose people had emigrated equally early to New England. They had two children, both surviving. Our subject was raised in Onondaga county, New York, and received his education at the academy on Pompey Hill. He afterward studied law with the Hon. Daniel Gott, who was one of the prominent men of that time, being a member of Congress and a candidate for Supreme Judge of the State. In 1844, when twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. He then moved to Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa, where he began the practice of law. In 1847, at the first election held under the State Government, he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District. After serving in this capacity for five years, he declined re-election. In 1852 he was one of the electors at large on the Democratic ticket, and canvassed the State for Franklin Pierce. After the election, President Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of Oregon, and he removed with his family to that Territory, residing first in Salem. After serving as Chief Justice for four years, he was reappointed by President Buchanan, and served another year, when he resigned. He then came to Portland, in 1858, where he began the practice of law. He was elected soon after to the Constitutional Convention, and was a member and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Many leaders of his party, the Democratic, in the convention, were in favor of making Oregon a slave State, but against that he took decided ground, and the question was submitted to the people separately. The Judge used his influence and voice in favor of a free State, and the pro-slavery element was defeated, but his influence in his party was greatly impaired. When the secession movement was inaugurated he dissolved his connection with the Democratic party, and helped to form the Union party, by which he was elected in 1864 to the United States senate. He took his seat in the Senate at the end of the great civil war, and a joint committee of the two houses, consisting of thirteen members, of which Judge Williams was one, was formed to examine and report upon matters pertaining to the reconstruction of the Union. A large amount of testimony was taken, and various measures discussed by the committee, without coming to any definite conclusion. In the meantime, President Andrew Johnson was proceeding, independently



of Congress, to reorganize the revolted States, by reinstating in power the leaders of the Rebellion. On the 4th of March, 1867, Judge Williams introduced in the Senate a bill, entitled, A bill for the more efficient Government of the States lately in rebellion, which, after being amended, was passed by both Houses of Congress, but was vetoed by the President. It was then passed over his veto, and the States were reconstructed under it, and were restored to harmonious relations with the Government. Several other important measures were introduced by him, and during his service in the Senate, he distinguished himself as a statesman of ability and honor to his State. Soon after his term in the Senate, he was appointed one of the Joint High Commissioners, to settle, by treaty with Great Britain, the Alabama claims, and other disputed questions between the two countries, in which capacity he also rendered the country valuable service. In December, 1871, he received the appointment, from President Grant, of Attorney-General of the United States. When he came into office, the Ku-Klux Klan and other similar organizations in the South had organized to deprive the Union and colored citizens of that section of their political rights, and the vigorous measures adopted by the Attorney-General for their suppression, and the protection of the citizens of the United States, brought upon him great hostility from the party opposed to the Administration. In 1873, President Grant, appreciating his ability and service to the country, sought to again honor him, and, upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, nominated him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Williams discovered that there was opposition in the Senate to his confirmation, and requested the President to withdraw his name, which he did. After attending to some legal business in Washington, he returned to the city of Portland, resuming the practice of his profession.

He was married, in 1850, to Miss Kate Van Antwerp, daughter of General Verplank Van Antwerp. They had one daughter, Ellen W. His wife died in 1861. Some years afterward he married Mrs. Kate George, daughter of Mr. Ross B. Hughes, of Iowa. They have an adopted daughter, Ethel B.

The Judge has invested considerably in city property, and has built a handsome residence on the corner of Seventeenth and C streets, where he now resides. He is interested in

various enterprises, is a director of the Commercial National Bank and of the Oregon National Bank, and owns stock in most of the public undertakings of the city.

Having had so many honorable indorsers of his abilities, further comment on that point would be superfluous, except to add that his numerous aimable traits of character, not always necessarily combined with intellectual ability, have endeared him to a large constituency and a host of personal friends.



**REV. GEORGE C. CHANDLER**, a prominent Baptist minister of Oregon, came to the Territory in 1851, and spent his life in the service of his Master, teaching and spreading the knowledge of the gospel in the interest of his church. He is of English descent, William Chandler having come from Yorkshire, England, whose son, Thomas, located in Andover, Massachusetts, from whom Henry, the father of our subject, was in direct descent, he being born in Massachusetts, while the family of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes are also descended from the same ancestor.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chester, Vermont, March 19, 1807, and was educated at Madison University, of which he was a graduate, after which he graduated at the Newton Theological Seminary in 1838.

In September, 1838, he married Miss Persis W. Heald, a native also of Chester, Vermont. They soon afterward removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was pastor of the Baptist Church from 1839 until 1843. He then removed to Franklin, Indiana, where he was president of Franklin College and pastor of the church at that point, remaining there seven years. In the spring of 1851 he came across the plains with oxen to Oregon, stopping one year at Oregon City, and six years in the Mollalla country, then in 1858 locating at McMinnville, where he taught in the college at that place, and besides this continued to preach. In 1872 he came to Forest Grove, where he purchased a residence, and where for two years he preached in the several Baptist churches of Washington county. At the end of this time he was stricken with paralysis, after which he ceased preaching, but survived until January, 1881, when his death occurred. He was a man of education and ability, a loving,

kind-hearted Christian and polished and refined gentleman. His friends were numerous and widespread, all of whom were unanimous in mourning his loss. From the Columbian College he received the honorary degree of A. M., while Franklin College conferred on him the title of D. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had seven children: Barren Stow died, aged a year and a half; Edward K. is pastor of a Baptist Church in Warren, Rhode Island, and a graduate of the Class of 1869, of the Theological School at Chicago; Julia C. is the wife of W. Lair Hill, who was for several years editor of the Oregonian; Sarah is the widow of Marion F. Roberts; Mary is the wife of J. C. Clark, and lives at the Dalles; Arthur C. is a farmer, residing at McMinnville; William B. died at the age of twenty-six years, and his widow and children reside with Mrs. Chandler.

Many years ago Mr. Chandler purchased 150 acres adjoining McMinnville, which has since become very valuable as residence property, and which Mrs. Chandler recently had platted into lots as Chandler's Addition to McMinnville. This has sold exceedingly well, and she has realized from these sales a much needed and ample income. She is, altogether, a remarkable person, possessing unusual intelligence and logical judgment, is well informed and gifted with pleasing conversational ability. She enjoys the esteem of a large community. As an evidence of the courage required of women in the early pioneer days, may be cited the fact that Mrs. Chandler was often left alone at night with her infant children on the lonely prairies, with nothing but a buffalo robe for a door, and that at a time when the country was infested with depredating tribes of Indians. It is to such women the Nation owes a tribute of gratitude, as they and their families possess in miniature all the elements to go into a State,—courage, fortitude, judgment, perseverance, economy and toil, supplemented and overshadowed by a supreme and all pervading piety and belief in an overruling Providence.

**JOHN J. HARTMAN**, a prosperous farmer and an enterprising citizen of Yam Hill county, Oregon, is a native of Livingston county, New York, where he was born in 1825. His father, Henry Hartman, is a native of Penn-

sylvania, and of German descent, his ancestors having been early settlers of the Keystone State. Henry Hartman accompanied his parents to New York, when he was a boy, and there he was reared and educated, and afterward married Miss Elizabeth Zorfass, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They had fourteen children, one of whom died in infancy, the rest attaining maturity, of whom ten still survive, two living in Oregon.

In 1852 the subject of our sketch came to California, via the Isthmus, first going to Red Bluff, where he worked on a farm. On the 15th of the following January, he returned to his home in western New York, again returning to California on October 5, 1855, coming, as formerly, by way of the Isthmus. He was for some time engaged in mining in Placer county, when, finally, in 1858, he went to the Fraser river, which he left soon after, in August, his work there having been a failure. It was at this time that he came by way of Puget sound to Portland, Oregon, whence he went to Tualatin plains, in Washington county, where he worked for wages during harvest time. He then, in partnership, farmed 200 acres of wheat on shares, which produced twenty-five bushels to the acre; the oats failed through the whole valley. They received 85 cents for what oats they raised, and the wheat brought \$1.25 a bushel. Mr. Hartman held his share until spring, receiving only \$1.10 a bushel. This, however, gave him a little start, and, in the spring of 1860, he returned with his brother, H. F. Hartman, to California. They went to the mines, but had no luck, and worked through haying and harvest, and in the fall returned to Oregon, coming to Yam Hill county, where he rented the Riverside farm, which lies northeast of McMinnville. Here the subject of our sketch remained for three years, meeting with very great success.

In 1864 he went to his brother in Washington county, where they farmed for another three years, and with the same flattering success. They then, in 1867, purchased a place near Hillsboro, which they farmed successfully until 1871. After this Mr. Hartman was engaged in the mercantile business in McMinnville, under the firm name of Hartman Brothers, which, after seven years, he sold out to his brother. He then purchased a farm, which he assiduously cultivated and greatly improved, and also, in the meantime, rented John G. Baker's farm, which he worked for four years, making considerable

money. In 1889 he erected a substantial residence on his land, and also commodious barns for his grain and stock. The property cost him \$35 an acre, and is now worth \$60, which is a flattering testimonial to his thrifty management. He is a most excellent farmer, and the whole place testifies to that fact, being neat and flourishing. He now owns 146 acres of the best tilled farming land in the county.

In 1874 he married Miss Rachel S. Wisecarver, an estimable lady, and a native of West Virginia. She is the daughter of Mr. Jacob Wisecarver, a well known and highly respected citizen of this vicinity (see his history in this book). They have three promising children, all of whom were born in Yam Hill county: Elizabeth Jane, John W. and Harry G., all residing at home.

Mr. Hartman was reared a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the war became a strong Union man, and voted for Mr. Lincoln; since then he has been a Republican. His constituents have shown their appreciation by electing him to the City Council, and thrice electing him to the responsible position of City Treasurer, in both of which capacities he proved his ability and integrity.

Mrs. Hartman is a worthy member of the Christian Church, to the support of which she contributes, both of her influence and means.

Of great reliability and strict integrity, industrious and economical, and cordial to all, he has risen to prominence in business, and gained the esteem of his fellow-men.

**HON. WILLIAM SPENCER NEWBURY,**  
Ex-Mayor of Oregon's beautiful metropolis, and a distinguished jurist, is a native of Ripley, New York, where he was born September 19, 1834.

His father, John A. Newbury (spelled by some members of this renowned family "Newberry"), also born in New York State, was a descendant of Thomas Newbury, of Newbury Castle, Devonshire, England. Thomas Newbury came to America in 1680, and located in Dorchester, Massachusetts, from which family the Newburys of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Lansing and St. Louis are supposed to have descended. He died in 1686, at Windsor, Connecticut, and his estate was settled there in 1689. His children became the founders of

Newburyport, of the same State. His son Thomas married in 1676, and was the father of Joseph Newbury, who married Sarah Loomis, March 2, 1708. His son Joseph married Miss Sybel Stoughton, July 6, 1749, and his son, Loomis G., was the father of John A., who was the father of the subject of our sketch. From Massachusetts the Newburys spread to Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, and then to the more Western States, where many of them became prominent in the professions and in the government of their country. The father of our subject married Miss Louisa Spencer, a native of Genoa, New York, a descendant of an old and distinguished family of the Empire State, many of whom figured prominently in the affairs of that time. They had six children, all now living. The mother died about 1840, but the father survived until 1890, when his death was caused by an accident, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

William S. Newbury is the eldest of the family. He attended the common schools of his native town, after which he went to Chicago, Illinois, in 1850, where he remained until the summer of 1854, except when visiting relatives and friends on Fox river, Illinois, when he returned home to regain his health. While in Chicago he made his home at the Sherman House, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and was employed by the firm of Cornely, Byrn & Co., 171 Lake street, for a long time prior to his return to New York. Having fully regained his health, he again left his old home in New York and returned West, via Chicago and Milwaukee, to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and studied law for six months in the office of Hon. John W. Davis. Then he went to Madison and attended the Wisconsin Mercantile College, where he took a regular course in bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial law. After graduating there, he held several important positions in northwest Wisconsin as principal bookkeeper, accountant and manager. In the fall of 1857 he took a trip for his health, visiting St. Louis, New Orleans, Havana, Cuba, and New York city, spending the winter at the old homestead, and returning, via Chicago and Madison, to St. Paul, Minnesota, landing in St. Paul in March, 1858.

In the fall of 1858 he took entire charge, at Sioux City, Iowa, of the Little American Fur Company of St. Louis, which then had trading posts along the Missouri and Yellowstone

rivers and their tributaries for a distance of 3,000 miles, extending also to old Fort Cœur d'Alene, in Idaho. From Sioux City he went, in the fall of 1859, to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Iola, Kansas, in 1860.

In 1861 the great civil war broke out, and in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers with which to suppress the rebellion, he closed his law office and a profitable business and enlisted in Company K, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. This was a mixed regiment of infantry and cavalry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant of infantry. They were for a time at Fort Scott, Kansas, and along the Kansas border. In March, 1862, the infantry of the Sixth was consolidated with the infantry of the Eighth, and his company became Company F, Eighth Kansas Infantry, of which he was First Lieutenant, with his regiment stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under command of old Major Prince, up to December, 1862. From there they were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, at Nashville, Tennessee, and he served under the command of General McDowell, McCook, commanding the Twentieth Army Corps, until the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September, 1863, when he was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, General Gordon Granger commanding, and was in General Wood's division, General Willich's brigade. He participated in the two days' battle of Chickamauga, commanding his company, where he received two slight wounds in the left leg. When the battle of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain began he was in command of Company H, Eighth Kansas Infantry, and in charge of the picket line in his immediate front, and later, when they stormed the Ridge, he had command of and led Company H. Eighth Kansas Infantry, the officers of said company having been killed at the battle of Chickamauga. During this engagement he was wounded in the ankle and the hip, but was not disabled. On the third day of this battle he was at one time close to General Grant at his headquarters at Orchard Knob, and heard him give command to charge General Bragg's center, to favor General Sherman, who was being repulsed on our left. Notwithstanding his wounds, he kept with his company, going on forced day and night marches to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. In February, 1864, most of his regiment had re-enlisted, and they were

permitted to go to Fort Leavenworth on veteran leave for thirty days, but General Schofield, who was in command of that department, retained him to assist in the return of the veteran volunteers to their various regiments. After that he received the appointment of Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State of Kansas, in which capacity he served until late in January, 1865, when he resigned, having been elected Assistant Secretary of the State Senate.

Previous to his enlisting in the army he had read law in Wisconsin, as above stated, and the year following his resignation from the army, in 1865, he was admitted to the bar in Humboldt, Kansas, practicing there and in Iola, of the same State. He was at one time employed by the people of his section to contest a seat in the Kansas Legislature, and had the satisfaction of seating his man. It was soon after this that he was elected, by a unanimous vote, and without his solicitation or knowledge, as Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

At the time of his advent into Iola, Kansas, there was very little there, and he became one of the founders, and was actively engaged in contributing to the growth and prosperity of the place. He was commissioned Postmaster of Iola in 1861, by Postmaster-General Blair; and although he resigned this appointment when he entered the volunteer service that year, he was at once recommissioned by the Postmaster-General, and required to retain his said office and be responsible for his deputies during his service in the army. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the town, which office he resigned in June, 1870, when he decided to come to the Pacific coast.

He came first to San Francisco, and then visited the southern and western portions of the State of Oregon, and settled in Portland in August, 1870. He soon engaged in the wheat business, with headquarters at Albany, where he remained for three years, doing a very large business. During this time he also dealt in agricultural implements. He purchased 100,000 bushels of wheat in one day, for which he paid \$1 per bushel.

In 1874 he returned to Portland, where he has resided ever since, and where he practiced law for a couple of years, then engaging in mercantile business. He organized the business now owned by Frank Bros. & Co., and was interested in the enterprise for two years, during which time he was very successful. Then he

organized the firm of Newbury, Chapman & Co., composed of W. S. Newbury, J. A. Chapman and J. C. Hawthorn, dealing in agricultural implements. Mr. Newbury was the head and manager of this business, which was likewise very successful. After a year Dr. J. C. Hawthorn bought Dr. J. A. Chapman's interest, the firm then becoming Newbury, Hawthorn & Co. They continued this business until 1880, by which time they had acquired an immense trade and had established several branch houses, Mr. Newbury owning one-third, and Dr. Hawthorn two-thirds interest in said business. About this time Dr. Hawthorn died, and Mr. Newbury retired from business, other than the practice of his profession, which he still prosperously continues.

Almost without his consent, and while he was absent from the city, he was elected Mayor of Portland, serving for two years, from July, 1877, to July, 1879. In this capacity his superior executive ability and long business and legal experience were enlisted, to the very great benefit of municipal affairs, which were never more prosperous than when he held the reins of government. Later he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, but declined to run.

October 11, 1860, he was married at Middleton, Wisconsin, to Miss Alzina Taylor, a native of New York, and their married life of more than thirty years has been pleasant and happy to both. They have two daughters living, both residents of Portland, namely: Izetta, wife of George W. Pool; and Nena Estella, wife of Charles N. Stevenson.

Mr. Newbury is a staunch Republican in politics, with which party he has affiliated since its organization, and which he assisted in organizing as early as 1854. Since 1860 he has at all times been active in his county's interests, and in aiding the growth and development of each section where he lived, as well as proud of his whole country and its flag, and the institutions which it represents.

He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., to which fraternity he has belonged since 1855, and has passed all the chairs in both branches. He has been Grand Patriarch, and has served as Supreme Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World. He is, of course, a member of the G. A. R. He was the mustering officer, and organized George Wright Post, No. 1, of Portland.

His experience has been most varied, and in all callings and vicissitudes he has displayed the energy of superior ability, being a trusted citizen, a faithful public servant, an able advocate, and a brave soldier. Personally, he is of medium height, has pleasant features, black hair and bright eyes, and he still enjoys excellent health, with faculties keener, if possible, than in earlier years. He is honored and respected by all who know him, and although of a retiring disposition, is none the less popular with the public.



 ORLANDO ORVILLE HODSON, an enterprising and successful business man of McMinnville, Oregon, was born in Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, May 27, 1857. His ancestors were wealthy English Quakers, who inherited an unblemished reputation for the highest morality and greatest business integrity. The name was originally spelled "Hodgson," but in 1820, the "g" was dropped.

Robert Hodson bequeathed his property to his brother, William, and his brother's heirs. William's son, George, was born in Ireland, in 1650, and when of age, emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania. His son, Robert, removed to North Carolina, where his son, Jonathan, was born, whose son, Matthew, removed to Clinton county, Ohio, where, on October 1, 1830, his son, Asa H. Hodson, was born.

Asa H. Hodson was reared and educated in Ohio, learning the tinners' trade. He continued to reside there until 1850, when he removed to Indiana, which was then a new and sparsely settled country. He was shortly afterward married to Margaret M. Hogan, also a native of Ohio. They had three children: Orlando Orville, the subject of our sketch; C. W., a resident of Portland, Oregon; and C. M., now residing in Corvallis, Oregon.

In 1860 Asa H. Hodson removed with his family to Maucie, Delaware county, Indiana, from which place they removed, in 1879, to Oregon, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in McMinnville, May 6, 1889. He was a man of untiring energy, industry, thoroughly honorable in his dealings, and of a social and kindly disposition, and had gained the esteem of all who knew him. He was a prominent Mason, having joined this fraternity in 1855, and, as opportunity offered, at-

tained the higher degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. He served for several years as Master of his lodge and as High Priest of the chapter. He was the organizer of the first Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in the Northwest and was its first Illustrious Master. He also organized a Council of High Priests, and was the first to confer degrees of this beautiful and sublime order in Oregon.

The subject of our sketch, Orlando Orville Hodson, was reared to manhood in Muncie, Indiana, and attended the public schools. He began at the age of sixteen years to learn the tinners' trade of his father, and has since continued in that business.

In 1878 he removed to Oregon, and worked as a journeyman in Salem, until February, 1880, when he came to McMinnville, where his father was in the hardware business. He worked a year for his father, at the end of which time he was taken into the firm. The business was very successful, and in 1888, our subject purchased the whole enterprise. Its prosperity continued until it became one of the largest enterprises in the town, employing from eight to ten men. Besides a regular hardware, stove and tin business, he is a contractor and manufacturer of roofing and galvanized cornice, many of the public buildings of the State being the work of his house. He now carries a very large stock of goods, owns the business block where he is located, besides having one of the best residences in the town, all of which he has acquired without any assistance, other than that afforded by his own intelligent and persevering endeavors, thorough attention to all details, and upright dealings.

He was married February 26, 1881, to Miss Nellie E. Boyce, an estimable lady, and a native of Muncie, Indiana. She is the daughter of Mr. James Boyce, a prominent manufacturer, and esteemed citizen of that town. She came to San Francisco, where Mr. Hodson met her, and they were married. They have one daughter, Edna M., who was born in McMinnville, and who reflects credit on the State of her nativity.

Mr. Hodson is a prominent member of the Board of Trade of the city, where he has acquired the reputation of being one of her most energetic and enterprising citizens, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare.

Like his father he has a good record as a Mason. When twenty-one years of age, in May,

1878, he joined Muncie Lodge, No. 433. On February 10, 1881, he was demitted, joining Union Lodge, No. 43, April 9, 1881, and has held nearly all the offices of the lodge, and is at present its Worshipful Master. On July 21, 1883, he became a member of Taylor Chapter, No. 16, and has held all the offices up to High Priest, except that of Sentinel. On February 5, 1891, he was elected to the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and was elected Captain of the Guard, which office he has since held. He was elected Deputy Grand Illustrious Master of the Council, February 2, 1892. On June 8, 1891, at the meeting of the Grand Council, he took the order of High Priest, and at that meeting, was elected Master of Ceremonies.

In December, 1880, he joined the A. O. U. W., and has held nearly all the offices of that society.

He and his wife are Christian members of Knowle Chapter, No. 14, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a worthy matron. In religious views, they are Universalists, and both are highly esteemed for their many practical virtues.

Thus is briefly sketched the details of an eminently successful life. Not successful from merely a worldly standpoint, but eminently so, when viewed from all points of view, and scanned in the searching light of truth, honor and virtue.



**W**ILLIAM POINTER, Treasurer of Washington county, Oregon, was born in the State of Indiana on the 14th of July, 1838. He comes of good old Kentucky ancestry. His father and grandfather both bore the name of William Pointer, and both were born in Kentucky. The birth of Mr. Pointer's father occurred on the 13th of October, 1803. He was raised in his native State, and married there Miss Ara A. Reed, also a Kentuckian. They had eight children, three of whom are living. He came to Oregon in 1875, settled on a farm in Washington county, and was a member of the Christian Church and an upright citizen to the day of his death, which occurred on the 11th of October, 1885.

William was the second child, and is now the eldest of the three surviving ones. He was educated in Indiana and Iowa, in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the

trade of a carpenter, and worked at it several years, and then went to Hillsborough, and has been engaged ever since in contracting and building. He has been one of the leading men in his business and has done a large amount of the best work in the county. He had the building of the additions and the completion of the county courthouse. He has invested his money in property, and built a beautiful house for himself. The record he has made for himself is a good one and worthy of admiration. He is a Republican in politics, and from 1884 to 1885 he served as Clerk of the School District. During that time he took an extra interest in the school affairs and rendered the schools valuable service. In 1888 he was appointed Treasurer of the county, to fill a vacancy, and in 1890 he was nominated by his party for the office, and he was endorsed by the Democratic party, and out of the 2,400 votes cast in the county he received 2,376. He is now serving his fourth year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has had several of the offices of his body.

Mr. Pointer was married on the 1st of August, 1873, to Miss Annie E. Harmon, of Boston, and the daughter of Mr. E. S. Harmon. This union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Ara E. Mr. and Mrs. Pointer lived most happily together for nineteen years, until the death of the latter in May, 1892. She was an excellent woman, and her loss was a great one to her husband and daughter. Mr. Pointer's record in Washington county has been such as to make him many friends, and he is a man of kind and generous impulses and appreciates the confidence and friendship that he receives.



**ABRAHAM NELSON**, vice-president of the Independence National Bank, is one of Polk county's most worthy capitalists as well as one of her most enterprising citizens. He was born in Iowa, October 29, 1839, of Scotch ancestry, and is the son of Isaac Nelson, a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, born October 10, 1810. Grandfather Banham Nelson was also a Virginian and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was taken sick and given a leave of absence, but died at Norfolk in the fall of 1814, when on his way home. The father of our subject was the youngest child in the fam-

ily of five children thus left fatherless and poor.

The mother did the best she could, bought a small, cheap farm in the mountains of Virginia, where she reared her family to maturity. They had a hard time to get along as there was so little with which to purchase food and clothing, but they kept in health, and in later life Mr. Nelson expressed the belief that those hard times taught endurance that conduced to health. Until his twenty-third year he lived with his mother and then engaged in business for himself. June 5, 1835, in Pendleton county, Virginia, he married Miss Phebe Harper, a native of that county, who was born May 3, 1816. After their marriage they mutually agreed to remove to Vermilion county, Illinois, then a new and unsettled country; and on horseback, with what few clothes they had, they started to find and make a home in the wilderness. They built their cabin and began the pioneer life, their live-stock consisting of a pig and a pup. The pup got mad and Mr. Nelson had to kill him and the pig died of mange, and so he and his wife were all that were left.

In February, 1836, Mrs. Nelson was taken with rheumatism and was not able to work until the following year. They discovered that they had settled in a milk-sick district, and the Black Hawk purchase being opened for settlement, he made a bargain to drive a team for a man who was moving to it, upon condition that he could take his wife along. They hitched five yoke of oxen to a wagon and he took the whip, and, as he expressed it, there was a green driver and a green team, but before the end of the journey was reached both were tame enough. They crossed the Mississippi river at Fort Madison and finally landed in the Territory with his wife and baby daughter, and with twenty-five cents in money.

At this time the country was in a complete state of nature, and here in the wilderness the others took up claims, and he, without knowing what to choose, took one too, and fortune favored him, for his claim proved a good one. In the fall of 1838 the land came into market. He had no money and at that time the latter commodity commanded a high rate of interest, and he offered his claim for sale, receiving \$425 and two yoke of oxen for the same. After this transaction our subject started out to look up a new claim and located in Van Buren county, where he made his home for the rest of his life.

In the summer of 1839 the Government ran





trade of a carpenter, and worked at it several years, and then went to school, and has been engaged ever since in contracting and building. He has been one of the leading men in his business and has done a large amount of the best work in the county. He had the building of the additions and the completion of the county courthouse. He has invested his money in property, and built a beautiful house for himself. The record he has made for himself is a good one and worthy of admiration. He is a Republican in politics, and from 1884 to 1885 he served as Clerk of the School District. During that time he took an extra interest in the school affairs and rendered the schools valuable service. In 1888 he was appointed Treasurer of the county, to fill a vacancy, and in 1890 he was nominated by his party for the office, and he was endorsed by the Democratic party, and out of the 2,400 votes cast in the county he received 2,376. He is now serving his fourth year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has had several of the offices of his body.

Mr. Pointer was married in 1873, to Miss Annie E. and the daughter of Mr. [unclear]. The union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Ara E. Mr. and Mrs. Pointer lived most happily together for nineteen years, until the death of the latter in May, 1892. She was a gentle woman, and her loss was a great one to her husband and daughter. Mr. Pointer, now in Washington county has but few friends, and he generous impulses and appreciates the confidence and friendship that he receives.

**ABRAHAM NELSON**, vice-president of the Independence National Bank, is one of Polk county's most worthy capitalists as well as one of her most enterprising citizens. He was born in Iowa, October 29, 1839, of Scotch ancestry, and is the son of Isaac Nelson, a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, born October 10, 1810. Grandfather Abraham Nelson was also a Virginian and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was taken sick and died on a leave of absence, but died at Norfolk in the fall of 1814, when on his way home. The father of our subject was the youngest child in the fam-

ily of five children thus left fatherless and

The mother did the best she could, he grew a small, cheap farm in the mountains of Virginia, where she reared her family to maturity. They had a hard time to get along as there was so little with which to purchase food and clothing, but they kept on health, and in later life Mr. Nelson possessed the belief that those hard times had given endurance that conduced to health. Until his twenty-third year he lived with his

business for himself. June 5, 1836, in Pendleton county, Virginia, he married Miss Phoebe Harper, a native of East county, who was born May 3, 1816. After their marriage the couple removed to Vermillion county, Indiana, a new and unsettled country, and with what few clothes they had, they started to find and make a home in the wilderness. They built their cabin and began a pioneer life, their live-stock consisting of a pig and a pup. The pup got mad and Mr. Nelson had to kill him and the pig died of mange, so that his wife were all that were left.

In February, 1836, Mrs. Nelson was taken sick and was not able to work until the following year. They discovered that they had settled in a milk-sick district, and the Black Hawk purchase being opened for settlement, he made a bargain

to acquire the land about [unclear]. They hitched the yoke of oxen to a wagon and he took the whip. [unclear] the end of the journey was reached both were tame enough. They crossed the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, and finally landed in the Territory with his wife and baby daughter, and with twenty-five

At this time the country was in a complete state of nature, and here in the wilderness he and others took up claims, and he, without knowing what to choose, took one too, and fortune favored him, for his claim proved a good one. In the fall of 1838 the land came into market. He had no money and at that time the latter commodity commanded a high rate of interest, and he offered his claim for sale, receiving \$425 and two yoke of oxen for the same. After this transaction our subject started out to look up a new claim and located in Van Buren county, where he made his home for the rest of his life.

In the summer of 1839 the Government ran



*A. Nelson*



the line between the land of the Indians and of the Government, and his land proved to be on the Indian side; but there they remained until the fall of 1841, when they were ordered to leave, and they obeyed, moving their residence across the line. In the fall of 1842 the Government made another purchase and the treaty was ratified, and in the spring he returned to his former farm. About this time the great Indian chief, Black Hawk, died, and was buried on the bank of the Des Moines river, adjacent to his village, later known as Lowaville, and one mile from Mr. Nelson's home.

The circumstances of his burial were peculiar. A hole eight or ten feet square and correspondingly deep was dug and covered, wigwam-like, with bark. There was a series of steps leading down into this so-called grave. The chief was placed in an arm chair in the center, dressed in Indian attire with the exception of a tall silk hat. His two favorite ponies were shot and placed on either side of the grave; halters were on them and the straps secured to the arms of the chair containing the corpse, so that, after the tribe's superstition, he might have them to ride to the happy hunting-ground.

After a time the body was stolen by Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, which affair created great consternation among the Indians in that vicinity, and would have resulted in a massacre of the entire settlement but for Mr. Nelson and two other men, who assured the old chief's sons and other hostile Indians that the body would be returned to them, as it was soon after.

After this Mr. Nelson labored and prospered and reared to maturity a family of eleven children, nine daughters and two sons. Three of these have since died: three are on the Pacific slope and the others are settled near the old homestead. They had many a struggle in their early life, but grew up with the country and our subject has been one of the hardy sons who thrived on those early hardships.

Mr. Nelson grew to be one of the best farmers in that section of the country and the owner of 603 valuable acres of land, with fine buildings and all the comforts of life. When he became comfortable he and his wife went back to old Virginia and brought the dear old mother back with them and cared lovingly for her during the rest of her life. Also he remembered a brother who was unfortunate, and he too was brought to the comfort of his own home and cared for until death. In 1876 Mr.

and Mrs. Nelson made the trip again across the continent, visited New York and other cities, and went to Philadelphia and viewed the wonders of the great exposition. Upon his return he was able to give graphic descriptions of the wonders he had seen. This had been a great treat to the man who, as a lad, had been reared in the bleak Virginia mountains and had spent his after life in making a home in the wilderness of Iowa. He died February 10, 1889, in his seventy-eighth year, and his faithful companion had died one year previous, in her eighty-first year. They were generous, kind-hearted and hospitable, and often expressed their pleasure that it had been afforded them to be kind to the poor, the old and the needy. Such characters were the noble parents of the subject of our sketch.

Abraham Nelson, the third child of the family, was born and raised on his father's farm in Iowa, was educated at the neighboring schools and Axline College, Fairfield.

Like other ambitious young men of those days he was eager to see the far West. His father gave him a mare, four yoke of oxen and a wagon, which he loaded with several kegs of whisky, a quantity of honey, maple sugar and other provisions, besides several dozen pairs of socks and his clothing, the whole valued at \$850.

On May 9, 1864, in his twenty-fourth year, he, in company with three other young men, undertook the journey to Boise City, where he expected to dispose of his load at a good price to the miners.

The little train, consisting of two wagons, came alone as far as Julesburg on the Platte, where they joined a train of forty-four wagons, with Abe Roberson, now of Bruneau valley, Idaho, as captain. The trip thus far was uneventful. The first difficulty encountered was crossing Platte river, which was two miles wide. They swam the oxen and paid \$10 ferrage on each wagon.

They moved slowly along, in the way of those before them, until three months had elapsed, when Mr. Nelson was taken sick at Soda Springs, on Bear river, Idaho. He grew dangerously ill and at Lost river the train lay over five days awaiting his death. So low was he that his clothes were unpacked, tools for grave-digging laid out and the spot chosen for the burial place; but a slight change for the better encouraged all to move on; and at the end

of a few weeks Boise City was reached, with Mr. Nelson still alive, but in a critical condition. Thus ended the long journey, and it had occupied just four months.

Our subject fell into the hands of old friends located here, who tenderly cared for him until health was restored, when he sold out his load, paid his doctor bill of \$5 and his board, \$6.50. Having his wagon and oxen left he did freighting for a time from Umatilla, Oregon, to the mines at Idaho City, but had the misfortune to have his oxen stolen by Indians while camped one night on Malheur river. In a few days all were recovered, except two which they had killed.

In 1866 Mr. Nelson sold all his interest in Idaho and started to Polk county, Oregon.

Traveling expenses were extravagant then, the stage fare from Boise City to Umatilla being \$120. He was fortunate to get a half rate. By means of boat and stage he reached Salem, having then about \$600 in the bank. He walked to the farm of Mrs. Hubbard, near Independence, where he worked one year for wages. In September, 1867, he purchased 140 acres of land three miles north of Independence, and November 20, of the same year, was happily married to Miss Sarah E. Honkle, a native of Iowa, born in Lee county, January 9, 1845. She was the daughter of Zebadiah Honkle, of Iowa, who had crossed the plains to California in 1866 and removed to Oregon in 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson began married life on the little farm he had purchased with the wages of his hard work, and here they both endeavored to the best of their ability, and their industry was rewarded with prosperity. They were successful, and from time to time Mr. Nelson was able to add to his lands until he possessed 690 acres. Later he purchased 250 acres of very valuable land adjoining the town of Independence; from this farm the town was first platted, where he now resides, and as his means increased he interested himself in the various enterprises of the country.

Mr. Nelson became one of the organizers of the Independence National Bank; was elected a director and vice-president, which position he still holds. With other leading business men of Independence he conceived the idea of connecting Monmouth with Independence by means of a motor road and thereby unite the two towns by railroad and build up a section between. They purchased a large tract of land

and built the road, and are now running it with great success. They have other enterprises in connection with it under way. This is an enterprise for which these promoters deserve much credit, as it is destined to become a great factor in the building up of the two towns, and finally will result in making of them one large city.

Our subject is also one of the organizers and owners of the electric light plant of Independence. Among other valuable ideas was his of uniting the school districts of Independence and North Independence and building a fine edifice, the finest public school building in Oregon on the west side outside the city of Portland. Thus may be seen of how much value the life of such a man as our subject has been to the town. He has had some hard battles to fight in the various enterprises which he has unselfishly championed, but he has come off victor, not for himself but for the good of the community. Mr. Nelson is also one of the directors of the Agricultural Society, and has taken a prominent part in its fairs and management; in fact, since his residence in the county he has been alive to all its interests and has certainly been one of its most valuable public officers. He aided in the formation of the Grange and helped to organize the Farmers' Alliance on the Pacific coast. He is quiet and unassuming in his actions, but is enterprising at the same time, and keeps abreast of the times in all that may prove of advantage to Oregon. Three children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. The eldest child, Ardella, is now the wife of Dr. Otis D. Butler, of Independence; the second child, a most promising boy, died as the result of an accident in his eleventh year; and the youngest bears the name of Ross H.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are highly esteemed by the good people of the county, and are good illustrations of the adage that where there is a will there is a way; and in every relation of life this worthy couple deserve all the prosperity that has shone upon them.

**D**ON. B. F. DORRIS was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 18, 1829. His parents, Samuel F. and Susanna (Pitt) Dorris, were natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively, and emigrated to Tennessee, where

Mr. Dorris followed the life of a farmer. Nashville was an educational center and our subject improved his opportunities up to his fourteenth year, when he began to learn the tinner's trade and followed that occupation up to 1852, when he went to New York and embarked upon the old steamship "Ohio," July 5th, with 1,400 passengers for Aspinwall. The trip across the Isthmus left lasting impressions, as cholera was epidemic and 250 of the company died in crossing. From Panama he re-embarked on the steamship "Columbia," Captain Wm. L. Dall, commanding, and after nineteen days they landed in San Francisco August 14, 1852. He there found employment at his trade, in May 1853, he visited the gold mines in southern Oregon, mining, on Democrat gulch, until fall, with fair success; but, not liking the rough life of a miner, he returned to San Francisco and resumed his trade until the next spring, when he went to Crescent City, northern California, and opened a tin shop, also handling hardware and stoves. During the summer of 1856, he was connected with the Indian war. He continued his business until 1868 and then sold out and removed to Eugene and established a similar store, which he operated until 1886, when he sold out and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, in which he is still employed. About 1874 Mr. Dorris was among the first to agitate the establishment of the State University at Eugene, and with its inauguration he was elected Regent and continued in that capacity for ten years. In 1878 Mr. Dorris was elected to the State Legislature and was instrumental in getting an appropriation of \$2,500 for the University, which was annually paid until supplied by special State tax. He has served as member and President of the Common Council of Eugene for many years, and in the spring of 1887 was elected City Recorder and by re-election has continued in that office.

He is an encampment member of I. O. O. F. and was Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1875, that met at in Indianapolis, Indiana, and to the one that met in Philadelphia in 1876. He was married at Crescent City in 1857, to Miss Cecile Pellet of Neuchatel, Switzerland. They have eight children, namely: George A., a lawyer of Eugene; Edward P., in the hardware business in Farmington, Washington; Alice, Mary, wife of S. W. Cordon, a lawyer of Eugene; Susan Catherine, wife of E. H. McAlister, tutor in the State University; Ce-

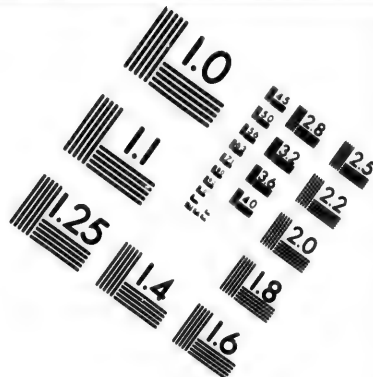
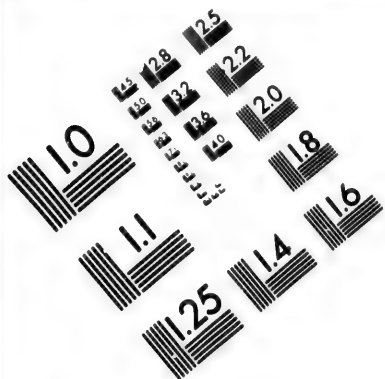
cile and Benetta. Mr. Dorris takes just pride in his family and he feels that he has a wealth in them that is worth more than all his real estate and bonds.

**JOHN D. ROWELL**, was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, October 10, 1836, and was the son of Ziba M. and Frances Rowell. He moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1838 with his father, and in 1842, moved to Rock Island county, Illinois. In 1853 he journeyed with his father and family across the plains to Oregon, and settled at Schalby Ferry, Washington county, where he now resides. He was married November 15, 1874, to Ann Rebecca Jack. She bore him four children: Frances E., aged sixteen; James A., aged thirteen; Cassie H., aged ten; and Ina I., aged three years. His father and mother, two brothers and two sisters have passed away. His twin brother, James B., is still living, a resident of West Chehalis, Yam Hill county, while his only surviving sister, Mrs. Lydia W. Larne, resides in Portland.

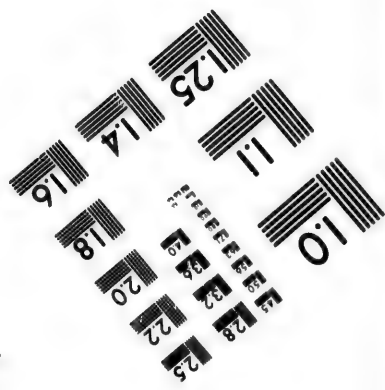
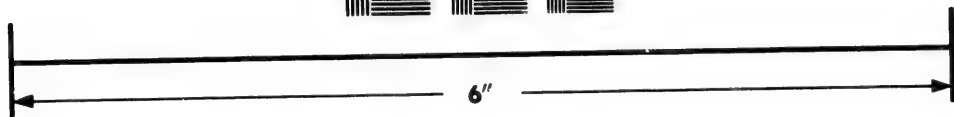
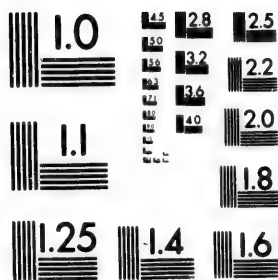
**EDWARD LONG** was an Oregon pioneer of 1847, born in Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, June 3, 1817. His ancestors were Puritans and emigrated from Londonderry, now Derry, New Hampshire, in 1721. The emigrants who settled that town were of the John Knox school, and are called Scotch-Irish, being descendants of a colony which migrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled in the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland about 1612. Soon after the evacuation of Nova Scotia by the French, about 1763, a large number of families, among whom were the grandparents of Edward Long, moved from New Hampshire to Truro, a small town at the head of the bay of Fundy, in the province of Nova Scotia. His father, Matthew Long, and his mother Margaret Long, nee Taylor, emigrated from Nova Scotia in the year 1800 to Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1809 removed to Columbus, where Matthew Long followed his trade of carpentering until 1832. Then he died, leaving a wife and four sons to mourn his loss.

The second son, the subject of this mention, was but five years old, and the family, being in





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reduced circumstances, he was adopted by his uncle, David Taylor, with whom he lived until twenty years of age, engaged chiefly in driving stock to the Eastern market. Then, removing to Iowa, a frontier western Territory, he followed farming and stock raising until the spring of 1847.

On January 19, 1846, he was married to Martha J. Wills, and on April 4, 1847, they started for Oregon, joining a company bound for this place of about one hundred people from Oskaloosa, Iowa, called the Oskaloosa company. After proceeding about two months they overtook another company bound for the same place, who had lost twenty yoke of their oxen and could not proceed without help. Though the hindrances to rapid travel were very great, the principles of humanity existing in the hearts of the Oskaloosa company gained ascendancy, and dividing their teams with the afflicted ones the weary journey was continued. On the Platte river they were delayed several days by their teams stampeding, breaking up several wagons and killing one child. The only trouble from the Indians was their constant effort to steal horses; but by organization and diligence their loss was very small. They arrived at the Dalles in October, when the company disbanded, and Edward Long and family, with a few others, made a raft of logs which carried them down the Columbia to the Cascades; and from there, in a large batteau belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and run by the Indians, they proceeded to Fort Vancouver, arriving late in October, 1847. Procuring a small house near the present site of East Portland, he moved in and spent his first winter in Oregon, cutting hoop-poles for the Hudson's Bay Company. In the spring of 1848, he formed a partnership with George and Jacob Wills, and built a small sawmill on the present site of the furniture factory at Willaburg. The lumber found ready sale at \$100 per thousand, most of which was sent by boat to the San Francisco market. In 1849 he bought of Seth Catlin the claim-right to what is now known as the Edward Long donation land claim, lying south of and adjoining the city of Portland. In the spring of 1850 he sold out his one-third interest in the mill to his partners, and removed to his claim, where he lived until 1853, when he removed to his home on the northeast corner of Sixth and F streets, East Portland.

For thirty-three years his home was on the Oregon city road, the principal road connecting

Portland with the Willamette valley, and many a weary traveler found food and shelter under his hospitable roof, no application being made in vain. Most of his time, while on the farm, was occupied in raising fruit, he being for many years one of the most extensive growers in the State. On the 21st day of November, 1855, his faithful wife departed this life, leaving her husband and four daughters, Sarah J., Mary E., Margaret E., and Adeline M., without the care of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

The following year Mr. Long was united in marriage to Avis M. Creswell, and to them were born two sons, Henry and Edward E., and one daughter, Avis E. On April 24, 1863, the family was again bereaved of a loving wife and mother.

Some years later he was married to Nancy L. Chase, with whom he lived happily the remainder of his life. For over fifty years Mr. Long was a frequent sufferer from rheumatism, which in a great measure broke down his strong constitution, and after a lingering illness died, on the 20th of February, 1889.

Edward Long was a man endowed with a strong and vigorous intellect combined with energy and a love for justice and right, and was a close observer of the golden rule,—in fact as close a one as can be found in this day and age. Having spent his whole life on the frontier, his education was necessarily limited, but still he was well read and posted on all current issues.

He took a great interest in public schools and was Director twelve successive years in district No. 2, Multnomah county. He delighted in working for temperance and was a thorough prohibitionist. He lived an exemplary Christian life, and was highly respected and honored by all who knew him, and leaving a name long to be remembered he passed away from a life of usefulness.

Edward E. Long is a native-born Oregonian, born on what is known as the Edward Long donation land claim, adjoining Portland, the 15th day of September, 1858. His early life was passed at home on the farm and his preliminary education secured at the district school, with finishing courses at the Willamette University and the Portland Business College. He followed farm life up to the age of twenty-one, and his first business venture was the purchase of the American Laundry in the city of Portland, which he successfully operated for a period of seven years. He then sold out and engaged in a gen-

eral real-estate business in city and suburban property, and is the owner of considerable property in and around Portland. He has also subdivided nineteen acres near Portland, east side, under the name of the "Excelsior," and selling it as residence property.

He was married, January 4, 1885, in Portland, to Miss Emma Owen, a native of Clackamas county, Oregon, and the daughter of M. M. Owen, an Oregon pioneer. To this union has been added one child, Harold Milton. Mr. Long is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and of the Knights of Pythias, and is deeply interested in all that tends toward the improvement of Portland or the boundless resources of Oregon.



**J**AMES JOHNSON, a prominent Oregon pioneer of 1844, and an esteemed retired farmer of Yam Hill county, now residing in La Fayette, is a New Englander by birth, having been born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 23, 1814. His parents, James and Clarissa Johnson, were both natives of the Bay State, where they were well and favorably known. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest of the sons, and accompanied his parents to Omondago county, New York, in which latter place he was reared on his father's farm, working hard nine months of the year and attending the district school a short time during the winter.

Upon attaining his majority, in 1836, he removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, then a new and sparsely settled country, where he settled on 100 acres of wild land. Here he farmed and worked at his trade of carpentry, being successful and making some money.

On November 6, 1839, he was married to Miss Juliet Perkins, an estimable lady and a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, where she was born March 15, 1824. She was a daughter of Mr. Eli Perkins, a native of Massachusetts.

Mr. Johnson and his wife remained uninteruptedly on the farm until 1844, leading prosperous and happy lives. In 1840 their first child, Burr, was born, and four years later the little family of three crossed the plains to Oregon. The water that year was very high, and

their principal danger was in crossing the swollen rivers. They crossed at Topeka, where they entered the Indian country. They had some trouble with the Indians, but the red men were afraid of the white man's muzzle-loading gun, and two men could chase a hundred Indians with their bows and arrows.

When they passed the site of the present city of Portland that proud metropolis was unknown. Giant firs tossed their branches in the breeze in wild abandon, while wild deer and antelope roamed the place at will. No ruthless hand had disturbed the primeval forest, or civilized sound shocked the peaceful surroundings of nature.

Passing this solitude, the pioneers came on to Oregon City, where a slight start had been made and which was their objective point, which they reached December 16, 1844. Here Mr. Johnson secured work of Dr. McLaughlin in building mills, races and all work suited to the ability of a stout, young-carpenter.

In November, 1845, Mr. Johnson located on his donation claim, situated east of the present site of La Fayette. It was a most beautiful place, and it was with emotions of pleasure that the pioneers took up their abode in the valley. The Indians had kept it burned over, and no more delightfully attractive country could meet the gaze of any pioneer. The river wound in and out in its way through the valley, looking like a silver ribbon in the distance. A few emigrants of 1843 were scattered at intervals through the country, but so far apart as to render a long travel necessary to reach them. Here Mr. Johnson built a small log house, 14 x 16 feet, with a little shed against it for a bedroom, and on a mile square of land felt almost as Alexander Selkirk or Robinson Crusoe might have felt, being monarch of all they surveyed. He sowed twelve acres of wheat, and until it grew secured flour of Dr. McLaughlin, in Oregon City, to which place the family made frequent trips up and down the river.

Mr. Johnson had the honor of having built the first house in Yam Hill county, and it was on his land that the first blacksmith shop was built by a young man named William Clark. A tanned deer skin was used to make a bellows. They had any quantity of toothsome venison and other wild game, and the very finest brook trout, living altogether like lords. Here Mr. Johnson was prospered beyond his highest an-

ticipations, and in 1862 he cut a road through the center of the property, his wife's 320 acres being on one side and his on the other. On each side he made good improvements, planted an excellent orchard on each, and erected large and substantial residences and good barns on each.

In an early day they kept boarders, and have had the honor of having had at their table several of the most prominent men of Oregon and the Northwest, among which may be mentioned the distinguished jurist, Judge Matthew P. Deady, who is widely known and eminently respected and beloved.

They had at one time a race track on their land, where Mr. Johnson kept his horses and had large races, but when the bad ailment attacked him he discontinued it and removed the high board fence, with which the track was surrounded.

In 1879 he retired from his farm and purchased several blocks in La Fayette, on which he built a comfortable home, where he and his faithful wife now reside in peace and plenty, in the enjoyment of the blessings of life, secured by their industry and economy.

They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Their son Burr is prosperously engaged in the livery business in Pendleton, Umatilla county; their son, Esquire, died at the age of twenty-six years; Julia Ann is the wife of John Clark; Wright is on the farm; Viola and Iola E., twins, became the wives of Robert Pierce and Richard Malone, respectively, the former now residing on the home farm; James K. and Gust E. are on the home farm; Ellen married R. A. Steward and had three children; her husband died and she is now married to Thomas Ott and resides on the farm; Clara married M. A. Gill.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been married fifty-three years and still enjoy quite good health. They have had twenty-seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. In 1889 they celebrated their golden wedding, their daughters arranging the entertainment, which was attended by the older grandchildren and many distinguished friends, numbering seventy persons in all, and a very enjoyable time was had, all wishing the worthy couple many happy returns of their wedding anniversary.

Mr. Johnson's life spans three-quarters of a century, during which time he has witnessed many marvelous changes, and one can almost envy him the happy experience. Wonderful

changes have taken place throughout the whole country, but particularly has the transformation been remarkable in this Northwestern country, where peaceful solitudes and primeval forests have been replaced by bustling, busy cities, great manufactories and colossal mercantile establishments; while the keels of giant steamers and ships cleave the waters of that once peaceful river, which, in former days, was disturbed by only the dip of the Indians' paddle and the swift and noiseless gliding of his birch-bark canoe. To these venerable pioneers, who have assisted in improving and developing the country, is due the highest regard of all sincere lovers of Oregon, and for whom all should join in wishing the greatest possible good in this life and that which is to come.



**J**OHN T. FOUTS, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in the State of Missouri, June 23, 1839.

His father, Larken Fouts, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1812. His ancestors came from Germany and were among the early settlers of the South. Larken Fouts first married Miss Elizabeth Talbot, who died, leaving four children, of whom John T. was the third born. He was six years old at the time of her death. His father was again married, and by his second wife had eight children. At this writing three of the first wife's children and six of the second's are living. The family removed to Indiana, thence to Missouri, and later to Iowa. In 1852 they started across the plains with emigrant wagon and oxen for Oregon, the family at that time comprising Mr. Fouts and his wife and four children. John F. was then fourteen years of age, but he did the work of a man, driving team and stock and making himself useful in general. On the way Mrs. Fouts was taken sick, and in fact, the whole family were sick when they reached Portland. The family came down the river in boats and Mr. Fouts and others drove the stock down the trail. After recovering their health they purchased fifty acres of land where North Yam Hill is now located, and to this Mr. Fouts added by subsequent purchase. He finally sold out and removed to Washington county, where he bought 200 acres of land and resided several

years. Disposing of this property, he retired from farming, came to Yam Hill county and resided at Carlton until the time of his death, in 1885. He was a man of many estimable qualities, and was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. His widow is still a resident of Carlton.

Mr. Fouts remained with his father until he reached his majority, working on the farm and attending school a portion of the winters. He served during the Indian war of 1855-'56, which war resulted in the Indians being driven from the State and brought to terms. In 1859 Mr. Fouts, with Mr. George Rowland, rented the Rowland donation claim for three years. He married, in 1859, Miss Eliza Sappington, and they resided on the farm. Later, this place was divided among the Rowland family, and Mr. Fouts purchased sixty acres of it, going in debt for most of the purchase. Ambitious and energetic, his earnest efforts were rewarded with prosperity, and he was soon enabled not only to pay his debts, but also to buy out other heirs, until now he has 311 acres of fine land in the choicest portion of Oregon. On this property he raised on thirty-five acres forty-one bushels of spring wheat to the acre, and has raised forty-four bushels of winter wheat to the acre. He has also been successful in the stock business, keeping cattle, horses and sheep. In 1891 the unpretentious residence on this place gave way to a commodious and well appointed one, which is located so that it commands a fine view of his broad acres and the beautiful valley beyond the hills, and has for a background his woodland. For six years Mr. Fouts resided in Carlton, having bought ten acres and built a residence there in 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Fouts have had nine children, and all are living except one son, Edgar L., who died at the age of two years; Mary E., the oldest, is the wife of Charles Black, and lives in Clackamas county; Oscar J. married Miss Lizzie Hargraves and lives in a house on the home farm, which his father built for them; Sarah is the wife of Robert McCaskey, and resides near by; Annie L. married W. Huntington, and lives at Freeport; two daughters and two sons, Addie and Maggie and Franklin W. and John Lester, are single and at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts have been worthy members of the Christian Church for many years, and he is one of the Elders of the Church at Carlton. Mr. Fouts has been a Republican since the or-

ganization of that party until recently, being now affiliated with the People's party. He has been a member of the Grange and also of the Farmers' Alliance, and is interested in whatever will benefit the farmers. His whole life has been one of faithful industry, and has resulted in well deserved prosperity.



**F**RANCIS LARGE, an estimable pioneer of Oregon, who made his appearance on the scene of this commonwealth in 1850, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1818. His father, John Large, was born in New Jersey, while his grandfather, Ebenezer Large, came from England, and located in New Jersey. Mr. Large's father married Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of Ireland, who came to America when sixteen years of age. They had ten children, two of whom are living, William and our subject. The former resides in Iowa, and in 1891 visited his brother in Oregon, after not having seen each other for forty-two years, or since our subject came to this State.

Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, that of Pennsylvania. In 1840, he removed to Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in Circleville, Springfield, and in Cincinnati. He came to San Francisco via the Isthmus, and first went to the mines on the American and Yuba rivers, where he worked for some time, doing very well, averaging \$16 a day while he worked. The cholera being prevalent he was glad to get away. From some of his gold he had a ring made, which afterward played a prominent part in his wedding, and still adorns the hand of his faithful wife. Leaving California, he came to Oregon City, where he resided until 1851, at which time he came to Forest Grove. Here he worked for a time at his trade, afterward going to Yam Hill county, and purchasing there a homestead claim of 320 acres, situated one and a half miles northeast of Lafayette. After residing on his farm for five years, he sold out, and moved into the town of Lafayette, where he resided for twenty-one years. In 1863 and 1864, he worked in the mines in Idaho, but was not very successful there. In 1881 he came to Forest Grove, where he purchased lots in a desirable location, on which he built a pleasant home, the same in which he now resides. The house is suggestive

of comfort, and its appearance is much enhanced by the surrounding grounds, which are tastefully laid out, and adorned with ornamental trees and shrubs.

Mr. Large was married, July 27, 1853, to Miss Zeruiah Bayley, a native of Clarke county, Ohio. Her parents, Daniel D. and Betsey (Munson) Bayley, crossed the plains to Oregon, in 1845, coming by way of Meek's cutoff, and lost their way and suffered for food. Mrs. Large, who was then in her tenth year, still recalls this harrowing time in the mountains. Her father, residing in Tillamook county, is in his ninety-first year. The family trace their ancestry back to the time of Louis XVI. They were early settlers of the American colonies, and some of them became distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. and Mrs. Large have two children. Their daughter, Elizabeth D., married Mr. Thomas Jefferson Harris, and resides in Yam Hill county. Their son, Charles L., is a successful physician, and lives in Forest Grove.

Mr. Large is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was reared a Quaker. He has always been a man of great industry, and possesses many sterling qualities of character, all of which are enhanced by his naturally kind and obliging manners. He has retired from active business pursuits, and is now enjoying in peace and comfort the accumulations of his earlier years of industry and economy, both he and his worthy wife being the recipients of unbounded good-will on every side.



**W**ILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MYERS, a highly esteemed citizen of Forest Grove, and an honored pioneer of 1852, was born in Howard county, Missouri, eight miles east of Fayette, March 13, 1830. His ancestors were originally from Germany, where his grandfather was born, who afterward came to the United States, locating in Kentucky, thence removing to Missouri, where he was killed in a fight with the Indians in 1828. The father of the well-known Colonel Cornelius of Oregon, was in the same fight, and John W. Myers was shot through the shoulder, from which wound he afterward recovered. John W. Myers, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, and when a boy remove

with his parents to Missouri, where he was well known as a very able lawyer. He married Miss Elizabeth Adams, a native of Kentucky. She was a daughter of John Adams, a native of Virginia, and a member of the celebrated Adams family, which have contributed two illustrious presidents to the United States. They had five children, four of whom are living.

The subject of our sketch was reared in his native county in Missouri, and there received his education, which, owing to the limited opportunities offered by that then very new country, was very meager, and he may be termed a self-made man, having, by perseverance and naturally good intellect, become well informed. His father died in the fall of 1851, and the following spring Mr. Myers crossed the plains to California, coming from there directly to Oregon. When crossing the plains there was cholera in the company, and he was afflicted with sore eyes, being for a time almost totally blind while on the plains, and distinctly remembers giving \$1 a pound for Irish potatoes, with which to make poultices for his eyes. With the exception of this incident, their journey was a safe one.

On coming to Oregon, he first stopped at Sauvier island, on the Willamette river, where he engaged in raising vegetables, which were then in great demand, but the flood of that year destroyed his whole crop. In 1853 he came to Washington county, where he taught school near Reedville. Soon after this, the Rogue river Indian war broke out, and he gave up his school, to offer his services in the war. After returning from the expedition against the Indians, he again engaged in teaching, and has the honor of having taught the first school where Reedville is now located. In 1855, he taught at Hillsborough, and that fall went to the Colville mines, and while there the Yakima war broke out. He returned to Hillsborough where he helped to organize Company D, First Regiment of Mounted Volunteers. Of this company, Thomas Cornelius was elected Captain, and Mr. Myers Second Lieutenant. He rendered in this service most efficient aid, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Soon afterward, he helped to organize the Oregon Rangers, and went on the campaign east of the mountains, to drive the Indians from the country. It was in this campaign that he distinguished himself, by volunteering to go on an expedition of great peril, in order to obtain



horses for the command. This service was performed in a highly creditable manner, and resulted in the success of the campaign. (He has been requested to give a recital of this campaign in his own words, for this work.) During the service in the Yakima war, there was much dissatisfaction among the volunteers, which several times threatened the success of the expedition, but, to the credit of Lieutenant Myers, it can be said that he stood by Colonel Cornelius in the latter's heroic efforts to prosecute the war to a successful termination. These heroic volunteers were so scantily provided with provisions that they were compelled to kill and eat the horses, and while in Grand Ronde valley, the Major asked Mr. Myers to permit his, (Mr. Myers') horse to be killed, as it was in the best condition. She was a beautiful little gray mare, of which he had become very fond, but he submitted, and she was sacrificed to save the lives of the volunteers. He had ridden her from Hillsborough, and removed the saddle from her with great reluctance and grief, and, under other circumstances, would have fought to the death in her defense. During the time this company was in service, they ate many horses, and Myers recalls that he cut the first steak of horse meat ever eaten by Colonel Kelly, afterward Senator to Congress. This brave little company succeeded in overcoming the Indians, and a treaty of peace was made.

In the fall of 1857, Mr. Myers visited Missouri, and in 1859 returned to the West, going to the mines at Florence, Oregon, where he met with fair success. A year later, in 1860, he returned to Washington county, and from there went to the Idaho mines in the summer, returning to Washington county every winter. This he repeated until 1864, during that time meeting with reasonable success. He was the discoverer of the Last Chance mine, and was the Alcalde of the mines, presided at all councils and kept the books.

In 1864, he sold his interest, and returned to Washington county, where he was married to Miss Mary Jane Stott, an estimable lady, highly educated and accomplished. She was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Stott, and a sister of Judge Stott, of Portland. They had eight children: Minnie, Annie A., Francis D., Rebecca, Frank L., Kate, and Lottie Grace. Their eldest son, William, died when twenty-four years of age, a most promising young man, who was greatly lamented by a large circle of friends. All of

the children were born in this county, and reside with their father at Forest Grove. The faithful wife and devoted mother died in 1887, surrounded by her loving family and friends. She was a woman of unusual intelligence, and possessed many charms of person and character, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was a pioneer of 1851, and had been married twenty-three years. She and Mr. Myers had been acquainted ten years before their marriage, and the severing of this long devotion was most distressing.

In 1865, he purchased a farm of 340 acres of choice agricultural land, on which he resided and farmed, until 1882, at which time, in order to afford his children the benefits of the college, he removed to the city of Forest Grove, purchasing the commodious residence where he and his children now live. Each summer they return to the farm, which he continues to cultivate, his products being grain, horses and cattle.

Mr. Myers has been a consistent Democrat during his whole life, and takes a prominent part in the councils of his party. He has frequently been nominated by his party for Representative to the Legislature, making creditable campaigns against great disadvantages. He has served his county as Deputy Sheriff for a number of years, in a most efficient manner, reflecting credit on himself and party.

If virtue is its own reward, then the subject of our sketch requires no words of commendation for having carefully followed what he deemed his path of duty, and enjoys the peace, if not happiness, of acquittal at the tribunal of his own searching conscience.



**W**ILLIAM FUQUA, a prominent citizen and farmer of Polk county, is a native of Missouri, born November 22, 1837. He is of an old French family, who settled at an early date in Virginia and were active participants in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His father, R. J. Fuqua, was born in Kentucky, in 1802, and married Mary H. Warring, a native of his own State, born February 15, 1805. She was the daughter of Colonel Warring, of the war of 1812. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, and removed to Missouri in 1836, and to Kansas in 1855. Three of the children were born

in Kentucky and four in Missouri. In 1864 the father, mother and all but two of the children crossed the plains to Oregon. They had seven wagons, twenty yoke of oxen and three hundred head of cattle. Thus they crossed the great plains, like the patriarchs of old. They wintered in Idaho, and in 1865 came to Polk county, where they purchased a half section of land at Parker Station. Here the father lived, farming his land, until March 16, 1881, when he died, in his seventy-ninth year. His wife survives him and resided on the farm with her son in her eighty-seventh year when the writer visited the family. She is a grand old Christian lady and a member of the Methodist Church since her sixteenth year. She died September 9, 1892.

Our subject was twenty-seven years of age when the trip was made across the plains, but he did not stop in Idaho with the rest of the family, but came to Portland; however, he soon returned to Idaho and was engaged in driving and dealing in stock. The following year he came to Polk county, where he remained until 1867, and then returned for the second time to Idaho and was in the stock business there and in eastern Oregon for twelve years. He was very successful and at the end of the twelve years he returned to Polk county, in 1876, and purchased part of the land he now possesses, his present farm being an entire section of choice land at Parker Station. He has since that time been largely engaged in general farming and is now raising hops to a large extent. He has just had erected one of the largest hop houses in the county.

Our subject was married in 1871, to Miss Caroline Suver, a native of Oregon, born January 22, 1853, daughter of Joseph W. Suver, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, native of Virginia. He was born in Berkeley county, April 11, 1814. He settled a donation claim near Parker and later purchased the land where Suver Station now is, the railroad having given it his name. He was an industrious farmer and very successful. His death occurred August 26, 1890. His wife died in 1860. He had been reared a Presbyterian, and both he and his wife were worthy good citizens. Mrs. Fuqua now owns the half section of land adjoining Suver Station which previously belonged to her father. This she takes great interest in having improved, the culture of hops being carried on as well as other farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuqua have lost three children, the eldest of whom lived to be thirteen years of age; Jessie died when seven years old, and Lorena when four years old. They were beautiful, promising children and their loss is deeply felt by their sorrowing parents.

Mr. Fuqua takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the growth and development of the county. He was one of the organizers of the Grange at Suver and gave it his aid and influence. In politics he is a Democrat and is a citizen of worth and respectability.



**D**R. THOMAS JEFFERSON LEE, a prominent physician, citizen and business man of Independence, Oregon, is a native of Bollinger county, Missouri, born November 24, 1850. His father, Dr. W. C. Lee, was a native of England, who graduated from Gardner College, London, and came to the United States in 1836. He came to Oregon in 1864 and practiced medicine for several years and then retired to Junction City, where he died February 18, 1881, aged seventy-three. His wife is still living, aged eighty years.

Our subject was the sixth of a family of nine children, and has made Polk county his home since his thirteenth year. He was educated at St. Louis, graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, March 2, 1876, and is post-graduate at the New York Medical College, of the class of 1892. After graduating from the Missouri Medical College Dr. Lee began practice in Independence and soon formed a partnership with Dr. J. E. Davidson, now deceased, who was an expert physician. This partnership proved beneficial to both and they soon had a large and lucrative practice, which Dr. Lee has continued up to this date, enlarging it continually. Dr. Lee has risen to the first rank in his profession and is a skilled and thorough physician. He held the office of Coroner as long as his practice would permit him to hold it. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon under Cleveland, which position he still holds.

Dr. Lee was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Emma B. Swaregin, a native of Lane county, Oregon, daughter of J. S. Swaregin, an honored pioneer of 1847. Dr. Lee and his wife have had two daughters, but lost one,

Loeta Winfried, by a sad accident. She and a playmate were playing by the river when they saw a boy drowning. Without thought of self the two brave girls ran to the rescue, but were themselves swept under and their lives lost; and although the boy was rescued alive, the bodies of the girls were not recovered until two hours afterward. This was a dreadful affliction to the father, mother and surviving sister, Myrtle, and they have the sympathy of the entire community. The funeral was the largest ever held in the county, save, perhaps, that of United States Senator Nesmith, about 2,000 people attending the last sad rites over this young girl. Dr. Lee has erected a beautiful monument to the memory of the beloved one who risked her life to save that of a fellow creature.

The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason and in politics a Jefferson Democrat. He is a man of great kindness of heart and loves his profession. He treats the rich and poor alike and never refuses to answer to a call. He is a very liberal and enterprising citizen and is held in the highest consideration by his fellow-citizens.



**CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. LEMONT.**—Among those who have been permitted to pass their three score and ten years is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch. Captain Lemont is a representative of the old pioneer stock, and probably there are none now living whose advent into this State antedates that of our subject, or who is more entitled to honorable mention in the pages of this volume. This work would be incomplete if it did not perpetuate the names of those sturdy old pioneers who aided in laying the cornerstone of prosperity which we of a later generation enjoy. Time and space permits only short and incomplete mention of these lives which, if told entire, would make most interesting reading from "post to finish."

The birth of our subject took place in Bath, Maine, August 12, 1812, and he was the son of James W. and Betsey (Turner) Lemont. They were both natives of the Pine Tree State, and became parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in the order of birth. The Lemonts were of the old Huguenot stock, and located in North Carolina early in the

seventeenth century. General Lemont, for services rendered the French government, in one of the famous battles of that nation, was presented with a coat of arms, and it is now in the possession of our subject, brought to this country later, when its brave recipient was banished from his native land.

Captain Lemont was reared in Maine until he had reached his teens. The male members of his family had been seafaring men, and such was the choice of our subject for a profession. In the early part of the year 1829 he sailed in the brig "Owhyhee," and visited the mouth of the Columbia river, in the fur trade. He remained in this vicinity for two years, and on his return home he joined another fur-trade brig, called the "Sultana," bound for the Columbia, but his vessel was wrecked February 29, 1832, on an unknown island situated somewhere in the ocean, about 450 miles from one of the Society islands, and the crew were forced to remain there some three months. As there seemed no hope of rescue, the brave captain of the "Sultana" started in his launch, and after encountering bad weather and many hardships succeeded in reaching Vashiti island, and there made arrangements with the master of a brig to go to the rescue of the crew. This vessel also ran upon the reefs, and was compelled to return without reaching the shipwrecked men, but later a vessel, "Queen of Otaheite," was sent for them. However, in the meantime, our subject with several others of the brave men had purchased a native built sloop, twenty-two feet long, and started for the city of Valparaiso which, strange to say, they actually reached sixty-eight days later, having sailed 4,000 miles.

Some three months later our heroic subject again went out upon the seas, joining a Gaute-mala privateer, and sailed on it away to Cadiz, thence to Boston in an American vessel. In 1834 he was made master of the brig Henry Toleman, from New York harbor to the West Indies. In 1836 he was sailing master aboard the steamer Mamora, the first American propeller that visited the port of Liverpool. This vessel was afterward engaged in the freight and passenger trade on the Mediterranean, and was wrecked in 1837. Our subject commanded other vessels until 1849, when he became part owner and master of the vessel John Davis, and again sailed to the Pacific coast, visited Oregon and in 1850 sold the ship in California, returned to the region of the Columbia, and located per-

manently at Saint Helen, where he engaged in merchandising until 1890, when he retired from business life. He still owns a part of a donation claim of 530 acres adjacent to the town, a portion of which is timber and fine grazing land, and also contains a valuable stone quarry and undeveloped coal beds.

In 1830 Captain Lemont purchased salmon at this point from the Indians which were packed in Jamaica rum casks and shipped to Boston, and this was undoubtedly the first salmon ever shipped east from the Pacific coast.

Our subject has been twice married. In the city of Brussels he married Miss Emma Mar-don July 19, 1837. She was a native of London, England, and her death occurred in 1861. In 1863 he married Mrs. Jane Caples, also a native of England, but she also has passed away, dying September 26, 1888.

Politically Captain Lemont is allied with the Republican party. He held the office of County Treasurer for a period of nine years, and was one term Assessor. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When Captain Lemont made his first visit to Oregon he brought the first peach trees there from Juan Fernandez, and Dr. McLaughlin, of the Hudson's Bay Company, planted them at Vancouver in 1829. Although past eighty years of age, Captain Lemont enjoys fairly good health, and is blessed with a good memory of past events of interest. He is a man of many sterling qualities, and possesses the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he resides.



**S**AMUEL COZINE was among the very earliest of pioneers to the wild recesses of Oregon, then but little known, except as the haunt of wild men and beasts of the forest. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, July 8, 1821. His father, John Cozine, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, who married Miss Sarah Bradshaw, a native of Virginia. They had eight children, three of whom are still living.

The subject of our sketch was reared in his native State of Kentucky until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he removed to Indiana. As an example of the influence of education, he mentions that before removing to a

free State, he thought the Abolitionists were a bad set of negro stealers, but when he arrived among them he changed his opinion. He resided in Indiana for six years, when, like many others, both prior to and since that time, his imagination became fired by the glowing reports of the marvelous advantages of the extreme West. Consequently, on the 8th of May, 1848, we find him leaving Platte county, Missouri, bound to the western wilds of Oregon. He was at this time twenty-one years of age, the very age when hope is most dominant in the human heart. Although alone among strangers, his was an age that knew no alien but for an hour, after which they were as friends. Thus it was natural that he should become well and favorably known among the owners of the fifty-two wagons that performed that long monotonous journey. However tedious the way might otherwise have been, it was rendered a very pleasant one to the subject of our sketch by the presence of a member of Mr. William Arthur's family, in the person of Miss Mahala Arthur, the youngest of seven children. Mr. Cozine recalls with enthusiasm the impression her extreme beauty then made on his fancy. The regard was mutual, and on arriving at their destination they were married, on March 29, 1845, and on the 8th of the following month they took a donation claim of 640 acres, on which a portion of the prosperous city of McMinnville now rests. At that time, however, all was new, with no thought of the future great prosperity in store for the valley, with an occasional cabin, like their own, dotting at great distances that luxuriant country. Without dower, other than good health and natural intelligence, they began with courage and even joy, the battle of life, encouraged by each others society and affection. He had learned the blacksmiths' trade, and was naturally a good mechanic. They thus began the task, always pleasant to young hearts, of house building, and soon their cabin was raised and his blacksmith shop built, the site of which was near where the Baptist College now stands, and it is safe to say that our first parents in Eden were no happier than they.

Here they remained uninterrupted for four happy years, when allured by the gold discoveries in California, he left, in 1848, his courageous wife on the farm in Oregon's wilds, amidst the Indians, while he sought to increase their fortunes by mining on Feather river. The

first gold which he found he made into a ring, which now adorns the hand of his faithful wife, the sharer of his cares for forty-eight years. Fortune smiled on his efforts, and he returned to his home with \$8,000. Since then the excitement of gold-digging has never forsaken him, and he has frequently spent months in prospecting for the precious ore, cooking his food in the frying-pan, and wrapped in his blankets at night, with nothing above him but the starry canopy of heaven, the results of which are many claims in various parts of the country, which, when developed, perhaps years hence, when the original prospector has passed away, will yield untold wealth to his descendants.

Mr. Cozine returned from California to Oregon, where he continued farming and plied his trade as vigorously as ever at the forge. Finally the city of McMinnville commenced to assume commendable proportions, and the hardy pioneer and his wife were instrumental in aiding its upbuilding, contributing to every enterprise having that object in view. They gave the college twenty acres of their cultivated farm, for a campus, besides aiding it liberally with money, and "Father" Cozine was one of the trustees for many years. Besides this, they assisted every church and public enterprise of the city, including the public schools. "Father" Cozine and his good wife have the honor of being the pioneer patrons of the college, thus endearing themselves to the community.

Out of their donation claim they have made several additions to the prosperous, and constantly increasing city. Mrs. Cozine, who has always been his "better half" has given him halves in everything, and still has more of her claim than he has, and he says she is the richer of the two! They have made as many as five additions to the city, and he has forty acres left, while she has 100; he also owns considerable business property.

In 1851 he built a beautiful home, which is suggestive of comfort and refinement, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and rendered attractive by shade trees and flowering shrubs. As he could not live without his shop, he built a good one near, where the pioneer of 1843 still does some of the more difficult jobs, which other people have trouble in doing. His whole form shows the efforts of a life of work, being rugged and unusually powerful. He still works in his garden, to raise the vegetables for family use, and also assists his wife in the culti-

vation of the flowers, which abound in profusion around their beautiful home. They have had eight children, three now living, all of whom are comfortably settled in life, and their parents are alone again, as in their younger days. Lucretia, is the wife of J. L. Story, and resides at the Dalles; Pleasant, lives in Seattle; while Auburn is the wife of Robert Linn, and resides in Portland. The children that have gone before are: Clay, who died aged four years and ten days; Pierce, aged nine months and twenty-three days; Seth, five years and twenty days; Sed, three years and seven months; and John, two years and four days.

Mr. Cozine has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, but has recently become a Prohibitionist. He joined the Baptist Church in 1844, and was the second man immersed in the State, since when he has been a Deacon of the Church, he and his good wife being two of its most worthy pillars.

In the enjoyment of excellent health and the universal esteem of their fellow-men, and with characters securely knit together by successfully enduring so many trials of the past, they are pursuing the even tenor of their way, amid the best wishes of the community for their happiness here and hereafter.



**L**UTHER W. PLACE, a prominent young business man, of Baker City, Oregon, was born in Baker county, Oregon, April 5, 1864, and was the second child born to Charles E. and Mary Ellen Place. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and was one of the first settlers of Oregon. He had the appointment at one time of head farmer at the Simcoe Reservation some time in the fifties. In 1860 he married Miss Ellen Mock, born in 1845. Mr. Place died June 8, 1870, aged eighty years, his wife surviving him until 1878, when she too died, at the age of thirty-three. Mr. Place came to Oregon at a very early day, and bought the land where Baker City now stands. He came to Powder River Valley in 1860, and became a very wealthy man before death. Mr. and Mrs. Place had four children, namely: Samuel, Luther W., Mrs. Ida Sisley and Linnie.

Our subject, Luther, attended the public school in Baker City, and when he became old enough he was sent to the Portland and Bishop

Scott Academy and there took all the academic course. Later he attended the Portland Commercial College, from which he received a diploma when he was twenty-two years old. His first business venture was to open a book and stationery store in Baker City, which he continued until May, 1891, when he formed a co-partnership with M. Miller, the firm being Miller & Place, in a large grocery store that is doing a business of from \$18,000 to \$20,000 per year. This is a good, substantial firm, both of the young men being enterprising and industrious and they command the best trade of the city. Our subject owns one of the best residences in the city on the corner of Place and Second streets, and has other city property, also other valuable outside property.

Mr. Place was married April 6, 1887, to Miss Mollie McCall, a native of Virginia, daughter of John A. McCall. Mrs. Place came to Oregon in 1885 on a visit, and was married to Mr. Place while here. In two years she returned home on a visit to her father and little sister, and on her return brought with her her sister, Dixie, who now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Place. Mr. Place has filled some responsible positions in his town, being City Treasurer one term and served two years in the City Council. At this present writing (1892) he is a candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, and if honesty and popularity will influence the vote he certainly will be elected. Mr. and Mrs. Place have two little girls: Vivian, four years old, and Eva, two years old. Mr. Place is considered a very bright young man with a fine future before him. He was early left without his parents, his father dying when he had only reached the age of four, his mother when he was twelve, but he improved his opportunities and has made himself what he is. He has the honor of having been the first child born in Baker City. Socially Mr. Place is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Baker City.



**W**ILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, of Airle, Polk county, Oregon, is the youngest son of James E. Williams, an honored pioneer of 1845. Mr. Williams has the honor of being the owner of 640 acres of land, on which his father settled in 1845, and on which

he was born March 7, 1852. He is a fine looking gentleman, with bright dark eyes, weighs 275 pounds, but is very active. He can run and jump on a horse without touching him. Mr. Williams is one of the representative sons of Oregon, and one of whom his State has no reason to be ashamed. (For history of father and family see biography of W. W. Williams, who is a brother of subject.)

Mr. Williams tells the following story in connection with the early settlement of his father in Oregon: Mr. Williams, Sr., brought his wife and seven children with him to Oregon, and the first night they were in Polk county they camped on the banks of the Luckamutte. During the night there was a severe storm and the river rose. Of course the camp was flooded and they were obliged to clamber out in the darkness and move their tent to higher ground. They were used to being wet and cold, but this seemed a little worse than any other wetting they had been subject to during their long trip. Mr. Williams, Sr., selected a donation claim, and by steady, hard work, succeeded in making a success of his life in Oregon. He was very important in the politics of the Territory, being elected to the Territorial Legislature and having held several county offices. He died in 1865, aged sixty-two, and his good wife died in 1885, aged seventy-five.

The subject of this sketch was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death. He was reared on the farm, attended the public schools and remained with his mother and became her right-hand man in running the farm, until her death. He inherited fifty-three acres of his father's land, and with his mother's aid he added to it from time to time and bought the interest of the other heirs, and at his mother's death became the owner of the entire property, one of the finest claims of this rich valley. Mr. Williams is a member of I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a staunch Democrat. He devotes the whole of his attention to his farm. He resides contentedly on his farm, where he has spent all of his life.

Mr. Williams was married October 7, 1876, to Miss American A. Price, daughter of F. R. Price and Gills (Simpson) Price. She was born in Polk county, February 7, 1856. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Missouri, and they were Oregon pioneers of 1846. They were Baptists in religion and were worthy people, who died in 1873 and Feb.



ruary 14, 1890, respectively. Six of their children are still living and are respectable, well-to-do farmers of Polk county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had four children, all sons, namely: Marcus Clyde, Wayde Hampton; Floyd Alexander, and William E., Jr.

Mr. Williams is a pleasant, hospitable gentleman. His early boyhood home was the home of all the itinerant preachers, those of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in particular, as his father was of that faith, but from that door none were turned away, and his son is just as hospitable.

**T**HOMAS LUTHER DAVIDSON, who has so acceptably filled the office of Judge of Marion county, Oregon, is a native of Greene county, Illinois, born November 14, 1833. His father was James Davidson, a native of the Blue-grass State, and a soldier in the war of 1812, for which service he was pensioned by the Government. He was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Ament, also a Kentuckian by birth; her father emigrated to this country from Holland; he had been educated for the priesthood, but was converted to Protestantism, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was married in Kentucky, to Miss Metcalf, a relative of Governor Metcalf, of the same State. To James Davidson and his wife were born nine children, four of whom survive. Judge Davidson is the youngest born; he removed with the family to the State of Iowa in 1836. March 1, 1847, they started across the plains for Oregon, making the journey with ox teams; their company formed the first large emigrant train from the States, and consisted of fifty wagons; at Fort Hull they divided, twenty-five going by the southern route. They arrived October 6, of the same year.

Salem had just been platted, and a few little houses built. Mr. Davidson settled on Government land near Salem, and the first year of their residence there, their food consisted principally of boiled wheat, venison, and coffee made of pease. They improved the land, and the Judge still owns and occupies the portion of land which his father took up forty-four years ago. He was sent to the first school in Salem, and finished his education at Willamette University.

Judge Davidson has devoted the greater portion of his life since arriving at man's estate to the pursuit of agriculture. He has been very successful in breeding and raising fine sheep, and in 1876, at the Centennial Exposition, he was awarded a medal for the best Merino wool in competition with the world. He was one of the organizers of the State Agricultural Society, and has always taken an active part in its affairs; he has filled the office of president with great satisfaction to the membership.

He was married July 6, 1868, to Miss Mary S. Melson, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of S. D. Melson, a resident of this State for a quarter of a century. There have been born to Judge and Mrs. Davidson three children: Julia Laurretta, a beautiful child, died at the age of five and a half years; Thomas L., and Lester M., survive. In his political convictions the Judge has affiliated with the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He has been prominently identified with local politics, and in 1891 was appointed County Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Waldo. His rulings have been governed by a conscientious desire to carry out the spirit of the law and mete out justice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging both to the blue lodge and chapter. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for years, and has aided in all its work, contributing freely of his means to all movements requiring financial support. He has lived a life above reproach, and is justly proud of the result he has assisted in accomplishing in the development of the county of Marion.

**L**EWIS ABRAMS, the pioneer warehouse man and merchant of Lincoln, Polk county, Oregon, came to the Pacific coast in 1849. He was born February 20, 1828, in New Jersey. His ancestors settled in New Jersey prior to the Revolution. His father, Stephen Abrams, was born there and married Miss Letitia Conover, a native of his own State. They had seven children, of whom five are now living. They removed to Illinois and resided in Scott county for a number of years and here the father died, aged sixty-two, his wife having died previously.



Our subject was seven years of age when he went to live in Illinois, and although they located in Scott, after that county was divided they found themselves in Morgan county. The facilities for obtaining an education, at that early day were limited, but Mr. Abrams secured a slight knowledge of the three "Rs" in the little log schoolhouse. When he became old enough to look out for himself he engaged as a boatman on the river and remained in this position for three years, but in 1849 started for California, with oxen. As he was young and adventurous, the trip was only a pleasant journey. He went direct to the mines, in El Dorado and Placer counties, and mined on the American river. He did a good deal of hard work, but was not rewarded by any great "finds." The mining was carried on in winter and he suffered from exposure. In 1862 he came to east Oregon and at Colville, Washington Territory, was engaged in running a store, packing his supplies from Portland. He was there for seven years and met with fair success, and from there he went to British Columbia and sunk \$30,000 in the mines. In 1867 he came to Salem and from there to Lincoln, Spring valley, where he purchased an interest in the store of Mr. J. D. Walling. Later his partner was accidentally killed by a horse and Mr. Abrams became sole proprietor of the business. In addition to his mercantile business he has been engaged for years in buying, storing and shipping grain. His store and warehouse are situated on the banks of the Willamette which affords a good avenue of transportation to Portland, and the remainder of the country. He has handled as much as 250,000 bushels of grain per annum, but the railroads have interfered with his business interests to some extent, although he continues to do a large and flourishing business. Mr. Abrams is the owner of a nice residence in Lincoln and a fine farm of 240 acres near by. He built his home in 1868. In 1870 he was elected Postmaster and has since continued in that office.

He was married in Illinois in 1864, to Miss Mary Shea, a native of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams have one daughter, Lois, who is now Mrs. L. Rea Green and resides near her father. In 1869, after five years of married life Mrs. Abrams died and her loss was very deeply felt by her husband. After remaining single for five years he married Miss Phoebe Witten, a native of Oregon, daughter of Joshua

E. Witten, a native of Tennessee, and Oregon pioneer of 1852. The father is deceased, but the mother still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Abrams, aged seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams have three children: Letitia, Carlton, and Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams are worthy members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Abrams joined this church when it was organized in his place and has since been a worthy member of it. He has aided in building the house of worship and has done all in his power to assist in maintaining it in his county, and he is now Steward of the church. In political matters he believes with the Republicans and has been a member of said party since its organization. He is a reliable citizen, is widely known and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens in the county where he has carried on his different business enterprises.



**JOHN T. SIMPSON**, another one of the Oregon pioneers of 1846, and a well-known business man of Sheridan, dates his birth in Missouri, June 20, 1841.

The Simpsons are of Scotch origin. Grandfather William Simpson, a native of Tennessee, and a Baptist minister, married a Miss Kinsee. They had a family of ten children. His death occurred in 1856. Benjamin Simpson, the third of this family and the father of John T., was born in Alabama. He removed to Missouri and there married Miss Elzira Jane Wisdom, a native of that State. Grandfather Wisdom was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was their only child, and he was left motherless when only seven days old. The father afterward married Miss Nancy Cooper, by whom he had two children born in Missouri. With his wife and three children he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846. Arrived in Oregon City, he was engaged in the merchandise business until 1852, and while there built the first sawmill on the Clackamas river. In 1852 he moved to Salem, and built the steamer Oregon, which he ran for three years between the Willamette falls and Salem. During this time he had a store at Sublimity. He then purchased the Peter Poley farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits two years, after which he traded the farm for the Neal sawmill property. While

running the mill he met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. This was a fall, from the effects of which he remained unconscious several weeks, and it was months before he fully recovered. In 1856 he went to the Grande Ronde Indian reservation and was employed by the Government to build a dam and run a saw-mill. He purchased a store and also conducted that some time. Then he was appointed Indian agent at the Siletz reservation, and while there built a sawmill and two schooners, the Louisa and the Eltonora. He used these vessels in shipping lumber to San Francisco. After this he served the Government as Surveyor-General, and later as Post-office Inspector for Oregon and Washington. Removing to Tennessee, he held the same position in the South for several years. In his early career in Oregon he was four times elected a member of the Legislature, first from Clackamas county, then from Marion, and later from Benton and Polk counties, each time serving with distinguished ability. His life has been characterized by his Christian graces, and as a minister of the Baptist Church he has been instrumental in doing great good. He is now seventy-four years of age. He and his wife are residents of Selma, Alabama. Nearly all of his twelve children are settled on the Pacific coast.

John T. Simpson has been identified with the interests of Oregon since his early childhood. He first attended school in a log cabin in Yam Hill county, later was sent to school in Clackamas county, and completed his education at Salem. For fifteen years he was engaged in writing, teaching and bookkeeping. He spent ten years on the sound in Washington Territory. Returning to Yam Hill county, he taught school at Sheridan three or four years. Then he purchased land in the Grande Ronde country, which, after some years, he sold and then bought 280 acres of land, located ten miles east of Sheridan. On this property he has since lived, engaged in stock-raising. He also has an office in Sheridan, where he is doing real-estate, conveyancing and collecting business; is also a notary public.

In 1859, while in Washington Territory, Mr. Simpson married Miss Nancy Martin, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Jesse Martin. Two of their children, Estella and William B., were born in Washington. The former died at the age of five years, and the latter, when in his twenty-sixth year, was killed on the farm by a falling limb. He left a widow and two chil-

dren, natives of Oregon, as follows: F. M. and John T., both married and residing in Polk county; Nannie C., Daisy, Maud and Carl, at home.

Politically, Mr. Simpson is a Democrat. He is a man who keeps himself well posted on the general topics of the day; is justly proud of the State in which he resides, and takes a deep interest in its growth and development.



**B**ENJAMIN F. HARTMAN, whose arrival in Oregon dates back to the formation of the State government, and who became a prominent factor in the permanent growth of McMinnville by erecting the first large and substantial brick business block in the city, thus emphasizing his faith in its future prosperity, was born in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, May 9, 1837. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth Catharine (Zerfass) Hartman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. They had fourteen children. At the birth of the youngest, both mother and child died.

The subject of our sketch was the eleventh child, and was but seven years of age when his mother died. Her loss was a severe one to father and children alike, for although his father continued to keep house in order to keep the family together, yet the care of a mother was sadly missed. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and lived at home until his eighteenth year, attending the common schools, and later learning the carpenters' trade, at which he worked for three years as an apprentice, and one year as a journeyman.

At the end of this time he embarked by water from New York for San Francisco. He first went to Yreka, California, and thence walked all the way to Eugene City, Oregon, where he took the stage to Corvallis, whence he walked to Hillsboro, where he found his brother, J. J. Hartman. Here he worked on a farm until the fall of 1859, when he went north of Portland, and was engaged in cutting cord wood during the winter, after which he visited California again, where, in company with his brother, he traveled about, looking for work, until he became indebted to his brother for \$65, and finally commenced work near Vallejo, where he remained for a year and a half. He then returned

to Oregon in the fall of 1861, and worked in Yam Hill, Washington and Multnomah counties, until the fall of 1862, when he rented a farm in Washington county, on which he remained for five years, raising wheat, the first crop of which he sold for 55 cents a bushel. Before his time had expired he sold some of the wheat for \$2.10 a bushel. The last crop which he harvested numbered 5,500 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats. In all of this his brother was a partner. They finally made money enough to purchase 465 acres of land adjoining Hillsboro, where our subject resided and farmed successfully for three years. His brother then desiring to return to the East, our subject bought his interest in the farm, but upon his brother's return he allowed him his original interest at the same price, \$4,000. His brother, however, soon became dissatisfied and sold it back again, giving him a mortgage on it all to secure the price of the half.

At this time the building of the railroad began to be agitated, and Portland capitalists commenced to buy up the land on the route. Mr. Hartman at first offered his land for \$8,000 for thirty days, but it was not taken; so he raised it to \$9,000 for the next thirty days; nor was it taken within that time, and he again raised the price, this time to \$10,000, when Ladd & Reed purchased it. After he had sold he found they had also purchased the land which he had intended to buy. They finally engaged him to superintend their farms, at a salary of \$1,500 a year, providing for himself and wife. They had ten farms, and he found the task of their superintendence a hard one.

When through with this he came to McMinnville, which was in the fall of 1871, and here opened a store of general merchandise. In this new venture he was very successful, until in 1874 he built the first brick store in the town, on the corner of Third and C streets, which is still standing, as evidence of the correctness of his judgment in building where he did, instead of selecting other sites which were offered to him gratis, but which he as often declined. Around the location selected by him the charming little city of McMinnville has crystallized, growing each year in strength and beauty, until it threatens to rival some of its more pretentious sisters.

Mr. Hartman continued to conduct his store until 1884, when Mr. Apperson came to the city and purchased a half interest in the busi-

ness, and finally, in 1885, our subject sold out entirely to his partner, since when Mr. Apperson has continued the business, until it is now the largest establishment in the city.

Mr. Hartman has since devoted his attention to farming, purchasing, in 1886, 467 acres of land, located three miles west of McMinnville. This property he has improved with substantial residence and commodious barns for stock and grain, besides erecting a good fence around the farm, and has it under a good state of cultivation, until it is now a most valuable piece of property. Besides this he owns considerable city property in McMinnville. He has retired from active life on the farm, and resides in McMinnville, where he has engaged in the agricultural implement business.

He was married on December 29, 1864, to Miss Millie Arthur, a native of Washington county, Oregon, and a daughter of Richard Arthur, a well known and highly respected pioneer of 1843.

Mr. Hartman's politics have been Republican since the organization of the party, in the organization of which he participated, but he has long since ceased to be satisfied with it on the temperance question, and is now the candidate of the Prohibition party for Representative to the State Legislature.

He was a charter member and the first Past Master of the A. O. U. W., in the welfare of which he takes an active interest. He and his estimable wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, to the support of which they are ever liberal contributors.

Of honest intentions and of great firmness in his convictions, he is a power for good in his community, sustaining the right and battling against the wrong as long as his strength shall last or life be spared.

 **R**OSWELL L. BEWLEY, a prominent farmer of Sheridan, and a native son of Oregon, was born at Salem, December 24, 1864. (A biography of his father and family will be found on another page of this work.)

The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the academy at Forest Grove, and the Baptist College at McMinnville. Eight years of his life were spent at McMinnville. After his father's death, he came

into possession of the estate, about 5,000 acres of valuable land, situated in a delightful locality within a short distance of Sheridan. He at once settled on this property, and has since been conducting farming operations on a large scale. He gives much attention to the raising of fine sheep, Durham cattle, and choice Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Bewley was married, October 7, 1888, to Miss Anna Young, a native of New York, and a Daughter of William Young. They have twin sons that they have named James and William, in honor of their grandfathers.



**B**ENJAMIN BURDEN BRANSON, a widely known and highly respected Yam Hill county farmer, and an Oregon pioneer of 1848, was born in the State of Illinois, September 4, 1830. He is of English ancestry who emigrated to the colonies of America in 1735, and settled in the South and East, and to the South branch of the family Mr. Branson belongs. His ancestors participated in the war of the Revolution, some on one side and some on the other, and in the late civil war they were also arrayed against each other.

Mr. Branson's father, William Branson, was born in North Carolina, January 9, 1791. From that State the family moved to South Carolina, where he resided until his seventeenth year. They then moved to Ohio, and he worked in a machine shop in Chillicothe for several years. At the age of twenty-one he went to Indiana, and thence to Illinois. In the latter State he purchased 200 acres of land from the Government, and resided on it several years. He was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Graves, a native of that State. They had ten children. She died in 1840. He married a second time, and in 1848, with his wife and seven children, (three by his first wife and four by the second) he made the long trip across the plains with ox teams to Oregon.

At the time the Branson family came West, Benjamin B. was a bright, active, fearless youth of eighteen years. At Bear river their journey was marked by two events, namely, a death and birth. Thomas Bateman, a young man without relatives in the company, died of mountain fever and was buried. The same day Mrs. Jeremiah Dickens gave birth to a child, which child is

now a resident of Albany, Oregon. When they reached the Burnt river, Mrs. Rebecca Dawson, a member of their company, a lady seventy-four years of age who was coming to Oregon with her children, died.

Arrived in Oregon the Bransons took up land at Grande Ronde, and resided on it the first winter. They then settled at Willamina, where they purchased 640 acres of land of Harden Johnson, who sold out to go to California. Here the father died in 1860, at the age of seventy years. He had long been a member of the Methodist Church, and had lead a most exemplary life. Mrs. Branson subsequently married Michael Shelly. Her death occurred in 1869.

The subject of this sketch rendered his father valued assistance on the overland journey to this State, and helped him establish the new home and develop the farm. He hunted and fished and ran with the Indians, becoming familiar with the Indian language. There is perhaps not another man in the State, who can speak their language better than he. In 1851, filled with a desire to visit the gold regions of California, he persuaded his father to give him an outfit for the journey upon the conditions that his father should have half of all he made. After an experience of thirty-one days in the mines at Yreka, the water gave out and he returned to Oregon, having obtained \$700 and taking it with him. It may here be stated that the contract with his father was kept. The next summer he and two brothers went to southern Oregon and engaged in mining. Each returned with \$700. Five of them struck it rich, in one day taking out \$2,050. Mr. Branson's share was \$410. The same company found on the north fork of Jackson creek, one piece of gold worth \$1,272. His brother, Isaac N., picked this piece up about a mile and a quarter above the present town of Jacksonville.

March 15, 1850, Mr. Branson's father purchased for him 640 acres of land, paying for it \$500. October 18th of the following year, he went to live on it, and on this property he has since lived and prospered. Two years before settling here he had camped on this very place, near the present town of Sheridan.

September 15, 1854, Mr. Branson married Miss Eliza E. Dickey, a native of Roane county, Tennessee, and a daughter of John Dickey, who came to this State in 1853. They had thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. Mrs. Branson departed this life April 29, 1888, after

a happy married life of thirty-four years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and a woman whose amiability and genial hospitality won for her hosts of friends. The poor and the needy and the stranger, as well as the friend, always found a welcome at her door. It was not unusual for her to set a table for fifteen or twenty. In 1867 Mr. Branson built a commodious residence. Following are the names of their children: Sarah Ann, wife of C. O. Burgess; Josephine, wife of W. W. Smith; Elnora, wife of W. A. Blair; Eliza Jane, wife of J. H. Foster, died March 3, 1891, leaving five little daughters Ephraim N., who is married and is engaged in farming; Laura V., wife of S. M. Penland; Ida M., wife of R. L. Harris; and Orba R., Suzie G., Lena T. and Gertrude, at home. On the last of December, 1890, Mr. Branson married Mrs. Elizabeth T. Phillips, a widow with five children, her husband having been killed in a Kansas cyclone.

Mr. Branson joined the Baptist Church in 1854, four months after the organization of the church here, and has since been one of its leading members, having served as Clerk, Treasurer and Deacon. Public-spirited and generous, he has given more away than he is now worth. He was one of the incorporators and builders of the Narrow Gauge Railroad in 1878, and for two years served as vice-president of the company. In 1852, during the trouble with the Rogue river Indians, he took an active part in helping to subdue the red men. Politically, Mr. Branson is a Republican. He has frequently served as a Justice of the Peace.

At this writing Mr. Branson is engaged in building a residence in Sheridan, where he expects to spend the evening of his life. Long may he live to enjoy his new home and the companionship of his family and many friends.



**CYRUS SMITH**, a successful and retired farmer of Oregon and respected citizen of Amity, was born in Genesee county, New York, July 25, 1826. His father, Ira Smith, was born in Vermont, September 18, 1800, and was a descendant of one of the English missionaries, who came to New England in the early history of the colonies, in 1630. Grandfather Oliver Smith was also a native of the great mountain State.

The father of the subject of our sketch married Miss Polly Palmer, a native of Canada, and they had six children, three of whom survive, the eldest being our subject. In 1826 the family moved to Oakland county, Michigan, in the early settlement of that State.

Here the subject of our sketch resided until he attained his twenty-sixth year, when, on February 2, 1852, he started on the long journey to California by way of New York and Panama, arriving in San Francisco August 28, of the same year. He first went to the mines, at Marysville, but was not successful, and was obliged to chop wood to pay his expenses. After earning \$50 in this way, he decided to try farming, as all kinds of produce were very high.

He, accordingly, went to the head of the bay of San Francisco, where he farmed for a year, at the end of which time produce had become plenty, and he left there with only \$100.

His desire for gold and mining then returned, and he went to Mud Springs, in El Dorado county, and worked hard at mining for six months, but was not successful. When in poor luck in the mines he met some Oregonians, who told him that there was a demand for school teachers in Oregon, and deciding that mining was not his forte, he returned to San Francisco, where he took passage for Oregon on the steamer Columbia, and arrived in June, 1854, in the then little town of Portland. With all of his worldly goods in a carpet-bag he started up the valley, in search of a school without a teacher, but found them all supplied. By the time he had reached Yam Hill county it became necessary for him to do something, so he stopped at Solomon Allen's, who had a small store, which he was hired to look after. He worked there for eight months, during which time he became acquainted, and secured a school, which he taught for about thirteen months.

In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Allen, an estimable lady and a native of Jackson county, Missouri, where she was born in 1837. She was a daughter of Mr. Solomon Allen, who had given him work, when he was a stranger in need.

After his marriage he engaged in farming, soon after purchasing 120 acres, on which he built a small house and planted a large orchard. He was very successful, and later sold the property advantageously, purchasing a third interest in a sawmill at Salem, which, about a year afterward, was consumed by fire, but he rebuilt it and soon after sold it. He then came to Amity and

engaged in merchandising, which he continued successfully for seven years. At the end of this time he traded for a farm of 183 acres, which he rented, remaining himself in Amity. From time to time he has added to his original purchase, until he now (in 1892) has 510 acres in one body, located three miles south of Amity. This is some of the choicest farming land in the county, and is very productive and valuable property. He and his faithful wife reside in Amity, where they have a pleasant home, with attractive surroundings, where they are enjoying the comforts secured by their industry and intelligence. She has been a helpmeet in the truest sense of the word, and has contributed in no small degree to his prosperity.

They have two children: Emily J., who is now the widow of Mr. W. G. Hawley, and resides with her parents; Albert Grant, his son, is an able physician at Yaquina Bay, Oregon.

Mr. Smith has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, and at the time of the civil war was a strong Union man.

Mrs. Smith is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which she contributes liberally of her means and influence.

They are both esteemed pioneers of their town and county, where they are known as upright and enterprising people and worthy of the highest regard of their fellow-men.

**HONORABLE JOSEPH ALFRED STROWBRIDGE**, another of Oregon's adopted sons, was led by the Star of Empire to this magnificent State in 1852, since when he has been prominently identified with the interests of the State and with those of his favorite city, Portland. He was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1835. His father, Philip M. Strowbridge, was also a native of Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch and English ancestry, who located in the Keystone State in the early history of the country. His father married Elizabeth K. Smith, a native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Smith. Her father was a participant in the war for independence, on the side of the colonies. His parents had eight children, five of whom came to Oregon with their parents.

On July 4, 1864, Mr. Strowbridge was married at Oxford, Ohio, to Miss Mary H. Bodman, daughter of Dr. H. A. Bodman. They have five children, all born in Portland.

Of excellent business ability and indomitable energy, he has bent circumstances to his will, and carved a successful career out of the crude possibilities of a new and unimproved country. He is an enthusiastic advocate of everything relative to his favorite city and State.

**DOCTOR AMMI SIBLEY NICHOLS**, an able and well-known physician and surgeon, of Portland, Oregon, was born in Prescott, Wisconsin, on January 22, 1854. His father, also an eminent medical man, was a native of Vermont. The family originated in Scotland, the first American ancestors being the Rev. Ammi S. Nichols, who was, for many years, up his ninety-second year, a Congregational pastor at Braintree, Vermont, where he died, aged ninety-four years. Several members of this well-known family participated in the war for independence. Doctor Nichols' father married Miss Emily Porter, a native of Massachusetts, a daughter of Benjamin Porter, who was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, the eminent divine and author. They had ten children, the Doctor being the eldest son. He was reared in Faribault, Minnesota, attending the Shattuck Military School at that place. He was later sent to Carleton College at Northfield, and later still, studied medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1876. He then took his father's practice in Minnesota, and had charge for a year of the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. In the fall of 1879 he came to Walla Walla, where he practiced for two years, removing in the fall of 1880 to Portland, where he has since continued, meeting with a successful and remunerative practice. He has found time in the intervals of professional duty to interest himself largely in the affairs of the city, purchasing considerable real estate and becoming a director of the Portland Trust Company. He is an active member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, and also of the Multnomah Homeopathic Society, being the president of both the above named societies at the present writing.

He was married in 1870, to Miss Frederica Smith, a native of Philadelphia. They have three children: Veda S., Anna Mildred and Clifford E. After nine years of happy married life, his wife died on January 5, 1888.

The Doctor's brother, Dr. Clarence L. Nichols, is associated with him in practice under the firm name of Doctors Nichols. Their beloved and respected parents both reside in Portland. Their father, now in the seventy-first year of his age, has been for some time retired from active medical practice. His wife, in her sixty-sixth year, the companion of so many years, is still spared to comfort his days, and hand in hand are still journeying on the path of life together, blessed in the society of their sons, and that of numerous tried and true friends. We have but to add, what is so evident as to almost dispense with recital, that the Doctors Nichols are worthy of all esteem, both as professional practitioners and as men and citizens. Honorable, educated and cultured, they would adorn any society, or benefit any community.



**D**ENDERSON W. MURPHY, one of Oregon's most famous pioneers of 1852, was born in Warren county, Illinois, February 3, 1835. He was of Irish ancestry, who early settled in Virginia, and Grandfather William Murphy was born in that State. He married Nancy Ferguson and they had five sons and three daughters. He was a farmer by profession and was a member of the Christian Church. He moved to Kentucky and from there to Illinois, and died there in 1842. His son, John E. Murphy, was born in Kentucky, in 1807, and he was reared and educated in that State and there married Miss Frankie W. Donghty, a native of the same place. They had two children in Kentucky, Susan Jane and William P. They removed to Illinois in 1830 and settled on a farm in Warren county and were pioneers in that State and there they resided for twenty-two years. In 1852 they crossed the plains to Oregon with a large company of his children, and sons-in-law and other relatives. This was known as the Murphy train. They had a very safe and successful journey and arrived in the Willamette on the last day of August, 1852. He took a donation claim near where Crowley now is, in Polk county. He had for many

years been a minister of the gospel and a prominent member of the Christian Church. He brought his religion across the plains with him and became active in the ministry in Oregon. He was a preacher of ability and talent and was a powerful evangelist and held many meetings throughout Oregon and in parts of Washington, and his labors were greatly blessed and thousands who heard him remember him with gratitude. He was also greatly interested in educational affairs and was one of the first to suggest the founding of the Christian College at Monmouth, and to his efforts in its behalf it owes much, as it is now the State Normal School, and its influence for good is destined to go down the ages. He was one of its Trustees and financial agent and devoted a great deal of his time and energy to its establishment and upbuilding.

He preached in many new fields and organized many Christian churches in Oregon, and to his energy and zeal the Christian Church of Oregon owes much. His house was one of liberal hospitality and welcomed the many who came within its doors. He was greatly opposed to any kind of oppression and used his power and influence to liberate the slave. His father and uncle had inherited in Virginia a large number of negroes and notwithstanding that they could have sold them for a large sum they set them all at liberty, believing it to be a crime to own and deal in fellow-men. When the great war came on he was a great power in defense of the Union. During his long life as a minister of the gospel he had made many friends and there were sad hearts when his death occurred and he left to his children and posterity the rich inheritance of a good, devoted Christian life of usefulness. He died in 1876, in the sixty-ninth year of his life. His wife survived him until December 30, 1891, when she died in the eighty-first year of her age. She had been his faithful helpmate in all of his undertakings and had seconded all of his efforts to do good. Their family consisted of twelve children. Elizabeth became the wife of A. W. Lucas (see history in this work); H. W. was the second son and is the subject of this sketch; James T. now resides in Salem; David Newton died in his tenth year, in Illinois; Preston H. is a resident of Independence; Nancy A. married George Rowland and died in Polk county in her nineteenth year; Mary A. became the wife of C. Chrisman and resides at the Dal-



les; twin sisters were born in Oregon, Emma and Ella, the latter died in her tenth year and Emma became the wife of Scott McMurtry and resides in Eugene; Henderson W. was the fourth child and was seventeen years of age when the family crossed the plains, and he drove the loose cattle and came on foot the most of the way. After arriving in Oregon he attended school in the first little schoolhouse in Monmouth. When he became a man he engaged in the stock business, buying and driving to eastern Oregon, and was engaged in mining in Idaho. He returned to Polk county in 1862, and on November 18, he was married to Miss Rebecca L. Davidson, a native of Indiana, born in 1842, and the daughter of Mr. Henry Davidson. After marriage he purchased 464 acres of land in Linn county and resided there ten years. He then came to his present farm, five miles south of Independence, where he has 1,500 acres of land, on which he has fine farm buildings and all the appliances of a first-class farm. His business is stock-raising and he keeps large flocks of sheep, as many as 1,600 head at a time. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have had seven children: Sarah is the wife of W. L. Wells, the Sheriff of Polk county; John D. resides on a farm in Marion county; Omer, Nellie, Katie, Carrie and Claud are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are both members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and they are both widely known and much esteemed pioneers of Oregon.



**B**ENJAMIN HEATER, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and a well-to-do farmer of Yam Hill county, is a native of Braxton county, West Virginia, born February 10, 1821.

Peter Heater, his father, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in Pennsylvania, a descendant of German ancestors, who settled in that State at an early day. His mother Elizabeth (Wilson) Heater, was a native of Virginia, and a daughter of George Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier. They had eleven children, of whom only three are living, Benjamin being the fourth born.

In 1838 the Heater family removed to Iowa, where the subject of our sketch resided twelve years. While there he was married, February 18, 1847, to Miss Mary J. Shuck, daughter of

Martin Shuck, a pioneer of 1850. They had two children born to them in Iowa, Margaret Elizabeth and Mary Jane. In 1850, with his wife and two daughters, he crossed the plains to Oregon, his brothers, Lorenzo D. and Solomon, also being in the company. Mr. Shuck, Mrs. Heater's father, took a donation claim where Dundee is now located, and Mr. Heater located his 640 acres of land, where he has since made his home, two miles and a half northeast of Newberg. Here they built their little cabin, and began life in Oregon with limited means, their willing hands being their chief dependence. Their bedstead, table and chairs were rude and of their own make, and the little fireplace was made of mud and sticks. They now have a nice home and many of the comforts and luxuries of life, yet they have never been happier than in those pioneer days, and the reminiscences connected with them are often recalled with pleasure. After coming to Oregon they had ten more children, all of whom are living, except two that died in infancy. Seven are married and reside in Oregon and Washington, namely: Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Leander Winter; Mary Jane, wife of David Judy; Susan Matilda, wife of Robert Coutts; Charles M.; Catherine Lucinda, wife of Daniel B. Putman; James Albert, who is married, and lives on the claim; and Martha, wife of Richard Wilson. The following are unmarried, and reside at home: Roxie Ellen, a school teacher, and Earnest Lincoln and Ulysses Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Heater have sixteen grandchildren. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, and he has been a Deacon for several years.

Mr. Heater cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, but after the firing on Fort Sumter he joined the Republican ranks, and has since voted with that party. He and his good wife are representative pioneers of Oregon, and are now spending the evening of their active and useful lives in the comfortable home, which their courage and industry secured.



**L**UKE MCKERN, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and one of Yam Hill county's well-to-do farmers, was born in Orange county, Indiana, June 11, 1827. The McKerns are of Scotch descent. Grandfather Michael McKern

was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his son Luke, the father of our subject, a native of North Carolina, served in the war of 1812. Mr. McKern's mother, Miss Hannah Thrash, was born in Virginia. Her father, Valentine Thrash, came to this country from Scotland previous to the Revolution, and took part in that war.

Mr. McKern was next to the youngest in a family of eight children, of whom he and his sister, Mrs. McMurren, of Arizona, are the only ones now living. He was reared in Iowa, to which State the family had moved when he was a child. There the father improved a farm, and resided on it until his death, in his seventy-seventh year. The mother died in Oregon, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Mr. McKern was twenty-three when he came across the plains to Oregon. The first winter he was engaged in logging, earning from \$6 to \$20 per day, and in the spring he went overland to California, and mined at Scott's bar. He remained in California eight months and was fairly successful, returning to Oregon with \$1,200. He then took the donation claim, 640 acres, where he now resides, a mile and a quarter southeast of Newberg. Soon, however, he returned to California, and was engaged in prospecting and trading there until 1862. He packed to the Caribou mountains, a distance of 2,000 miles, making from \$25 to \$30 per day while there, but the going and coming took up so much of the season that the business did not pay. Returning to his claim, he has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He now has 400 acres, has built a large residence on it, and is comfortably situated.

December 9, 1850, Mr. McKern married Miss Melinda Parrish, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Jesse Parrish. The Parrish family were members of the same company in which Mr. McKern crossed the plains, and their marriage occurred in La Fayette. Mrs. McKern died in 1862. Her husband had left her in usual health and gone on his trip to the Caribou mountains, and it was six months before he received any intelligence of her death. This was the saddest event of his life. They had seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Jessie, at home; Hannah, wife of Charles Christy; Valentine, on his father's farm; and Edward, who is in Washington. Elizabeth lived to be eighteen, and the others died in infancy. In 1873 Mr. McKern married Mrs. Mary A.

Parrish, widow of Jacob Parrish, and a daughter of Samuel Parrott. She had five children by her first husband, and she and Mr. McKern have three. Her son Thomas lives at the old Parrish homestead, and her daughter, Annie, is the wife of Albert Heater; the others, Alice, William and Samuel, being with their mother. The three young children are Robert, Michael and Lillie.

Mrs. McKern is a member of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. McKern is a Democrat. He is a fair representative of the Oregon pioneer, and by all who know him is regarded as a most worthy citizen.

**W**ILLIAM THURMAN, an aged and respected Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Illinois, June 7, 1833, of German ancestry, who settled in America previous to the Revolution. His father, Edward Thurman, was born in Virginia in 1812, married Maria Buffum, a native of Vermont, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom only six are now living. They were early settlers in the State of Illinois, on a farm; the father died in the seventy-third year of his age, and the mother survived two years. They were Methodists, and industrious, worthy people.

William Thurman, their second son, was reared in Illinois, on the farm. When he was nineteen years of age his brother-in-law, Alexander Dyer, was coming to Oregon, and the subject of this sketch joined him. They crossed the plains with oxen. After reaching Fort Laramie, Mr. Thurman was taken sick with that great dread of the emigrant, mountain fever, and then all the way to the Dalles he was prostrated with the plague, becoming very low. When the fever left him, however, he sufficiently recovered soon afterward so that he rode a pony from the Dalles to Oregon City.

After about two months in Oregon he had so far recovered his strength as to go to the mines in Jackson county, on Rogue river, but did not meet with great success there, and a year afterward he returned to Yam Hill county to Mr. Buffum's.

February 22, 1854, he married Miss Mary Dyer, who had come to Oregon with her sister and brother-in-law, J. P. Combs.

Mr. Thurman took a claim of 284 acres of land, built a log cabin upon it, and occupied the place. His bedstead was made of poles fastened together with wooden pins and to the walls. He had a little bedding, a teakettle, a bake oven and a frying-pan, and with these simple utensils they began housekeeping, as true pioneers. Mr. Thurman had his gun, and had frequent opportunity to kill deer from the door of his cabin. He raised cattle, sheep and grain, and prospered as a farmer. At length he was able to purchase more land, and now he has a fine farm of 800 acres. Has a good farm residence, where these true-hearted pioneers are now quietly spending the evening of life; and their life has indeed been full of exciting events, hard work and many little losses and vexations. A son and son-in-law are now working the farms.

Mr. Thurman has had eight children, two of them are deceased and one is feeble: Caroline married Henry Walker and had four children, and died in her twenty-seventh year; Hannah married Frank Coulter and resides in Amity; Joseph resides in eastern Oregon; Margaret Isabel married George Alderman, a farmer; William W. is managing one of the farms.

Mr. Thurman has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. During the war he did all in his power to sustain the Government. Mrs. Thurman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have been married thirty-eight years, during which time she has been a most faithful wife and aid in all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and Mr. Thurman has made a good record as an upright citizen.



**N**ON. F. A. PATTERSON, of Independence, Polk county, Oregon, came to the Pacific coast in 1852, and by his own efforts has not only gained wealth in this new country but also some distinction.

Francis Austine Patterson, the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, opposite to St. Louis, October 1, 1835. He is of Scotch ancestry, who settled in North Carolina early in the history of that State. His father, Herbert Patterson, was born in North Carolina in 1811. He became a worthy Methodist minister and spent the latter part of his life preaching. He married Miss

Jane McClintock, a native of Kentucky, of Irish ancestry and the daughter of Mr. Joseph McClintock, a well-to-do Illinois farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had five children, of whom three only are living.

Our subject was the third child and was reared and educated in Illinois until his seventeenth year, when he left college to go to California, overland. His father, mother, himself and three of the other children made the trip in about six months. After their arrival they engaged in mining in El Dorado county, where they remained together about six months, meeting with good success. F. A. was then led to take an interest in a tunnel enterprise, in which he sunk all he had made. He then went to Contra Costa county, where he farmed a year, after which he came to Oregon, arriving at Portland in September, 1857. Mr. Patterson came from Portland to Corvallis, then to King's Valley, where he was engaged in farming, and married, on the 3d of October, 1858, Miss Caroline Tatum, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Richard Tatum, an Oregon pioneer of 1853. After his marriage he resided a year in Washington county, near Hillsborough. He then came to Polk county and settled on the banks of the Rickreall river, on 160 acres of the John T. Davis donation land claim, where he farmed for seventeen years. He purchased another farm near Independence of 320 acres of the J. E. Davidson donation claim, and to this latter place he then came, and resides here at the present time. Since coming near Independence he has interested himself in city property, and has platted two additions to the city, the Patterson first and second additions. He helped organize the Polk County Land Company, and was elected president. The company owns the land between Independence and Monmouth. They have a Fair Association and seventy-one acres in fair grounds, and have a fine race-track and have platted and improved a fine park. He also became one of the founders of the company that has built and is running the motor road between Independence and Monmouth, and thus they have shown their enterprise and have already done much toward the building of Independence and Monmouth.

Mr. Patterson is a Royal Arch Mason. He was a Democrat before the war, but upon the firing on Fort Sumter he changed his mind, and has been an ardent Republican ever since, and has taken an active part in the politics of

the county. In 1880 he was elected a Representative to the Legislative Assembly of Oregon and re-elected in 1882, served all through that memorable session, in which seventy-three ballots were cast in the struggle to elect a United States Senator.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have had nine sons and two daughters. One of the daughters died in infancy; all of the others are living and are a credit to the country of their birth. Three of the children are at home: Narcisse, Allen and Maud. Isaac L., the eldest son, is a merchant in Salem; Henry and Doc are in the drug business; George is in Nevada; Frank is in Gilliam county, farming; W. H. is in Independence; and P. C. is also in Independence in the confectionery business.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are still spared to each other. Dame Fortune has kindly smiled upon them in every way, and they have every reason to be happy and thankful. May they long be spared to enjoy this prosperity.

**JUDGE WILLIAM M. RAMSEY**, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and a prominent member of the bar of his State, is a native of Iowa, where he was born December 25, 1846. His father, David Ramsey, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in 1815, and married Miss Susan Shuck. They removed to Iowa in 1835, where they engaged in farming until 1847, when, with their five children, they crossed the plains to Oregon, our subject, who was their fifth child, being then less than one year old. Arrived in Oregon they located on a donation claim in Yam Hill county, near Newberg, here he built a log cabin, and began to cultivate the land. He has since much improved the place, by erecting good buildings, and otherwise bettered it, until it has become a very valuable farm. He was a thrifty, industrious farmer and business man, and besides his agricultural interests, was engaged in flour and sawmilling. He was a consistent Democrat all of his life, and enjoyed the respect of a large acquaintance. He died, in 1891, on his farm, on which he had resided for forty-four years, aged seventy-six years. His faithful companion for so many years, who crossed the plains with him, endured uncomplainingly all hardships of frontier life, still survives, beloved and respected by all who know her.

The subject of our sketch was reared on his parent's farm in Yam Hill county, attending the common schools, and later, the Baptist College, at McMinnville. He afterward studied law at La Fayette, and when twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar, and the following year commenced the practice of his profession. When but twenty-three years old he was elected County Judge of the county in which he had been reared, certainly a glowing tribute to the good character and excellent judgment of the young lawyer. He served his term of four years in a most creditable manner, and continued his practice until 1878, at which time he removed to Salem, where he made a specialty of Supreme Court practice. In 1888, he removed to Pendleton, Umatilla county, where he remained for three years, then came to McMinnville, forming here the partnership of Ramsey & Fenton. This firm does a large and lucrative business, both members being well known as experienced and talented men of great legal ability.

The Judge was married in 1870 to Miss Mahala A. Harris, a native of Yam Hill county, who died in 1891. She was a daughter of Mr. Reuben Harris, a well known and highly respected pioneer. They had four children: Nellie, Fred A., Horace M., and Mary E.

Judge Ramsey is a Democrat in politics, and has frequently been the choice of his party for some of the best offices in their power to bestow, every time running far ahead of his ticket, but was not able to overcome the large Republican majority in his district; but while in Salem, which is a Republican city, he was elected Mayor over a good man on the Republican ticket. While residing at the last mentioned city, he was dean of the law department of the Willamette University.

Of quiet, unassuming habits, and a thoughtful turn of mind, combined with strict attention to business and conscientious care of his clients' interests, he has built up a good practice, and acquired the good-will of hosts of friends.

**JAMES R. DERBY**—Among the well-to-do farmers of Yam Hill county, who came to Oregon in 1852, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch,

He was born in New York, Aug 26, 1826, the son of John and Fanny (Edwards) Derby, both also natives of New York. They brought up to years of maturity all but one of their ten children. Only two of the family now survive, William and James R.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm work. January 25, 1851, he married Miss Lucy A. Olds, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Abel Olds. March 25, 1852, they started on the long journey to distant Oregon, and found home here, in the then new territory. Crossing into Missouri, June 3, they arrived at the Dalles during the last days of October. From there they came in open boats to Portland, arriving November 25. The men took turns in walking on the banks, pulling the boats. Thus their journey had occupied eight months. In the company in which they came there was considerable mountain fever and a number of deaths, but this family arrived in safety.

During the succeeding fall (1853) Mr. Derby located on 320 acres of land six miles north of La Fayette. He built a little log cabin, of the pioneer kind, made improvements and underwent all the privations of the pioneer. A few years afterward he sold out and resided a year in La Fayette. He then bought 180 acres of land seven miles southwest of McMinnville, later purchased an addition to it from the Government, and improved a farm of 196 acres, built upon it, etc., and resided there eight years. He then sold and purchased 240 acres of choice farm land, where he again built and made valuable improvements, where he still resides. The place now comprises 250 acres of choice land, constituting one of the best farms and nicest situations in the county. Mr. Derby has built a cottage on his property for a tenant, and has it occupied by a trustworthy man who does the farm work. Why is not this better than to leave the old home for city life? Mr. Derby has real estate at Portland and McMinnville.

Mr. Derby has four children, namely: Eliza Jane, who was born at the Dalles on the journey to Oregon; Joseph Garrison, who resides in Idaho; Jerome A., a farmer residing near his parents; William P., resident in Multnomah county; May E., who married J. E. High, and lives on the farm with her parents; and James D., at his paternal home.

The parents are worthy members of the Methodist Church, joining in 1860. In this

society he has held many lay offices. He was an important factor in the building of the church edifice, and is one of the Trustees.

Before the great civil war Mr. Derby was a Whig. He then became a Republican, and a strong Union man, and he has ever since then been a mainstay in his party. He is indeed a reliable man in all the walks of life.

"Sweet is the eventide, that set of sun,  
The quiet content that comes to plodding toil,  
The conscious dignity of work well done,  
The backward glance along the furrowed soil,  
Which in its even ridges tells what care  
O'erwatched the team and steered the striving share,  
Till eventide."



**D**R. HORACE R. LITTLEFIELD, one of the most prominent physicians of Yam Hill county, was born in Quincy, Illinois, April 18, 1845. His father, Dr. H. H. Littlefield, was born in the State of Maine in 1822, and was for forty-five years a successful physician of Beardstown, Illinois. He was of English parents, who settled in Massachusetts. He married Miss Elizabeth Ashwood, a native of England, and had five children, of whom three are still living.

The Doctor, who was the eldest child in the above family, was reared in his native State, principally in Beardstown. After reading medicine pretty thoroughly under the instruction of his father, he attended the Illinois State College, but graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1870. In fact, when only eighteen years of age, he received a graduating certificate, which entitled him to a diploma when he arrived at the age at which it could be given him.

About this time his love of his native country was excited, as the great civil war had burst upon the land, and he enlisted as a private in June, 1863, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry. In 1864 he was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon, and in that capacity rendered all the aid in his power to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army until the close of the war.

Some time afterward he received his diploma from Rush Medical College, and practiced in Tazewell county, Illinois, until 1869, when he came to Oregon, locating at La Fayette, which has since been his headquarters, and where he has met with excellent success in his practice. In 1880 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of

the construction department of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and in 1881 was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the construction department western division of the Northern Pacific Railway, and in that capacity served both railroads for Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and had hospitals constructed in the field just as in the army. The construction was completed in 1883. He retired from this work and the following year invested in the Coeur d'Alene mines, where he remained in the supervision of his interests for three years. He then accepted the position of surgeon for the Washington & Idaho Railway, remaining therein for a year and a half, until the completion of the road. Next he was surgeon for the Portland & Puget Sound Road until the work of construction ceased.

After remaining a year in Portland he returned to La Fayette. In 1882 he invested in city property and built the finest house in the city of La Fayette—a credit to the refinement and taste of its owner.

The Doctor is a gentleman of great energy and good judgment, as well as a very pleasant and social citizen, and thus he is first and last and all the time engaged in every enterprise and society work, which he thinks will aid his city or county. He is active in the blue lodge, chapter and Eastern Star degree of Freemasonry; was Master of his lodge three years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the B. P. O. of E.; of the latter is the present Exalted Ruler. At the close of his term he was presented with a beautiful gold badge. He is also a member of the Knights of Maccabees, Portland Camp, No. 1, of the K. of P. and of the G. A. R.

He has invested in real estate, and he has some very valuable mining interests. He is a successful practitioner, loves his profession and is devoted to it. He is popular in the county and in the Republican party, of which he has ever been a consistent member. In 1876 he was nominated for the State Legislature, but, that being an "off" year for the Republican party, he was defeated. He was active in organizing the first medical society; was its first president, and is now an esteemed member of the State Medical Society. More personally, he has a merry twinkle in his eye, has a joke or anecdote appropriate for every occasion, enjoys music (all of which characteristics evince a

high moral quality), and he is a wide-awake, active and signally successful man.

June 27, 1865, is the date of his marriage, in Chicago, to Miss Ann Kerwin, a native of Ireland, reared in America. They had four children: The eldest, Elizabeth, is now the wife of Judge W. L. Bradshaw of the Dalles; Horace L. is a physician at Newberg, Oregon, and a graduate of the Missouri Medical College; Edwin V. is a graduate of the Evangelical College at La Fayette, and is now studying medicine; and Harry is now at college.

Mrs. Littlefield died August 6, 1880. She was an amiable lady, a devout Christian, a devoted wife, a loving and intelligent mother, was very devoted to her family and had many friends, and her loss was therefore very deeply felt. November 20, 1891, the Doctor married Miss Mary T. Price, of Dayton, Washington, and she now resides over the beautiful home.



**J**OHAN THOMPSON, the efficient Deputy County Clerk of Yam Hill county, Oregon, is a highly respected citizen of La Fayette, and belongs to that class of people popularly known as the Forty-niners.

Mr. Thompson was born in Perth county, Scotland, June 5, 1821. His parents were farmers and Presbyterians, and were good, substantial people. John was their only son, and there were three daughters in the family. When he reached his majority he crossed the Atlantic to this country, and in New York city accepted a clerkship. He subsequently went to Alabama, where he clerked two years. It was at this time that news of the gold discovery in California spread over the country, and the tide of emigration that swept toward the Pacific coast in 1849 took him with it. He made the voyage in the Crescent City to the Isthmus, and the Pacific voyage he made in the Panama, landing at San Francisco June 4. There they put up a tent, in which they deposited their supplies, and at once sought the mines. Three weeks later they returned and found everything just as they had left it. At first Mr. Thompson was successful in his mining operations. He was unfortunate, however, in many of his enterprises and lost what money he made. Of a restless disposition, he spent much time in prospecting, visiting every mining section of California. Then he went to great expense in

turning the streams, but the high water interfered with his plans, and the project of mining in this way was abandoned. For a time he had a stock ranch in Mendocino county.

In 1858 when the Fraser river excitement broke out Mr. Thompson came to Oregon. On this mining expedition he made nothing. Then for a time he resided at Olympia, Washington, and in the spring of 1859 landed in Portland. April 9, that same year, he came to Dayton and was employed as manager of the farm of Mrs. Armstrong, six miles southwest of Dayton. This position he held for seventeen years. He spent two years in the mines of Idaho, and in 1870 was back in California again. After the death of Mrs. Armstrong he came in 1877 to La Fayette and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he filled for eleven consecutive years, becoming thoroughly informed on all matters connected with the county. He retired from the office in 1888, and in 1892 again accepted the same position.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, an Oregon pioneer of 1842. She is a daughter of Andrew Smith and a native of New York. Her six sons and two daughters are settled in Oregon and occupying useful and honorable positions in life. Mr. Fletcher left an estate which consisted of 1,200 acres of land. Mrs. Thompson has a life interest in 292 acres, and the rest has been divided among the children. In 1880 Mr. Thompson purchased a block, with a nice residence on it, in La Fayette, and here he and his wife have since resided.

His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.



**ALEXANDER K. MARK**, a widely known and highly esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of the most prosperous farmers in the State, comes of a family who, from the time of the grandparents, were born in the State of Kentucky; it is believed that they were of Irish descent, whose ancestors settled in the colonies at an early day. Grandfather Samuel Mark was one of Kentucky's earliest settlers, while his son, John Mark, father of the subject of our sketch, was born and reared and afterward married there, to Miss Fanny Forester, also a native of the State. They had six children, five of whom survive.

The subject of our sketch was born in Kentucky, December 23, 1822, and resided in his native State, until his sixteenth year. He then removed to Missouri, where he remained until he attained the age of twenty-five years, when, following the example of other adventurous spirits, he crossed the plains to Oregon. Making the long journey with oxen, he arrived in Oregon City on October 12, 1847. He at once took a donation claim of 320 acres, situated thirteen miles south of the latter city, in Clackamas county. On this, he built a cheap, frame, house, and for four years lived and worked alone.

At the end of this time, he married Miss Sarah Jordan, an estimable lady, and also a native of Kentucky. She came to Oregon in 1853, when he became acquainted with her, and married her in January, 1854.

He continued to reside on his farm, where he had lived since 1848, until 1870, doing all the hard work and enduring the hardships incident to pioneer life, but by hardy industry, surmounting all obstacles, and became one of the most successful farmers of his county.

He and his wife had three children, two daughters and one son: Merinda, the eldest, is now the wife of Richard Coldwell, and resides in Dayton, Washington; Martha Jane, is the wife of Zena Chapman, residing in Washington; while William, who is also married, resides in California and attends a Methodist Episcopal Theological school. The devoted wife and mother, died in 1859, but six years after her marriage, leaving many friends, to mourn her loss. She was a woman of superior intelligence, and a charming character, and was esteemed by all who knew her. On December 27, 1871, Mr. Mark married Mrs. Mary S. F. Sparks, the widow of Nathan Mitchell Sparks, and daughter of Dr. Hill, of Albany, who came to Oregon in 1853.

She had five children by her first marriage: Emily Lenore, now the wife of William M. Gregory, resides in Portland; Martha R., died, aged three years; Elijah H. resides in Prineville; Margaret Ellen, is the wife of J. F. Hill, of Portland; Nathan B., is the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark have three children: Addie Mable G., Jewell Ester, and John Coleman.

In 1888 Mr. Mark removed to McMinville, to secure for his children, the benefit of a superior education at the college in that city. He purchased property in a desirable locality, and built a pleasant home, which was afterward con-



sumed by fire. He has however, replaced it with even a better structure, which is suggestive of comfort and taste, and which is surrounded by attractive grounds. One of the children have graduated from the Academic department of the college, while the other two are still pursuing their studies, in that institution.

He has owned and sold different property, but retains his donation claim, on which there is now a good district school, for which he gave the site.

Originally a Democrat, at the time of the war, he became a strong Union man, and has since affiliated with the Republican party. He is much interested in the cause of temperance, having always abhorred the liquor traffic.

Mr. Mark has been a Methodist for fifty years, and has often been a Steward of the Church.

His life would be a good example for any young man, to follow. Sober and industrious, persevering always in the direction which his better judgment dictated, he has, by his own efforts, carved out a competency from the new but intrinsically great commonwealth of Oregon, and no one of her citizens, of whom she boasts the proudest on the face of the earth, can excel him in all goodness and worth.



**D**R. JAMES ROWLAND SITES, the pioneer physician of Dallas, has been a resident of Oregon since 1856. His long and successful professional career here has gained for him a wide acquaintance throughout Polk county, and it is fitting that more than a passing mention should be made of him on the pages of this work. A review of his life is herewith presented:

Dr. James Rowland Sites was born in Lancaster, Ohio, December 13, 1825, and is of German extraction. His grandfather Sites, settled in Virginia at an early day, and his son, George D. Sites, the Doctor's father, was born, reared and married there, his marriage occurring about 1815. After their marriage they moved to Lancaster, Ohio. They had three sons: William R., who died 1836, aged fifteen years; George D., and James R. The mother died when James R. was a mere child. In 1839 the family emigrated to Missouri. The father returned to Ohio in 1840 to settle up some business, and while there his death occurred in March, 1841. He was a man in every way

worthy of the respect and esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He was largely interested in stock-raising; at one time was colonel of a militia company, and had served as Sheriff of Fairfield county.

Dr. Sites was a youth of fifteen when the family moved to Missouri. In 1846 he was a volunteer in the American Army for the Mexican war, and served through the Doniphan expedition. His company was discharged June 13, 1847, in New Orleans, and he returned home. He then began the study of medicine at Fort Wayne, Indiana, under the instruction of Dr. B. S. Woodworth. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, and mined at French Town and Diamond Springs, meeting with only moderate success. At Eureka, however, he was afterward more fortunate. From there he came to Salem, Oregon, in 1856. He ran the Marion Hotel two years, after which he was assistant physician for nine months at the Grande Ronde Indian agency. In 1858 he entered into a partnership with Dr. J. W. Boyle, Dr. Boyle living in the country and Dr. Sites in Dallas. Here his ability as a skillful physician was soon recognized; he gained the confidence and esteem of the people, and for years conducted a successful practice. He returned East, took a course of medical lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated in 1870. In 1874 declining health induced him to seek a change of climate, and he went to Crook county, Oregon, and engaged in the sheep business, and also practiced his profession to some extent. Returning to Dallas, he took up his old practice, and again failing health compelled him to go back to eastern Oregon, in 1882. There he practiced until 1889, when he returned to Dallas and retired from the active duties of his professional life.

In 1860 Dr. Sites purchased seventeen and a half acres of land in Dallas. On this he has had several residences built, and in one of them he and his family now reside. During the years of his residence in this city he has always been ready to help in every laudable public enterprise. He is a stockholder in the new woolen mill now being built here. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the ancient I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat. He was twice elected and served as Coroner of Polk county, and was elected to the same office in Crook county. In 1860 he was elected Treasurer of Polk county.

Dr. Sites was married at Salem in January 1859, to Miss Angelina N. May, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of R. M. May, who located in California as early as 1848, and in 1852 came to Oregon. Mr. May died in Polk county in 1876, while serving his fourth term as County Treasurer. Dr. and Mrs. Sites have had five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: George D., a native of Salem; Richard M., a bright and promising young man, died at the age of twenty-one; Rosa, wife of J. W. Howard, resides in Crook county; Angelina, wife of Col. F. Smith, also lives in Crook county; and Charlotte Jane, married to Professor George A. Stanley, of Tacoma, Washington. The Doctor and his family are among the most estimable people in Dallas. He and his wife and two of the daughters are members of the Christian Church.



**J**UDGE JAMES L. COLLINS, an Oregon pioneer of 1846, and a resident of Dallas, Polk county, is a man of marked business ability and superior literary attainments, and is ranked with the prominent land lawyers of this State. Under adverse and discouraging circumstances he has worked his way on and up in life, unaided, has risen to his present position. Following is a brief resumé of his life:

Judge Collins is a descendant of English ancestors who emigrated to Virginia during the reign of King George II, and were actively identified with the early history of the Old Dominion and took part in the Revolutionary war. His mother's people traced their ancestors back to the Wyatts of England and the Campbells of Scotland, prominent and influential families. His great-grandfather, William Collins, and his grandfather, George Collins, were natives of Virginia and soldiers in the war of 1812. His father, Smith Collins, was born in Orange county, Virginia, December 25, 1804, and emigrated to Warren county, Missouri, in 1827, where he was married to Eliza Emily Wyatt, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1829. They resided in Missouri until 1846. That year they came to Oregon. After a long and tedious journey, fraught with many dangers incident to travel across the plains at that time, they reached their destination and settled in the beautiful Willamette valley. Mr. Col-

lins took a claim of 640 acres located on the south line of Polk county, and there he lived and prospered, acquiring other lands and valuable property. He also retained his property in Missouri. He was generous and public-spirited and did his part toward developing the vicinity in which he resided. Religiously, he was a Methodist. His death occurred in 1862, and his wife's two years later. Mrs. Collins, like her husband, was a typical pioneer. A kind-hearted, Christian woman, she was ever ready to relieve the sick and needy.

Their eldest son, J. L. Collins, the subject of this sketch, was born in Warren county, Missouri, May 9, 1833, and was thirteen years of age when he arrived in Oregon, late in the fall of 1846. Their company was the first that crossed the plains with ox teams by the way of Klamath lakes and across the Siskiyou, Umpqua and Calapooya mountains into the Willamette valley; and young Collins often drove the foremost team that broke down the thick sage brush upon the trackless waste. He left the place of his birth April 20, 1846, and after suffering many hardships and privations arrived in Polk county, Oregon, March 5, 1847, having spent the winter in a cabin they found unoccupied, one that had been built by Eugene Skinner, near where Eugene City has since sprung up. The winter was a severe one. Harrison Turnedge remained with him, and out of compassion they took into camp an old sailor, Samuel Ruth, who was badly crippled. Mr. Turnedge was sick a greater portion of the time, and it devolved upon Mr. Collins, then a mere boy, to shoulder his gun and wade through the ice and water in the sloughs and streams, often waist deep, in order to reach good hunting-ground on the other shore, and secure game in sufficient quantities to meet the necessities of himself and his unfortunate companions.

In the spring of 1847 his father settled in the southern part of Polk county. He worked hard every day, helping to build and improve their rude but not comfortable home. Being too poor to procure lamp oil or candles, he pursued his studies at night by the pitch-wood light in the fireplace. After a few years, when the family could get along without his assistance, he was permitted to attend the institute at Salem, where, by working hard at whatever his hands could find to do mornings, evenings and Saturdays, he made his way through a few terms of that school, then under the manage-

ment of Prof. F. S. Hoyt and his excellent wife. While at Salem he read law for a time under the instructions of Hon. B. F. Harding and Hon. L. F. Grover.

In 1853 Mr. Collins went to California, where he made and lost a considerable fortune in mining. Returning home in 1855, the Legislature being in session at Corvallis, he was employed by Hon. Alonzo Leland to report the proceedings for the Democratic Standard, then published at Portland.

During the session the capital was removed to Salem, and a few days before the adjournment Captain B. F. Burch organized Company B, of the recruiting battalion, First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, for service in the Yakima Indian war. Mr. Collins at once enlisted, and after the adjournment of the Assembly he joined the troops in the field on the Columbia river just above the Dalles, being with Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius throughout his famous "horse-meat" campaign. These brave volunteers pursued the Indians during March and a part of April, often being reduced to the extremity of subsisting on the horses they captured from the enemy. He was in several lively skirmishes, and in the battle of the Simcoe, where the gallant Captain Hembree fell, he took a prominent part, by his courage and timely action winning the respect of his officers and the confidence and esteem of his comrades in arms. On returning from the war Mr. Collins engaged in teaching in Polk county, at the same time diligently pursuing his own studies. In November, 1859, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law.

Mr. Collins was married September 27, 1861, to Miss Mary Whiteaker, a native of De Kalb county, Illinois, and a daughter of Benjamin Whiteaker, an honored Oregon pioneer, of 1847. After nearly three years of happy married life, Mrs. Collins was called to her last home, leaving a little daughter, Ellen. This daughter is a popular and successful teacher, and is now in the normal school at Oswego, New York. Mrs. Collins was a beautiful woman and as pure as she was lovely. In 1867 he married Miss Mary E. Kimes, a native of De Kalb county, Missouri, daughter of Lewis Ray and Nancy (Buckingham) Kimes. She was four years old at the time they started from Missouri to this State. While attempting to cross the Missouri river her father was drowned. The mother came on to Oregon with her two little girls and after her

arrival here she gave birth to another child, a son. This son, Lewis R. Kimes, is now a resident of Polk county. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had ten children, viz.: Ray Smith, who died in his eleventh year; Edgar Layton, who is now studying law in the office of his father; Mary and Ednelle, at home; Ben David, who died at the age of seven years; and Ora, Frank Wyatt, Louise, James Dean, and an infant daughter, all at home.

Politically, Mr. Collins was formerly a Democrat. At the beginning of the Rebellion he abandoned that party, and was a member of the convention at Eugene City, and aided in organizing the Republican party for its first effective campaign in Oregon. In the autumn of 1864 he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, which office he also filled during the special session of 1865. In 1869 he was appointed Judge of Polk county by Governor George L. Woods, to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge W. C. Whitson to the Bench in Idaho. Judge Collins filled this office with such distinguished ability, fairness and justice that not a murmur of disapprobation was ever heard against him, even from his political opponents. He has held the office of Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, for nearly twenty years.

From the beginning of his legal practice his career has been marked with success. He is still engaged in his profession at Dallas, having a large and lucrative practice and enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He and his wife and five of the children are members of the Methodist Church.

Politically, Judge Collins is opposed to "free trade and slave labor"; and believes in such a system of protective duties as will encourage American manufactures, furnish profitable employment for poor laborers, and build up a home market for the benefit of small farmers. He is a Republican.



**I**SAAC C. ROBISON, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1850, and successful retired farmer, residing in Amity, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 11, 1827. His great-grandfather, Joseph Robison, emigrated from Ireland to America in 1780, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a prominent Scotch-

Irish Presbyterian, and his son, Joseph, who was born in the Keystone State, was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812. John Robison, Joseph's son, was also born in Pennsylvania, but accompanied his parents to Gallia county, Ohio, at the early age of three years. He was there reared, and in 1822, at Greenfield, that State, he married Susan Millegan, also a native of the Keystone State, but who had likewise removed with her parents to Ohio, where she was a child. In 1837 they removed with their family to what was known as the Black Hawk purchase, which later, became a part of Iowa. From there, they crossed the plains to Oregon, the family at that time consisting of the parents and five children. They settled in Jackson county in 1853, where, in 1872, the father died greatly lamented by all who knew him. He was a man of the very highest integrity of character, whose word was as good as his bond. He possessed superior judicial ability, and served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties in that capacity in an impartial and honorable manner. His faithful wife survived him until 1889, when she expired at the age of eighty-three years, in the midst of her family and friends, to whom she had endeared herself by the practice of all Christian virtues, and the charm of a naturally loving heart.

The subject of our sketch is one of eleven children, three of whom are now living in Oregon, Isaac C. in Yam Hill county, and two in Jackson county. His early life was spent in a new portion of Iowa, where he had very limited educational opportunities, and was obliged to work hard on a farm, so that it may be truthfully said that he is self-educated.

In 1850, when twenty-three years of age, he in company with one brother went overland from Iowa to the mines in California, making the long journey with horses. He mined for some time in Sonora, Tuolumne county, in company with Dr. Mansfield and others. They were quite successful, and Mr. Robison returned to the East in December, 1851, taking back with him, of his own money, about \$2,000.

He was there married to Miss Mary Jane Daugherty, a native of Pennsylvania, an estimable lady, and a daughter of Mr. Richard Daugherty, of Irish ancestry.

Two weeks after their marriage they started on their return trip to Oregon. This was in 1852, at a time when the cholera was epidemic,

but they fortunately escaped its ravages, and made with oxen the trip overland, arriving in Portland on October 16, thence coming direct to Yam Hill county, where they settled on a donation claim, located a mile and a half west of the present site of Amity.

They built a cabin and commenced at the foot of prosperity. Mr. Robison arrived on the place with three yoke of oxen, a wagon, their bed and the few utensils, which they had used on the plains, with a few dollars in money. The first year he planted only a few potatoes and a little corn. After this he got fairly started, and raised large crops of wheat and oats, his land yielding as high as forty-five bushels of wheat and seventy bushels of oats to an acre. Five years of continued prosperity enabled him, in 1858, to build a good home, which still stands on the property, besides making other needed and valuable improvements. He also engaged in stock-raising, in which he was very successful, and which proved to be very remunerative.

His means thus continued to accumulate, until in 1877, he purchased 200 acres of choice agricultural land adjoining Amity. On this he erected a larger and handsomer residence, with commodious barns for his grain and stock and other modern improvements for the facilitation of agricultural pursuits. Here he is now enjoying life, surrounded with all the comforts that he has deservedly secured by unbounded enterprise and uninterrupted industry, combined with intelligent management and strict attention to every detail of his business, which is the great secret of his phenomenal success. His faithful wife, who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows for forty years, is still by his side to sympathize with and cheer him. They have had no reason to regret having cast their anchor in the great commonwealth of Oregon, whose marvelous growth they have watched with unabated interest for their forty years of residence, since they first came slowly up the valley with their oxen and emigrant wagon, and located on a donation claim in these Western wilds.

They have had seven children, five now living, all devoted native sons and daughters of Oregon: Flora, the eldest, is the wife of Mr. Joseph Putnam, a prosperous farmer and business man of Amity; Ellen is the wife of Mr. Theodore Jeffrey, and resides in Polk county; her husband is also a successful farmer and business

man; Martha is the wife of Guss Ritchey, and resides on a farm in Multnomah county; Milan is a successful stock-raiser in Washington; and Francis is a thriving farmer near Amity, running his father's farms besides managing one of his own.

In politics, Mr. Robison is a Republican, and during the war was a strong Union man. He and devoted wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means and influence.

Thus is exemplified what intelligent and persistent effort can accomplish, when applied to the rich soil and unbounded resources of Oregon, than which no greater State exists in the Union, who, on her broad bosom feeds abundantly her millions of noble sons and daughters.



**C. WALKER**, a prominent horticulturist of Spring Valley, is one of Oregon's honored pioneers of 1845. Mr. Clayburn C. Walker, our subject, was born among the mountains of western Virginia, March 1, 1819. (For history of his ancestry see biography of his brother, Walter M. Walker, in this book.) Our subject was two years old when the family removed to Missouri, and he was reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1845, in company with his brother, Wellington B., and his cousin, A. J. Doke, he crossed the plains to Oregon. They started from the old home April 20, and arrived at Vancouver November 1. They had a pleasant journey, considering the wild state of the country and the savages on their route. There was some sickness and several deaths in the company, but the little party in which we are interested came through in safety. Mr. Walker came directly to his present location, in Spring Valley, eight miles northwest of Salem. Here he took up 640 acres of land that was chosen with special reference to stock-raising. He also took care to choose such land as was well watered. The brother and cousin took adjoining claims, and all three lived in a cabin on Mr. Walker's land. It was allowable for any number holding adjoining claims to live in one house on the land of one, if the others made some improvements on their land.

However pleasant the society of his friends proved, Mr. Walker felt that his home was not

complete without the refining influence of the gentler sex, so, July 4, 1850, he married Miss Louisa Purvine, who was born in Illinois, February 15, 1831, daughter of John Purvine, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1848, and prominent in the early history of the county. He served one term as County Sheriff, had a donation claim in French Prairie, in Marion county, where he died in 1852, three years after his wife, who died in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had very little of this world's goods to begin life on, but they lived here in this little cabin in quiet simplicity, and these were the happiest days of their lives.

Mr. Walker's section of land was two miles long and one half mile wide, at that time. The first settlers were allowed to take their land as they liked. In 1853 Mr. Walker replaced their little cabin with a more substantial home, but as the years went by he was not satisfied with this, and in 1873 built a beautiful residence. Mr. Walker devoted his attention in the early days to stock-raising, and was very successful, and in time added another quarter section to his ranch. In later years he has turned his attention to horticulture, and has found that he can make a small portion of his land yield more returns from the cultivation of choice fruit than by cultivating the whole of the ranch in grain or devoting it to stock-raising. He gives special attention to prunes.

Mr. Walker, his brother and cousin, are pioneers of this beautiful valley; all have very valuable farms, beautiful homes, and are wealthy and esteemed farmers of this locality. They are richly deserving of all their prosperity, as it was obtained by hard work and strict integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had no children of their own, but they have given a home to several children, and in that way have benefited those who had no home of their own. At one time they had five children in the house at once. They took an orphan nephew, Charles Purvine, when only eight days old, and reared him to manhood.

In 1849 Mr. Walker caught the gold fever and went to California, mined at Redding, on Feather river, but he only remained a short time. Later in life he went to the mines in Idaho, and remained about a year.

He has always taken an interest in everything tending to increase the prosperity of the county. He was one of the stockholders of the

Warehouse Company, and helped build the first steamboat. He was a charter member of the Grange, and served a term as its Master. He and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian Church, which they have aided in building. They worship in a building, the spire of which can be seen a long distance off. In addition to his other opinions Mr. Walker is a strong temperance man and he and his wife are a credit to the State, of which they have been in part founders. These good people are very proud of Oregon, the State of their adoption.

**JACOB WISECARVER**, a prominent retired farmer and citizen of McMinnville, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born February 5, 1825. He is of German ancestry, who settled in his native State previous to the Revolution. His parents, Joseph and Rachel (Hebbs) Wisecarver, were both natives of Pennsylvania. They had eight children, only two of whom are now living,—a son, Samuel, a farmer in Iowa; and the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of the family.

Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, attending school during the winter months, and started in life for himself with the capital of intelligence, good health and willing hands. Arguing on the principle that two heads are better than one in the battle of life, he early secured a helpmeet in the person of Miss Jane McCormack, a native of his own State, to whom he was married on March 15, 1845. She was a daughter of Robert McCormack, and was of Irish descent. They had eight children, five of whom are living: John G., the oldest is a farmer in this county; Robert M. died in his twenty-fourth year, and was a most estimable young man, a graduate of the Portland Business College, and possessed of superior ability; Rachel S. is wife of Mr. J. J. Hartman, a farmer of this county; Amney Jane died in her eleventh year; Joseph Francis is a graduate of the business college, and is now engaged in farming; Jacob Newton is also a farmer; Margaret Ansovilla died aged four years; and Jasper C. died at thirteen years of age.

On coming to Oregon, Mr Wisecarver purchased 400 acres of uncultivated land, on which he erected buildings, devoting the land to the raising of wheat, with incidentally some stock-

raising, but wheat-raising has been his principal business, in which he has been very successful. From time to time as opportunity and means afforded, he has invested in other lands, dealing somewhat in real estate, until he now owns 900 acres of the choicest farm lands.

In 1880 he retired from his farm, purchasing a comfortable home in McMinnville, on the corner of Second and D streets, where, in the society of the wife of his youth, he passes in peace his later years, the reward of years of honest and persistent toil. He has aided many of the best enterprises of the city and State, having contributed liberally toward the support of the college, and been instrumental in securing the railroad, besides aiding many minor matters of benefit to the city and vicinity.

He is Democratic in politics, but has never aspired to office, although he has frequently acted as Judge of election.

He and his faithful wife have been for many years worthy members of the Christian Church, of which they are still members.

Thus by industry and the blessings of providence, he has secured from the rich soil of Oregon, a competency for his old age, and some to spare to "those poor souls that need it," which latter expression is typical of the man, and explains the warm personal regard entertained for him by his fellow-citizens.

**HARRISON T. GRAVES**, a well-known farmer of Yam Hill county, and another one of Oregon's honorable pioneers, who crossed the plains to this coast as early as 1847, was born in Warren county, Missouri, August 3, 1840. He is a son of James B. Graves, and a brother of T. N. and George W. Graves, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this book.

Harrison T. was seven years old at the time the family came to Oregon, and from that date up to the present, his life has been spent in the vicinity of Sheridan, where he now lives. There were few schools in Oregon then, and his educational advantages were, of course, limited. When he was eighteen he left his father's farm, and began life on his own account. One year he farmed with his brother, T. N., and after that rented land of C. B. Graves. In the fall of 1865 he purchased 800 acres of land, at \$5 per acre, paying \$800 down and going in debt



for the rest. He afterward sold 80 acres, again purchased, and is now the owner of 315 acres, located about a mile southeast of Sheridan. This is a rich and fertile tract of land, and has been rendered more valuable by the improvements which his years of well-directed labor have put upon it.

September 29, 1878, Mr. Graves married Miss Euceba Chappin, a native of Yam Hill county. Her father, William Chappin, was an early pioneer and a neighbor of the Graves family. They had three children, namely: Mary, born July 18, 1879; Ladrue, born January 31, 1881, died January 23, 1884; and Ethel born January 15, 1883. After six years of happy married life, Mrs Graves was called to her last home March 20, 1884. Hers was a beautiful character—a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a Christian woman.

Mr. Graves is a man of strict integrity and high moral character and is a member of the Christian Church. He aided in building their house of worship at Sheridan. Politically, he is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican; has served the public as Clerk of his school district since 1881.



**S**IDNEY ROOT, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of the Chehalem valley, and a prosperous farmer, dates his first arrival in Oregon in 1852. Of his life we present the following brief sketch:

Sidney Root was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 23, 1828. The Roots originated in England, came to America previous to the Revolution, and some members of the family participated in that war. John Root, Sidney's father, was a native of New York. He married Miss Silvia Wilber, whose forefathers were early settlers of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Root moved to Ohio, then to Iowa, and from there to Illinois. In the last named State they had a farm in Whiteside county, near Morrison. At this writing four of their seven children are living. Both parents have passed away, the father dying in Illinois, and the mother in Iowa.

Sidney spent his boyhood days working on his father's farm in Illinois. And here he was when news of the gold discovery in California swept over the country. In 1850, at the age of twenty-three, he set out for the new El Dorado of the West, traveling with a train composed of

ten wagons. They made the journey in safety, landed at Hantown, and he at once began to dig for gold. He averaged about an ounce per day, and in one afternoon took out \$60 worth. He spent much time in prospecting, looking for richer diggings, and after about a year on this coast he returned East, by way of Panama, taking with him \$1,000. While at Panama he had the fever, and did not fully recover from it until 1852, after he had crossed the plains to Oregon. On this second overland journey one man, in the company with which our young friend traveled, died of cholera, and they buried him by the wayside.

On his arrival at Portland, Mr. Root at once came up to Yam Hill county. He worked one month for Mr. Welch, a little south of where North Yam Hill now is, near Dr. Sitton's, and from there he went to the Umpqua valley and cooked during the winter. The following spring he went to the mines at Althouse creek, where he remained eight months, mining and making good wages, after which he wintered about seven miles west of Corvallis. The next May he started on his pony for the mines. This time he spent about a year and a half mining in the southwest part of the State and on the Klamath river, above Happy Camp. The largest piece of gold he found was worth \$115. He returned to the Willamette valley with only about \$700. During these mining expeditions he was in great danger of the Indians, as they were constantly committing depredations. After spending a year in the valley, he again returned to the mines. He subsequently purchased a claim of 160 acres at Josephine City, and engaged in stock-raising, butchering and farming two years. At the end of that time he sold out, returned to Yam Hill county, and he and his brother rented the J. L. Ferguson place. Later he and his brother each purchased 160 acres of land where he (Sidney) now resides. They bought this land in the winter, and in the spring our subject had another attack of gold fever. He went to Idaho City, mined about a month and a half, and having no success, and having spent all he had taken with him, returned to his ranch. But he was not yet ready to give up mining, and we next find him on his way to the John Day mines, and again he met with ill success.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Root married Miss Elizabeth Winters, a native of Prussia. She came to the United States when three years of age, and to Oregon in 1864. They have had



six children, five sons and a daughter, all born in Yam Hill county. The daughter, Anna Lucinda, died at the age of ten months. The boys, Charles W., Ira Lorenzo, John, Ernest and Albert R., are all at home.

Mr. Root and his wife and two of the sons are members of the Baptist Church. He is a stockholder and an officer in the Grange, and helped to build their hall. In politics he is a Republican.

**P. ZUMWALT** came to Oregon in 1845, and is one of Polk county's most respected pioneers. He was born in Missouri, August 12, 1827. His father, Christopher Zumwalt, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. He was a Methodist minister, and married a Miss Crow. They had nine children, of whom our subject was the youngest. They named him Christopher Peter, for his and some other ancestors of the family. When he was an infant his mother died, and when only four years old he had the misfortune to lose his father, so his knowledge of his family is but slight. He was reared by Mr. Joseph Hugart and was his guardian. When Christopher was only fourteen years old he began to work for \$5 per month and his board. In 1845 his guardian came to Oregon, and, our subject, although only eighteen drove one of the teams, and never missed a day. They had a prosperous journey until they were induced to take the Meek's cut-off route. Here they met with trouble and delay, their provisions gave out and they were left in the mountains without anything to eat. They suffered very much and came near losing their lives. The first winter they spent near the present site of Forest Grove, but in the spring, in 1846, they went to a farm near the present site of Cornwallis. Here Mr. Zumwalt made rails at 50 cents per 100, took orders on the store for payment, lived on wheat and pease most of the time, and was barefoot nearly the entire period of two years. He then went to Yam Hill county, and worked for wages until 1849, when he purchased land in Yam Hill county, but after two years came to Polk county and took 640 acres of land adjoining the land on which he now resides, and on which he raised his family.

Mr. Zumwalt is a local preacher of the United Brethren Church. He has been a Republican

since the party was organized, and was a strong and active Union man when the Government was in danger. He has been a hardworking man, but has prospered greatly, deserving his success as it has been obtained by his own efforts. He has followed general farming and stock-raising, producing from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of grain per annum, and for a number of years has been introducing and breeding thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He also raises horses, sheep, goats and hogs. He is a lover of Oregon and has done what he could, in his quiet way to beautify the county of which he is one of the pioneer founders.

Our subject was married August 3, 1849, to Miss Irene Goodrich, born in Indianapolis, March 17, 1831, daughter of Carmy Goodrich, who came to Oregon in the same year as our subject and took a donation claim in Dayton, Yam Hill county, where the father resided until the time of his death. He was a good, upright man, born in 1796, and died in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Zumwalt have had eleven children, namely: John Thompson, died in his twentieth year, he was the only one not born on the farm; Christiana, married Frank Sargent; Henry O., married and resides near his parents; Mary Ellen, married Lenard Livermore and resides at Eugene City; Sarah, married A. W. Updegraff, he died leaving his widow with two children, she now resides with her parents; Glen O., married and resides in Polk county; William Bruce resides in Oregon City; Guilford resides in Polk county; Frank is married and resides with his parents and his twin sister; Fanny died in her sixth year, the youngest child; Fred died in his sixth year, also. In addition to these children they have eighteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Both Mr. and Mrs. Zumwalt were highly respected and esteemed as Oregon pioneers of 1845.

**JOHN ELIAS MAGERS**, an able member of the bar in McMinnville, and a partner in the well-known firm of McCain & Magers, is an Oregon pioneer of 1852. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born, in Morgan county, September 25, 1847. His ancestors were German, who were among the early settlers of Virginia, where his father, Dr. W. B. Magers, was born. His father married Miss

Mary Jane Barkhurst, also descended from a well-known American family, a sister of Captain John W. Barkhurst, now Treasurer of Morgan county, Ohio. The family came to Oregon in 1852, where Mr. Magers' father practiced medicine for thirty-eight years, being a most talented and successful practitioner, and a most worthy gentleman, devoted to his profession, and of generous impulses, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died in this State in 1890, much lamented by the community and his friends.

The subject of our sketch was five years old when his parents removed to this State, and was educated in the public schools and at Willamette University. He afterward taught school for a number of years, being for three years Professor of Mathematics in the Baptist College, at McMinnville.

In 1877 he went East, where he entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1879. While at Ann Arbor he was president of his law class for nine months, and was vice-president of the Red Ribbon Club of the University, with Edward Olney as president.

After graduating, he returned to Oregon, where he formed a partnership with Hon. G. W. Lawson, of Salem. After practicing there for a year he came to McMinnville, where he soon acquired prominence, both as a lawyer and citizen. His firm is the most widely known in that vicinity, and enjoys a very large and lucrative practice.

He was married in 1879 to Miss D. E. Schrader, a native of Wisconsin and a step-daughter of the Hon. Henry Warren, an Oregon pioneer. They have two children, Fleta L. and Veva I.

Mr. Magers owns considerable city and country real estate, and has one of the handsomest residences and most beautiful lawns in the city. He has probably a larger private library than any one in this vicinity, comprising many rare and valuable books.

He is an energetic and prominent Republican, and as an eloquent and able expounder of his party's doctrines, he frequently acts in its campaigns and councils, and for several years has been president of the Republican County Central Committee of his county. In 1882 he received the nomination of his party as Representative to the State Legislature, making a strong canvass, but the political parties in his

county being about equally divided, the election resulted in a tie. He is likewise prominently engaged in advancing the welfare of all public enterprises of his favorite city, taking particular interest in the college, of which he has been for years a trustee, and was at one time president of that body, and has been for several years, and is now, president of the Executive Board of said college.

He is an eminent Mason, and holds the office of High Priest of the chapter. In 1877 he was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Oregon, at the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, at Portland, Maine, and in the following year represented the same body at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also an honored member of the Pioneer Society of the State.

He is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to the support of which he has liberally contributed.

**G**EORGE DORSEY, an intelligent and progressive farmer of Yam Hill county, and a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Pennsylvania, January 13, 1830. He is of Scotch ancestry, and his parents were David and Rosanna (Weeant) Dorsey, both natives of Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, George being the eldest son. In 1830 they removed to Ohio, stopping first in Wayne county, but soon after settled on 120 acres of land in Hancock county, near Fort Findlay. This country was then wild and little settled, being the frontier of that day. Here Mrs. Dorsey died, greatly lamented by all who knew and appreciated her worth. Some time later Mr. Dorsey remarried, and moved to another farm, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in his eightieth year. He was an industrious and honorable man, qualities which gained for him the respect of all his fellow-men.

The subject of our sketch resided in Ohio until he was twenty-three years of age when, like many others of that day who heard the glowing reports from the Golden West, he turned his eyes westward. He secured a position to drive an ox team for his board, and in this way journeyed to Oregon. This was the year in which cholera was epidemic, but he hap-

pily remained free from the terrible plague. The journey across the plains consumed more than four months, from May 11 to September 24, which, aside from the dread of cholera, was devoid of remarkable incident.

He stopped at Grande Ronde valley, to herd cattle, where he remained during the winter. This was an extremely cold and stormy season, and out of 800 cattle only 110 lived.

In February he came to Portland, where he worked by the day, later securing employment on a farm from Thomas Denny, at \$50 per month. He remained there one year, when he came to Yam Hill county where, on October 16, 1854, he commenced to work for General Palmer on his farm, and continued to be so employed for two years.

In 1856 he married Miss Adaline Vaughn, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Mr. Martin Vaughn, an honored pioneer of 1846.

After his marriage Mr. Dorsey rented a farm, which he continued to work until 1860, when he went to the Fraser river with General Palmer, for whom he worked for a year. He then in February, 1861, purchased 150 acres of new land in the brush, located two miles south of Dayton, on which he built a small, cheap house and began farming on his own account. He was industrious and economical, and in time was greatly prospered. From time to time, as his means would permit, he added to his original farm, until he now owns 350 acres of as choice farming land as is to be found in the country. He also built a substantial residence and good barns for his stock and grain, besides other improvements for the facilitating of agricultural pursuits, and highly cultivated his land.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey had eight children, five of whom reached maturity, and are intelligent and worthy native sons and daughters of Oregon. David has a farm in Columbia county; Joel owns a farm near Wheatland; A. B. resides in Washington, where he is a County Superintendent of Schools; the two daughters, Fanny and Hattie, are at home with their parents.

Mr. Dorsey is in politics a Republican, and has been honored by his constituents by election to the office of County Commissioner, which position he filled ably and honestly.

Thus, by intelligent and industrious effort, persistently applied to the productive soil of Oregon, the impecunious young man of 1852 has developed into the prosperous and well-to-

do farmer of 1892, exemplifying the result of forty years of honest toil and economy. Prosperity has not spoiled him, but he still remains the generous, whole-souled man as formerly, and enjoys the universal esteem of his fellow-men.

**GREEN L. ROWLAND**, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, and a prominent farmer of North Yam Hill, dates his birth in North Carolina, May 6, 1827. He is a son of Jeremiah Rowland, also an early pioneer in this State, extended mention of whom will be found in the history of Dr. L. L. Rowland in this volume.

Green L. Rowland was the second born in his father's family. He spent his youth, between the age of six and seventeen, in Missouri, and at that time crossed the plains with his father and family to Oregon. He remained at home on the donation claim until 1853. In 1847 he located 320 acres of land adjoining his father's. The following year he spent six months in the Indian war, furnished his own horse and outfit, and rendered valiant service in helping to subdue the red men.

In 1853 Mr. Rowland was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Fouts, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. Larken Fouts, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. A sketch of her father will be found elsewhere in this work. They began married life in a little log cabin which Mr. Rowland built. A part of this cabin is still standing. Here he engaged in general farming, cultivating wheat and oats, and raising horses, cattle and sheep, and has been prospered in his various undertakings. He inherited thirty acres from his father, has purchased other land, and is now the owner of 374 acres of choice land. In 1859 he built a good frame residence, in which he and his family have since resided. He and his wife have had five children, viz.: Mary, who died when a year and a half old; Eliza Jane, wife of James Hartfield, resides near her parents; Nancy J., wife of Sherman Hatch, also resides near the old home; Martha O., wife of F. M. York, the present Assessor of Yam Hill county, and James F., who lives on a part of the home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are members of the Christian Church at Carlton. He is a Deacon of the Church, and has aided materially in the

building of their house of worship. He helped to organize the Grange here, and was Treasurer of the society for a year. Since 1860 he has affiliated with the Republican party.

Such is a brief review of the life of one of Oregon's pioneers, a man held in high esteem by all who knew him.



**F**IELDING S. GLANDON, deceased, who was a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county, and a worthy citizen of North Yam Hill, Oregon, was a native of Indiana, where he was born October 17, 1816. His father, James Glandon, was a native of North Carolina, and of French descent, his ancestors having come to America in its early colonial history. James Glandon married Miss Sarah Albertson, a native of his own State, and of Welsh ancestry, her progenitors also having been early settlers of America.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest of five children. He was raised in Indiana on a farm, when it was a new country, and educational advantages were few. He early found it necessary to work and earn money, and may thus be said to have acquired his knowledge in the hard school of experience. When a young man, he worked at cutting and splitting rails, until he had accumulated \$100, and entered eighty acres of land, which by industry he cultivated and on which he made valuable improvements, afterward selling it for \$600, which was considered at that time a very good price.

He then went to Morgan county, of the same State, where he was afterward, in 1838, married to Miss Amy Wilson, an estimable lady, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Melissa Wilson, worthy and prosperous people.

After his marriage, Mr. Glandon purchased 100 acres of choice cultivated farming land, in a good, settled part of the State, for which he paid \$1,000, his wife having money to pay what he lacked. They moved on to this land and farmed it for eight years and built a comfortable house on it, and by continued prosperity was able to purchase 250 acres more adjoining their original farm.

They had six children, one of whom they lost. They sold their land and were preparing to move to Iowa, when the faithful wife and devoted mother died, leaving five children

to the care of her husband, the oldest of whom was nine years of age, and the youngest five months.

Thus, in 1849, he settled with his children in Keokuk county, Iowa, where he worked and lived alone with the children for about a year, when he married Pernina Briner, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Mr. William Briner. Mr. Glandon entered 1,400 acres of land in Iowa, on which he and his family resided for five years, when he sold the property for \$10,000.

He then went to Sigourney, the county seat of Keokuk county, Iowa, where, in company with some other gentlemen, he started a mercantile establishment, and they did an extensive and lucrative business. They trusted a great many people for various goods, and when the panic of 1847 came the people were unable to pay; all the banks failed and his business went down with the rest. He had the most money in the business and it was all required to settle the affairs of the firm.

Thus forced to begin life anew, and with a determination to rise again, he started with his family, to which three more children had been added, for Oregon. They left Iowa April 13, 1864, with horses and mule teams and arrived in Salem on August 23 of the same year. They made the journey in safety, unmolested by Indians or sickness, and on arriving at their destination rented a small farm, beginning life again at the foot of the ladder. Mr. Glandon did not raise much the first year.

The following year he moved to North Yam Hill in Yam Hill county, where he purchased 460 acres of land, giving down a span of mules and a wagon, besides his note for \$2,500. Then with the assistance of his two little boys, Harris and William, he went to work, grubbed and cleared the land and farmed it for five years, paying \$1,000 in interest before he had it paid for. He built large and comfortable barns for his grain and stock, and made other valuable improvements on his property, afterward selling for \$12,000. He again bought some land, 545 acres, paying \$4,000 for it, and after making some improvements sold it for \$5,000.

He and his family, to which two children had been added in Oregon, then went to California on a pleasure trip. There he purchased a place near Santa Rosa, which, in 1879, he sold and returned with his family to Oregon. He settled in Forest Grove, to afford his children an opportunity for securing a good education. Five

of the children attended the college. Later he removed to Salem, where the children continued their studies. He then moved to Polk county, where he purchased 440 acres, paying for it \$17,000.

It was there a terrible tragedy was enacted, which has ever since saddened the parents' lives. While living happily there, their daughter Clara, who had married Oscar Kelty, a son of a highly respectable farmer, with whom she had lived two years, returned with her little children to her parents unable to endure the abuse and cruel treatment of her husband. One evening, about nine o'clock, in the absence of Mr. Glandon, her husband came to the house and asked to see her. She came into the room, seating her children on the floor. He asked her if she would live with him, and she scarcely had time reply when he drew a revolver and shot her, and she fell dead on her children, the ball passing through her body and burying itself in the piano! He escaped but was soon afterward arrested and lodged in jail; but the neighbors were so exasperated at his cowardly and murderous deed that they took him out and hanged him until he was dead. No pen can portray the suffering of the bereaved parents; the shock was a terrible one, from which they never recovered.

They retired from the farm to North Yam Hill taking with them the two little children of their daughter. Most of Mr. Glandon's children reside in the neighborhood. His first child, Ellen Jane, died when three years of age; Sarah died when eighteen years old; John married, died after a year, leaving a widow and a child, whom the parents brought with them to Oregon, where the widow married Hezekiah Bailey; Taylor died after the removal to Oregon, aged sixteen years; Mary Ann married in Iowa and came to Oregon, where she died aged twenty-two years; the youngest daughter by his first wife, Catharine Goshier, died in her thirtieth year. The children by his last wife are: Harris, who resides in Seattle; William H., who died in 1875, aged twenty-two years; Perry C. who died in 1885, aged thirty years; Emma, wife of Norris Perkins, residing in North Yam Hill; Russell, who is in Portland; Amanda, the wife of Asa McKern, a prosperous merchant of North Yam Hill; Mathilda, wife of William Newhouse; Seymour, living in Portland; Lizzie, who resides with her parents; and Warren, now at school at home.

Mr. Glandon was a Democrat in politics, although he never took a prominent part in public affairs, preferring to give his attention to private matters.

He was a worthy member of the Methodist Church, as also is his widow, to the support of which they have liberally contributed. This truly good man passed away from earth December 1, 1892, at his home in North Yam Hill, leaving a devoted family and many friends to mourn his loss.

Such is the life of an industrious and honorable man, who has twice arisen out of indigence to wealth without assistance and without defrauding his fellow-men. Upright in his dealings, courteous in manner, and of a kindly disposition, he enjoyed the unbounded esteem of all who know him.

REV. OBED DICKINSON, deceased, was the first pastor of the first Congregational Church of Salem, and arrived in this city in 1853, on the 7th day of March. He was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, and his father, Obed Dickinson, was a native of the same State. The ancestors of the family emigrated to America during colonial days. Obed Dickinson, Sr., married Experience Smith, of Whately, Massachusetts, and to them were born thirteen children, the Rev. Mr. Dickinson being the sixth in order of birth. The father was an honest, industrious man, a blacksmith by trade. He late in life became a believer in Universalism. Obed Dickinson, Jr., removed with his father's family to the Territory of Michigan in 1836, and settled on a farm near Gilead, Branch county; after two years the father died. Mr. Dickinson was thus left with the care of the mother and younger children, a duty he performed faithfully and with characteristic cheer and courage. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-five, when the mother died; the younger children were then taken in charge by relatives, and our worthy subject was thus left free to carry out some of his long-cherished plans; he went to Ontario, Indiana, and there took a course in a preparatory school; he then entered Marietta College, Ohio, taking a four years' literary course; this completed, he became a student in Andover Theological Seminary, and at the end of three

years was ordained a Congregational minister in the old West Church at Andover, September 15, 1852.

He was married to Miss Charlotte Humphrey, a native of Victor, Ontario county, New York, and November 13, 1852, they sailed from New York city on the Trade Wind, bound for the Pacific coast; they landed at Portland, Oregon, March 4, 1853, and came to Salem, where Mr. Dickinson took charge of a little church, which had been organized the July previous, with a membership of four; his first sermon was delivered in the schoolhouse, and for fourteen years and one month he faithfully administered to this band of worshipers; when his services as pastor ceased, the membership had increased to ninety-six; the present church edifice was erected and dedicated without debt, August 28, 1863.

This work completed, Mr. Dickinson purchased twenty-one acres of choice land, one and a quarter miles from Salem, and gave his attention to the cultivation of garden seeds; later establishing a large store in Salem, whence he shipped seeds to all parts of the United States. In the press of commercial life he never relinquished his work as a minister of the gospel, and in 1876 he united with the Seventh Day Adventists, after which he was pastor of that society, which numbered thirty-six souls.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson had four children, three of whom died in childhood: Cora Lamira, is the wife of A. N. Moores, and resides in Salem.

Mr. Dickinson had adhered to the principles of the Republican party since its organization. He was always a staunch supporter of law and order, and arrayed himself on the side of right, regardless of results, and thus won the highest esteem of all good citizens. He died November 27, 1892, after a few hours' illness, leaving a devoted family and many friends to mourn his loss.



**S**EBASTIAN BRUTSCHER, another one of the honored pioneers of Oregon, a prominent farmer and citizen of Yam Hill county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 27, 1826, the son of German parents.

Young Brutscher spent two years in one of the universities of his native country, and then came to the United States, landing in New

York in August, 1847. He went to Indiana, and from there, in 1849, crossed the plains to Oregon. He came to this State with a company of Government Mounted Riflemen, he having a position in the Commissary Department. The object of the expedition was to chastise the Cayuse Indians, and was conducted by Colonel Loring. They crossed the Cascades and arrived safe in Oregon City, where Mr. Brutscher was discharged. He soon found employment here at \$5 per day, working on a sawmill for James Moore. After this he came to the Chehalem valley in Yam Hill county and worked in a sawmill all winter, receiving the same wages.

In 1850 Mr. Brutscher took a donation claim, the one on which he now resides, and about that time was married to Miss Mary Everest, a native of Kent, England. Her father, Richard Everest, also a native of England, came to Oregon in 1847. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Brutscher went to Yreka, California, where he engaged in mining and had fair success. Returning to his claim, he and his wife went to housekeeping in a little log cabin, 8 x 10 feet, with puncheon floors and a bedstead made of fir poles, fastened in the side of the house. Their cooking utensils consisted of a skillet, frying-pan, two iron pots and a teakettle, and cost \$18. He worked hard to clear his land, and as the years rolled by prosperity attended his efforts. In 1857 he built a sawmill, which he operated thirteen years, at the same time conducting his farming operations. He paid for his mill, built a large residence, and continued to develop his farm, and by his intelligent industry was early recognized as one of the most substantial men of the vicinity. He passed safely through the panic and dull times of 1856 to '58. During the war he was elected and served four years as County Commissioner, and his efficient services helped to pilot Yam Hill county through those troublous days. In 1884 he was again elected County Commissioner, and was re-elected three times, thus having served ten years in that capacity. For twenty years he served as Clerk of the School Board in his district.

Mr. and Mrs. Brutscher have had eleven children, nine daughters and two sons, of whom two died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Jane, Carrie, wife of Hamilton Hutchings; Emma, wife of John Kramien; Ida, wife of F. E. Hadley; Bertie, wife of Henry H.

Hagey; Laura, George A., who is married and resides in Umatilla county; and Sebastian Abraham.

Mr. Brutscher has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and under Grant's administration he was the first Postmaster of Newberg.



**W**ILLIAM M. RALSTON, a resident of Albany and an Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, in March, 1824.

Jeremiah Ralston, his father, was born and reared in Ohio. He went to Indiana when a young man, and in 1822 was married in Washington county, to Miss Margaret McKnight. After their marriage they settled in Rockville. He engaged in farming and also in trading, running flat-boats on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers down to New Orleans, where he sold both the cargoes of produce and the boats. In 1837 they removed to Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Ralston conducted a village store and carried on farming until the spring of 1847. At that time he sold out and prepared to seek a home in the far West. He bought three wagons, with prairie outfit, and fifteen yoke of cattle, and with his wife and six children started on their overland journey to Oregon. They left Burlington on the 1st of March and crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 1st of April. A train was then organized, consisting of about forty-five wagons and 150 people, Albert Davidson, who had crossed the plains in 1845, being elected captain. Arriving at the Dalles, they were detained one week because of Indian troubles; crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route; and entered Oregon City, September 10, 1847. Mr. Ralston settled on 640 acres in Linn county, the present site of Lebanon. In 1852 he laid out and founded the town of Lebanon, and established the first store in that place. He there followed farming and mercantile life until August 12, 1877, when he died, aged seventy-four years.

William M. received his education in Indiana and Iowa, and in 1847 crossed the plains to Oregon with his parents, driving an ox team the entire distance. The next year he crossed the Siskiyou mountains and at intervals passed two years in the mining districts of California,

each trip being very successful. He was married in Lebanon, in 1853, to Miss Laura A. Denny, daughter of Christian Denny, a pioneer of 1852. After their marriage they settled on the donation claim, adjoining his father, he having taken this claim on first coming to the Territory. He was also engaged with his father in merchandising in Lebanon until about 1860. In 1890 he platted an addition to Lebanon and sold a number of town lots. In 1874 he rented his farm, built a comfortable home in Albany, and has since lived here, retired from active life. He still owns two hundred acres of his original claim and has 120 acres two miles from Albany, both properties being rented. Mr. Ralston is a public-spirited man and is actively interested in various enterprises. He assisted in organizing and pushed to completion the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Military wagon road, was a stockholder in the Albany & Santiam Canal, and is also a stockholder of the Lebanon & Santiam Canal. He has served two terms in the Columbia Council of Albany. He is one of the conservative and highly esteemed citizens of the town, being widely known and much respected. He is a Knight Templar.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have two children: Lonner Owen, engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon; and Joseph, who is now attending the Albany Collegiate Institute. They lost three in early childhood.



**J**UDGE ALSTON C. ARCHBOLD, a prominent citizen and business man of Hillsboro, and ex-Judge of the county of Washington, Oregon, was born in Virginia, August 23, 1835. His father, Edward Archbold, was born in Clarksburg, Vermont, in 1812. They were of Irish ancestry and early settlers of Vermont. Edward Archbold married Rachel Nichland of Maryland and the daughter of Dr. John Nichland, a native of Maryland and of Scottish ancestry. There were born to them seven children, of whom three are living. Mr. Archbold, the subject of this sketch, was the third child. He was raised in the town of Woodsfield, Ohio, and received a common school education. He studied law with his father and Colonel Richardson, and was admitted to the bar in 1860 and commenced his practice then, and continued it until 1861 when the civil war burst with all its fury upon the country.



At his country's call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant. They were sent to Grafton, Vermont, thence to Cheat mountains and engaged in the battle of Greenbrier, near Cheat mountains. After the engagement he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company A. He later received the appointment of Provost Marshal from General Mullroy, and after serving in that capacity several months he was made Judge Advocate. While he was serving in this capacity he had some difficulty with his captain and resigned his position and returned home, where he met Mr. James Steel now of Portland, Oregon, and they together went to Oregon. After remaining during the winter in Salem, he went to Boise mines and engaged in mining, for three years mining with good success. His first year there he made \$20,000. He took out \$9 a day at times. Later he invested in claims that did not prove satisfactory and he lost his money much more easily than he had made it. After he had had enough of the mines he returned to Portland and purchased a stock of dry goods and opened a successful business that he carried on for seventeen years. At Centerville and then at Hillsboro in 1866, he entered into partnership with Hon. W. S. Hare. After a year Mr. Hare was appointed Collector of Customs of Astoria, and Mr. Archbold purchased his interest and continued the business fourteen years. In the meantime in 1866, he was elected Probate Judge, and he held that office four years. In 1885 he sold his stock to Messrs. Wehring and Boscow, and turned his attention to his farm of 347 acres of land located eight miles north of Hillsboro. He had purchased this land in 1885 and is engaged in raising fine Clydesdale and Percheron horses. He had twenty-one brood mares and produced some very fine species and now owns a colt, twenty-three months old, that weighs 1,328 pounds. Mr. Archbold traded this farm for another and a sawmill on the east fork of Daisy Creek, where he has continued his stock-raising in connection with lumbering. In 1890 he returned to Hillsboro and opened a lumber business and in December 1891 purchased the hardware business of Mr. J. C. Lamphkin. He is now conducting the store and the lumber business. He has purchased property in Hillsboro and built a residence where he resides with his family.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Frances Wilcox, formerly of Oregon City, and the daughter of Dr. Ralph Wilcox, a pioneer of 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Archbold have a family of seven children: Ralph Edward died in his twenty-third year; Molly is the wife of Mr. John Beoyle, who is the editor of the St. Helen's Mist; the other children are Eva, Jennie, May, John O., Hugh, Alston C., and Bessie. In his early life Judge Archbold was a Douglas Democrat, but when the war began he joined the Union party and voted for Mr. Lincoln and has been a Republican, but is now quite independent. He has prospered in his business and is now the owner of considerable real estate, both in the county and at Astoria and Portland. He takes an active part in the well-being of his town, county and State.

ILTON ELIAS DILLEY, an eminently respected pioneer of 1853 of Oregon, and the person after whom the enterprising town of Dilley is named, is a native of Indiana, being born in Hancock county, May 15, 1836. His ancestors came from Scotland and located in Virginia, where his father, Samuel Dilley, was born, and who, after arriving to manhood, married Elizabeth Moice, of German ancestry, who were a remarkably hardy and long-lived people, her father reaching the extreme old age of 115 years. To the parents of our subject were born seven children, all of whom are living, Milton being the sixth in order of birth. The father of our subject was a farmer, and died when eighty-six years of age.

He was reared on a farm in his native State, and attended the winter schools of his vicinity, until he reached the age of seventeen years, when, unusually precocious and energetic for one of his years, he turned his face toward the setting sun, and worked his way to Oregon by driving an ox team across the almost interminable prairies, walking nearly every step of the way. Previous to coming West he drove stock from Indiana to Philadelphia, thus making an almost uninterrupted journey by foot from ocean to ocean. Being a good marksman, he made excellent use of his rifle in killing game for the company on the trip overland, incidental to which he relates this circumstance, which occurred on Buffalo creek:

A few of the party went on a buffalo hunt, and Mr. Dilley wounded an animal, which they followed for about six miles from the camp to near the sand hills, and while some of the party were skinning the animal and cutting it up in shape to carry in, he and another young man went into the sand hills, where they saw in the distance a wolf. His companion went around the hill to head him off, in order that Mr. Dilley might get a shot at him. After proceeding some distance in the hills, Mr. Dilley heard a noise, and a shower of arrows flew past his head. Looking in the direction from which they came, he perceived a party of Indians who were shooting at him. Without hesitation he fired at them, and thinks one Indian received the contents of his rifle. He then retreated as fast as he could around the hill, to get back to the men, but when he had gone part way around he discovered an Indian, who had run to head him off. The Indian was, however, going in the direction of Mr. Dilley's companion, who had heard the firing, and discovering the Indians, was making a quick retreat at a great distance from there. The Indian had not discerned Mr. Dilley, but saw the man in the distance who was making good his escape, and appeared to be greatly amazed at the way he had gotten away. The Indian's head and shoulders were above the hill, and Mr. Dilley took a good aim, and down he went; whether he dropped to hide or was brought down by his unerring rifle, he did not wait to discover, but retreated in the direction of the men and the buffalo. He saw no more Indians, and that was the narrowest escape of his life. For several days and nights thereafter the camp took extra precaution against attack, but happily escaped without further molestation. Finally Mr. Dilley arrived safely in Oregon on November 12, 1853.

He first went to Linn county, and as he was under age, and consequently could not take a claim, he worked out for a couple of years. In 1855 he went to the mines in California, working on Scott's river, Cherry creek, Deadwood and Yreka flats. He remained in California until August, 1857, being fairly successful, realizing about \$5,000. While working on Scott's bar for wages, he found a single nugget which was valued at \$500. He loaned his money to parties who failed, thus losing it all. A part of this time he was engaged in furnishing the Government, at Fort Jones, with beef,

in which he was very successful. Finally he went from California to Jackson county, Oregon, and from there to Crescent City, where he took passage on a steamer for Portland. Thence he came to Washington county, where he arrived on August 8, 1857, working most of the time from then until 1862 for Colonel Thomas Cornelius.

He was married on the last day of August, 1862, to Miss Martha Pool, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1846, and a daughter of Mr. John Pool, a native of Kentucky, and who married Miss Jane Walker, of Butler county, Ohio. When his daughter was two years old he removed to Illinois, remaining there till 1858, when he decided to emigrate to Oregon. Journeying across the plains, he arrived in the Willamette valley October 12, 1858, and located on a claim four miles north of Hillsboro. Here he was elected to the office of Assessor of his county, serving with marked ability. In 1864 he became a member of his youngest son's (S. W. Pool) family, residing in Ada county, Idaho. Here he busied himself with stock-raising, making a specialty of fine horses, and remained at this place till his death, dying in 1888 aged over sixty-two years.

In 1864 Mr. Dilley removed with his wife to Gale's creek, two and a half miles northwest of Forest Grove, where he purchased 150 acres, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns 400 acres of the choicest farming land in the county, all of which is highly improved with substantial buildings and all modern facilities for caring for agricultural products, besides being under an excellent state of cultivation. He also purchased a tract of 140 acres, through which the railroad has been built, and on which Mr. Dilley started the town which the railroad named Dilley. It is a fine tract of land, and some residence and business buildings have already been erected, promising in time to be a thriving center of trade.

Mr. Dilley has always followed agricultural pursuits, but in 1883, in order to afford his children the opportunity of acquiring a higher education at the Pacific University, he purchased a home in Forest Grove. Here he still resides, although still continuing his farming, besides which he is largely interested in stock-raising, principally Holstein and Shorthorn cattle and a grade of English Coach and Percheron horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Dilley have had ten children, seven of whom are living, and all of whom were born in Washington county: Thomas A. is at Tillamook; Allen Sherman is on the farm; William Samuel, James Lloyd, Lillie May, John Nelson and Ernest, are at home with their parents.

Mr. Dilley has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but at present favors the principles of the People's party. Of unimpeachable probity and great kindness of character, he enjoys the esteem of his fellow-men.



**R**ICHARD D. MALONE came to Oregon in 1843, in the first wagon emigration that crossed the plains. He was born in Missouri, on the 8th of October, 1834. His parents were Robert and Matilda (Arthur) Malone. His mother died when he was nine months old, and he had only reached his fifth year when his father was killed by a kick from a horse, and Mr. Malone was raised by his uncle William Arthur, and with him crossed the plains. Their wagons were floated down the Columbia river on rafts made of logs. They crossed the Columbia river at the mouth of Hood river, then down the north side of the Columbia, to Vancouver. At Vancouver they crossed the Columbia to the Oregon side, and thence to Oregon City in safety. They found one little store kept by the Hudson's Bay Company. From Oregon City they went east six miles and took up 640 acres of choice prairie land, and then it was that the uncle of our hero began pioneer life and resided on his claim for twenty-four years. They had a good deal of trouble with the Indians, and oftentimes they were in great danger, still that did not deter them from pursuing the life that they had started out in so bravely. In time they made the Indians understand that they were not afraid of them. In order to keep their foes friendly, the pioneers would feed one or two of their number, but that kindly practice had to be stopped, as so many came to benefit by the kindness of the white man that it was impossible to satisfy their demands.

In 1856 Mr. Malone married Miss Mary E. Easton, a daughter of Redma Easton. They came to Oregon in 1847. Mr. Malone worked his uncle's farm for a number

of years and his uncle died in 1866. Mr. Malone had acquired the trade of carpenter, and worked at that business in Hillsboro. In 1869 he settled in that city and purchased lots and built a home in which he has resided for twenty-three years. He has followed the business of contracting and building ever since, and has become one of Hillsboro's most reliable and most worthy citizens. During his residence in the city he has superintended the building of many of the best residence there as well as nearly all the churches.

Three children have been born to him, two in Clackamas county and one in Yam Hill county. His son Aaron married Mary Constable and he resides in Hillsboro. Mahlon married M. E. Baldra. Both of his daughters were born in Oregon, and are worthy daughters of their most worthy father. Mrs. Malone died in 1865. They had only been married nine years. She was a noble Christian woman, and Mr. Malone felt her loss most deeply, and has remained single ever since. He has been a Baptist since 1857, he has led a consistent Christian life, and has been a devoted husband and father. He is now a Deacon in his church, and is most regular in his attendance on the services, aiding it in every way that he can. All who know Mr. Malone admire his upright life. He has seen the growth of the great State of Oregon, and takes great pleasure in its wonderful development.



**D**AVID PURSER, who is well known as a prosperous farmer and gardner of Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, was born in Bedfordshire, England, December 26, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Martha Purser, were both natives of that country and descendants of old English ancestry. They emigrated to Illinois with their family of three children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest, after their settlement in America three other children were born to them. The father was a brick manufacturer and an honest and industrious man. In 1876 he brought his family to Oregon, settled at Beaverton and engaged in the mercantile business. He afterward moved to Hood river, where he died. His widow is still living at that place. She is a member of the Methodist Church, to which he also belonged.

David Purser was only ten years old when his parents came to America, and in Illinois he spent his youth and young manhood. When the great civil war was inaugurated he enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company K, Thirty seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for three years and three months participated in all the engagements of his regiment, among which were the battles of Pea Ridge, Perry Grove, Vicksburg, and several others. At the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Illinois, being completely broken in health from exposure incurred while on duty. When he recovered he engaged with his father in the manufacture of brick, which he continued until they came to Oregon. Upon his arrival in this State, he purchased four and three-fourths acres of rich land and devoted it to the cultivation of onions. At first it was in a measure an experiment. His intelligent industry was rewarded with success, and as he saved money, he from time to time added to his original purchase until he now has twenty-three acres, all devoted to the production of onions and asparagus, and he is now one of the leading men in his line in this section of the country. He has made the acquaintance of Allen & Lewis, of Portland, large and influential wholesale dealers, and through them has his products shipped to all parts of the coast.

Mr. Purser was married in La Fayette, Indiana, to Miss Annie Page, a native of England, born at Totton, near London, in 1840. Their commodious home is one of the attractive places of Beaverton. Mr. Purser is a member of the Congregational Church. He is Master of the Grange, is one of the stockholders in the hall, and is President of the Board of Trustees. In politics he is a Republican. Few men of Beaverton are more richly deserving of success they have achieved than is Mr. Purser.

**ELEN F. SPALDING.**—To the man who has been so fortunate as to have had a good mother, wife, sister or daughter, the name of woman is especially dear; and pitiable, indeed, is the man, having had any of these, who would not rejoice at the success of woman in whatever profession she may choose for her life-work. Among the many fair women and

brave men who have achieved success in the enterprising city of Portland, we find her whose name heads this brief sketch—a lady noted for her philanthropy and success as a teacher, and also as a dealer and investor in real estate in the city of her choice, Portland.

Miss Spalding was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, the daughter of Sherebiah Spalding. Her great-grandfather, Zebulon Spalding, was a captain in the Colonial army during the Revolution. The American ancestor of the family, Edward Spalding, came from England to Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1630. The ancestry, indeed, is traceable back to the seventh century, in England and Scotland; and a town in Lincolnshire bears their name in the history of England. Many of them were eminent in literature and in the army. In the early history of the family it is believed that they were Puritans, but Miss Spalding's parents were Unitarians and Universalists. Her mother, whose name before marriage was Lurena Shedd, was a native of Carlisle, Massachusetts; her mother's father, Ebenezer Shedd, was a man of education, and previous to his death he was engaged in writing an arithmetic, which bears the date 1797, and is very nicely executed; it is now in the possession of Miss Spalding. Her people had great ability and influence, were liberal and in advance on all the questions of the time. Sherebiah Spalding had nine children, four of whom are still living.

Miss Spalding was born on the old homestead that had been in the possession of the family for generations, and in the first house built in that town. She was educated in both public and private schools, a pupil of Horace Mann, and graduated at Westbrook Seminary, at that time a school of high standing. Later she took a special course in literature and psychology at Antioch College. Then she began her career as a teacher, being placed at the head of the woman's department in Westbrook Seminary, which position she filled for six years. She next taught a year in the high school at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was then elected to the chair of English Literature in Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio. She accepted this position upon the condition that she would be allowed six months for a trip to the Pacific coast. She made the journey, visiting friends at Portland, and returned to the college. After a time her health failed, and as soon as she was able to travel, she came again to her

friends in Portland, and for three years her place was reserved for her at Akron; but when she considered her health, her friends dissuaded her from returning to college. She was very fond of travel, especially in New England; was exceedingly fond of the scenery and the legends of that portion of the country, and was a great admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson, having the privilege of attending many of his lectures, as also those of many other literary men and women of that part of the United States; and her opinions were largely formed there.

When she recovered her health she was elected as a teacher of literature in the Portland High School, and she held that position for thirteen years; and for six years of this time she had classes also in Civil Government, in which she took great interest. She accomplished a great amount of good work in training the minds of the youth of Portland, to whom for years she was an acceptable and beloved tutor.

As a philanthropist she was widely known; has been twice a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and is now an active member of the Committee for Visiting Penal Institutions, and is also a member of the Board of Directors for the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. She had also taken a deep interest in the care of the insane, making many visits to the insane asylum of Oregon for the purpose of learning what could be done to ameliorate the condition of the inmates. She has written some valuable articles on social science, the higher education of woman, and kindred topics. Her efforts in this direction have shown her to be a woman of fine literary taste, thorough culture and of liberal, advanced thought.

In 1882 she began to turn her attention to real estate, as a side business, and she has been very successful in making investments, evincing excellent business ability, every one of her business investments being profitable. She is now the owner of some of the most desirable city property, which has advanced to great values since her purchase. She has recently built a fine business block on Alder street for stores, a private hotel and flats, in the plans and finish of which she has shown that at least one woman knows what is wanted to make a desirable and commodious home. On a portion of this property she had lived with her honored and beloved mother. After her mother's death she conceived the idea that she would like to

build a quarter block there, and it required time and good financiering to obtain all the property at reasonable rates; but she matured her plans and accomplished her purpose, not even communicating to her friends her business secrets. She has so successfully dealt in real estate that she has demonstrated that success can be assured by making purchases on time. It is a considerable task even to make money out of money, but it requires a superior order of talent to make money without capital.

Miss Spalding has lost none of her womanly refinement by engaging in business, she is exceedingly quiet and lady-like in her manner, is a worthy member of the Unitarian Church, and devoutly thankful that her parents were liberal in their religious views, and that in her experience she has not been trammelled by the theological traditions that many of the present day are struggling to outlive. She enjoys the esteem of many friends and richly deserves the prosperity which she has achieved.



**D**R. LAIRD N. WOODS, the oldest practicing physician in Dallas, Oregon, was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1835. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came from the North of Ireland at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. Grandfather William Woods, settled on a 200-acre farm in Pennsylvania over 100 years ago, and there his children were born and reared. His son John, the Doctor's father, was born in 1806 and spent his entire life on the home farm, which is still in possession of the family.

Laird N. was the first born in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. He grew up on the farm, attended the common schools, and began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. F. Donaldson. In the winter of 1865-'66, he took a course of lectures. Then, after five or six years spent in the practice of his profession, he entered the Medical University at Buffalo, New York, and graduated in 1872. After his graduation he located at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he did a successful practice for seventeen years. While there he was a member of the Medical Association of Mercer county, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

In 1882 one of the Doctor's sons came to Oregon and made such a favorable report of the country and climate that the father was induced to sell out and come West, which he did the following year, 1883. He then purchased property in Dallas, and has since been a resident of this city. He soon established, and now conducts a lucrative practice.

In 1857 Dr. Woods married Miss Sarah J. Nelson, a native of his own State, and a daughter of Alexander Nelson, a descendant of one of the old Pennsylvania families. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Frank, Milo and Irwin are all settled in Dallas; the youngest son, John, is a railroad agent in the State of Washington; Miss Maggie resides with her parents.

The Doctor is in politics a Republican. Both as a physician and citizen he is highly esteemed.



**G**EORGE H. EILERS, an Oregon Pioneer of 1852, and one of the representative farmers of Polk county, is of German birth and ancestry. The family were Lutherans and his father was a thrifty mechanic. Our subject was born in 1824 and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of cabinet maker. In 1846, to avoid conscription in the German army, he evaded the officers and came to the United States, landing in Galveston, Texas, where he soon after enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war. His course shows that he did not lack for courage, but that he objected to being forced into service. His enlistment into the service of the United States was voluntary, and that made all the difference in the world. He continued to serve all through the war with Mexico, was at the capture of the City of Mexico, and spent months in the city after its capture. He served first under General Taylor, and later under General Scott. They retired to New Orleans and were discharged. At this time the dreaded yellow fever was causing many deaths. In New Orleans he suffered from its attack one night, but recovered. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, where cholera was prevalent, and there he was hired, at \$5 per night to care for the sick and dying. After this, in 1852, he crossed the plains, driving loose cattle for Holaday & Warner. After the company had been a month on the road, Mr. Eilers met with an ad-

venture. While watching the horses that night the moon went under a cloud. Just then he thought he saw a wolf making for the horses. He took careful aim and laid the animal low. When the camp, aroused by the shot, came out, it was found that the tether of the horse was cut close to the stake, and that the "wolf" was an Indian, who had covered himself with a wolf's skin, and had thus approached the horses, hoping that the guard was asleep. At the north Platte, Mr. Eilers had a narrow escape from being drowned. He attempted to find a ford to cross the river, but they had only gone a short distance, when the horses pitched into a deep hole and the force of the fall threw Mr. Eilers out of the saddle. When he and the horse came to the surface, he succeeded in catching the horse's tail. Fearing that the horse would kick him in its struggles to reach land, he managed to catch hold of the stirrup, and in this way managed to cross the rapid stream. He then made his way up the river until he found an old Indian raft, with which he re-crossed the river to his friends and they all crossed together and continued their journey. They had about 150 head of cattle with them and it was by driving them for Holaday & Warner that Mr. Eilers earned his board across the great plains. Part of the way he had a horse to ride, and this made the job much easier.

In November, 1852, he came to his donation claim, three miles southeast of the present site of McCoy. Here he built a little shanty and resided on his claim for twelve years, then sold and came to the Rickreall valley, and purchased 190 acres of land, but after five years, in 1869, he went to Bitterroot valley, Montana, and took with him a drove of yearling cattle, which he kept for two years and then sold them for \$60 a head, making a great profit on the investment. In 1871 he returned to the Rickreall valley and purchased 320 acres of land, on which he has since resided, raising grain and stock. In 1876 he added 206 acres to his other lands, and now owns 526 acres of land. He has purchased property in Salem and intend to retire to this city and spend the evening of his life retired from business cares.

During the war he was a Union man, but since 1874 he voted the Democratic ticket, until he became a member of the Alliance, but lately he has decided to be quite independent in politics. He has served his county for several years, in a creditable manner as County Com-

missioner. He was Master of the Grange for several years and is a member for nearly thirty years of the Christian Church, which he has aided in building up. He had led an upright, honest life and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

He was married in 1854, to Sarah McReynolds, a native of Missouri, and a pioneer of 1852. The train she was in followed the one in which Mr. Eilders traveled, and they were usually only one day behind. This lady has proven herself a good, true wife and Christian, and she is a worthy pioneer woman of her time.



**B**ENJAMIN WINSOR has been a resident of Oregon since the year that she became a State. He was born in Salisbury, Buckinghamshire, England, April 23, 1832. His parents were William and Leath (Robinson) Winsor, both natives of England, and both descendants of old English families. The father was christened in the Established Church, but the mother was a Methodist. Our subject's mother was Mr. Winsor's second wife, and they had ten children. Mr. Winsor was a mechanic by trade and was a worthy, good man.

Our subject was reared in England until his twentieth year, when he set sail for America, in 1852, on the good American ship *Masonic*. He had received a limited education, but had a good pair of hands, and good farming experience as an occupation which, with good judgment, honesty of purpose and industrious habits, have gained for him success. As he expected to be a farmer he went West to Illinois, where he worked at farming for wages, for three and one-half years. Hearing of the gold diggings of California, he went West in 1856, and mined on the middle Yuba, near Downieville, where he remained seventeen months, and made \$1,000 the first year, and then sunk it in the second year. The largest nugget he found was worth \$20. He took out thirty-six ounces from one crevice. This was his first and best find, as he was unable to find anything nearly as rich afterward. From the mines he went to San Jose, and from there to Santa Cruz, and from there to Los Angeles, where he remained thirteen months. He then went to Fort Yuma, and via San Diego to San Francisco. He then came to

Spring Valley via Portland, and arrived June 21, 1859. He had been seven years in the new world, had done a good deal of hard work and knocking around, and had saved a few dollars. In September he worked his passage from Portland up the river, on the boat which brought the lumber to build Spring Valley Presbyterian Church. He first worked for Major Walker, with whom he remained four months. He then worked nine months for Mr. Jesse D. Walling. He then purchased half of the B. F. McLench donation claim, at \$2.50 an acre, from B. F. McLench. He then purchased 160 acres of the John A. Swift donation claim, at \$2.50 an acre. Later he purchased the east 160 acres of the C. C. Walker donation claim, at \$10 an acre, on which he now resides. He purchased other tracts and now owns 960 acres of the rich land of this fine county. It was purchased at a very low figure, but has become greatly enhanced in value. This property was obtained by hard, honest work, and its owner is justly entitled to his success. The farm is grain and stock producing and Mr. Winsor has raised as many as 5,000 bushels of grain in one year from his fields. He raises good draft horses and Cotswold sheep. During his thirty-three years residence in Oregon he has worked hard, made a good record and is richly deserving of his success.

He was married April 10, 1872, to Miss Mary Caroline Allison, a native of Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor have five children, as follows: John Allison, was run over and killed when seventeen years and six months old; Emma C., William Thomas, Frank Benjamin and Sarah Ann. Mr. Winsor is independent in politics, although he inclines toward the Democratic party. He has been Supervisor of Roads in his vicinity, for a number of years, and interests himself in such work. Mrs. Winsor is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



**W. SHIVELY**, Superintendent of Schools of Clatsop county, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 23, 1839, a son of John M. and Martha (Meade) Shively. The mother was a relative of the brave General Meade, and her death occurred in 1841. The father came to Oregon in 1843, where he was



among the pioneer settlers. In 1847 he brought the first United States mail to the coast, was the first Collector of Customs on the Pacific coast, was the originator of the Pacific Mail Company in 1846, and was active in the boundary between the United States and British Columbia. He located in Clatsop county in 1843, and, being a civil engineer, laid out the town of Astoria. In 1849 he began mining in California, but later removed to the Fraser river. He still resides in Astoria, and he and John Hobson are the only two men now in the city who were here in 1843.

Charles W. Shively, our subject, started with his father, a the age of eight years, to cross the plains from Missouri to Oregon, and at twelve years of age he began life for himself. With 5 cents in his pocket he left Astoria for Oregon City, working his passage on the steamer, and from the latter place he rode horseback and drove cattle to Jacksonville, where his father was mining. There he waited on tables in a restaurant for a time, and next followed mining. While there, in 1852, Gustave Wilson, now United States Consul from Russia, worked for him in the mines for \$5 a day. Two years later Mr. Shively attended school for five years; then followed surveying; in 1858 was employed as wharfinger for Captain Richard Hoyt, of Portland, also as purser on river steamers; in 1860 began the study of dentistry in San Francisco, which he continued two years, and at the same time was special correspondent of the *Alta Californian*; and in 1862 again tried mining, in Idaho, but was unsuccessful. He then returned to Astoria, and was first in the United States Engineer Department at Fort Canby, was subsequently placed at the head of the Commissary Department, and assistant timekeeper; in 1864 was in the Engineer Department at Alcatraz island, a few miles north of San Francisco; the following year was supercargo on the bark *Industry*, which was wrecked on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, March 16, 1865, and seventeen lives were lost. In 1866 Mr. Shively was made purser on the steamer *Rescue*; in 1867 was engaged as reporter for the city papers of San Francisco, and also as assistant pilot on the Vallejo and captain of the steamer *Fresno*, between Sacramento and Red Bluff; in 1868 was employed by Ben Holladay, as purser, freight clerk and Wells-Fargo's messenger, on the steamer *Active*, between Portland and Victoria, British Columbia; next

was foreman on the Stockton & Copperopolis railroad for one year; in 1871 was bookkeeper for the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Portland; then removed to San Francisco; and in 1876 came to Astoria. Since that time he has been connected with various enterprises, and for ten years was Clerk of the School Board, and also in the real-estate business. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1889, and is now serving his fourth year. He is the only heir to his father's large estate, and is now giving his entire attention to his land interests.

Mr. Shively was married October 18, 1869, to Miss Annie M. Dielschneider, a native of Prussia, and they have had the following children: Katherine May, a teacher, of Portland; Wilhelmina E., who graduated in music in San Francisco; Martha S., Annie P., Eva, Charlie and David P. Thompson. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias; and religiously, is an adherent to the Baptist Church. He is one of Astoria's most enterprising and public-spirited men, and a citizen universally respected.



**HENRY HILL**, of Independence, Oregon, is a pioneer of 1847, and has the honor of being the founder of the city of Independence, and its first settler. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, in the town of Ellsburg, on January 20, 1829. His father, Laydne Hill, was born on the line between Connecticut and Vermont, on April 4, 1804. The family was of English ancestry. He was married in 1825, to Miss Eliza Taylor, who was a native of Connecticut, who was born near New Haven May 4, 1807. Grandfather Jedediah Hill was a soldier of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812. He was wounded and taken prisoner, but near the close of the war he was paroled and returned to his family. Mr. Hill, the subject of this sketch, was the third in a family of eleven children, of whom only three are now living. He was reared in his native State until 1830, when the family removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and later to Kane county, Illinois, and from there to Cook county, where he resided until 1847, when he crossed the plains with oxen to Oregon. He started April 4, and when they left St. Joseph there was a train of 100 wagons, but the occupants disagreed among

themselves and divided into small companies. They experienced much annoyance and danger from the great herds of buffalo, which would scarcely keep from trampling them under foot, and they frightened the oxen and it was very difficult to keep them from breaking and running away, and that occurred several times. The Indians also took pleasure in stampeding the cattle and stock, and they had to follow them in the night. The Indians did their fighting with bows and arrows, and were afraid of the guns of the emigrants, and in that way the latter were able to recapture their cattle.

Mr. Hill arrived at his destination, where Independence now stands on the 14th of November, 1847. Old Major Thorp, Mr. Davy Goff, Colonel Ford, Mr. Carey, D. Embree and a few others had already arrived in the county. Mr. Hill decided to settle on the west bank of the Willamette, and he began at the river and paced off his claim a mile square. He drove stakes at the corners and marked trees, and in that way designated his claim. The following spring he heard of the discovery of gold in California, so he walked to Portland and then took a canoe to Astoria, where he got aboard the schooner *Starling* and sailed to San Francisco. He then took passage on Sutter's launch, and went up the river to where Sacramento now is, and from there he went with three or four others on foot to the mines and dug gold at Hangtown, as it was then called. He worked there for twenty months, taking out a great deal of gold. Thirty dollars was the largest piece he found, and four of them on two different days took out \$400. He left for San Francisco with \$4,300 in gold and this he invested in merchandise and brought the goods to Independence. He formed a partnership with two others, they having the experience and he having the capital. Later they had the money and he had the experience, and after a short time he sold out, but did not get out without loss. In 1851 he decided to return to California to replenish his store of money. He accordingly went to Yreka. The Indians were bad at this time, and he took a ranch near Yreka and was engaged in herding horses. From there he went to Jacksonville, Oregon, but was not suited with the prospect, and then returned home and engaged in farming and stock-raising in which he has since continued. In 1867 he platted about forty acres of his land and gave it the name of Independence. He gave Vanduyne and McCully lots to build on, and also lots for

a livery stable, and thus the town was started. He also gave two lots each to the Methodists and Presbyterians for edifices. He was liberal in aiding the public improvements, and was interested in all they would build up.

The marriage of Mr. Hill took place July 14, 1851, to Miss Martha Ann Virgin. She was born in Kentucky on December 18, 1832, and was the daughter of Reason Virgin, who died in Missouri. She came to Oregon in 1847, but not in the company of Mr. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had nine children: the eldest, Roseltha, was born September 14, 1852, and died December 8, 1861; Clarinda Arrelia, born December 11, 1855, married Mr. Samuel Burch and had one son and died in 1880; Reason Laydue, born November 26, 1858, resides in Independence; Mary Elizabeth was born in 1861, and died November 18, 1863; Lucy Vidue was born May 13, 1866, and died in 1868; Nelly May was born February 4, 1868; Homer Virgin was born September 6, 1870; Verd was born in 1876 and Garlin in 1881. The four last named reside at home with their parents. Mr. Hill during the war was a strong Republican, but later he has been more of an independent in his voting. His principal business has been stock-breeding, and raising thoroughbred horses. He and his wife now own about 1,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Independence, the most of it being improved. He has taken a deep interest in his town, and in the location of bridges and the building of railroads. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have reached the evening time of life, but the many friends and fellow-pioneers hope for them yet many years of quiet enjoyment.



**W**ILLIAM DAWSON, an honored pioneer of 1845, now deceased, was a native of Scotland, born December 21, 1816. His parents were William and Barbara Dawson, both natives of Scotland, and members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dawson was the eldest son and was reared and educated in his native land until his twenty-first year. He then emigrated to Missouri and purchased a piece of land, on which he resided from 1837 to 1841. He crossed the plains, with oxen to Oregon in 1845. He was of the company that suffered so severely from starvation. He came

directly to Yam Hill county and took 640 acres of land, four miles north of McMinnville, and here he began and continued the life of a pioneer until 1870, when he came to Monmouth, purchased property, erected a nice residence, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was in the drug business a number of years in Monmouth, and was a man of the highest integrity of character and a business man of fine ability. He was elected by his fellow-citizens to one of the most important offices in the county, that of County Commissioner. He was a Republican in politics, and during the great civil war he was strong against disunion, and never lost an opportunity to speak in favor of the Government.

He was married in Missouri, to Miss Mary E. Serey, a native of Kentucky. Two children, Barbara and Phoebe, were born to them in Missouri. In 1862 this wife died, after bearing him seven daughters, one of whom died. Phoebe is now the wife of Professor John Hall, and resides in Tacoma; Anna married Mr. Archibald Sailing and resides at Waitsburg, Washington; Eveline married Mr. William Burnett, and died in her twenty-second year; Maggie became the wife of Mr. John Bewley and resides at Colville, Washington; Amanda married Mr. Henry Shadden; he died and she was again married to a Mr. Malone, and resides in Dayton, Washington; Ella became Mrs. William Small and resides at Walla Walla, and Lucretia is now the wife of Mr. Charles Ellis. Mr. Dawson was married January 17, 1864, to Mrs. Rash, widow of Levi Rash, and the daughter of Dickson R. Baker, a native of Kentucky. She had married Mr. Rash in the East and with him and their two daughters came to Oregon in 1851. The children were Elizabeth, Elmira, Martha, Amanda Ellen, Maretta and Thomas L.; the third married J. H. Curby, of San Francisco, and died in 1888; the fourth is the wife of John Burns, of Butte, Montana; and the fifth is the wife of J. M. Powell, vice-president of the normal school at Monmouth, while the last mentioned resides in Monmouth with his wife and three children. The former became the wife of Mr. C. B. Johnson, of McMinnville, and the second Mrs. Charles Handley, who resides in San Francisco. One son, William Dawson was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, and he is now a lawyer and resides in Heppener. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson were members of the Christian Church, and while in McMinnville were pillars of that

denomination. He and his wife were charter members of the church, and aided greatly in the founding of the organization. They were aided in their good work by Judge Cowls, who was a warm friend of theirs. Mr. Dawson was one of the trustees of the Christian College, aiding it financially, as well. His death was a blow, not only to his family but to the entire community, as he was highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends as a worthy, good citizen.



**CAPTAIN CHARLES HANDLEY**, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and one of the most respected citizens of McMinnville, was born in Warwickshire, England, October 13, 1811. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Cottel) Handley, were both natives of England, and members of the established church. Of their fourteen children it is believed there are only three now living.

Captain Handley began his seafaring life at the tender age of eleven years, commencing on the man-of-war Boadicea, as a hand to carry powder to the guns; but astounding changes have been made in the armament of war-ships since he was a boy, as well as in the machinery and methods of loading and firing, and in fact everything in the navy has undergone vast and radical changes. He went with his vessel to Calcutta, thence to Rangoon, then the capital city of Burmah, situated on the left bank of Irrawaddy river, and engaged in a war in progress there for the subjugation of the country. In that expedition twenty-four boys like himself left England, and all but four died of disease or accident, and he himself was preserved as if by miracle. At one time he fell backward and downward twelve feet, striking his head on an iron ring, from the effects of which contusion he lay unconscious thirty-six hours.

In this war the English were successful and as a trophy they took the great bell from a pagoda, weighing nine and three-fourth tons, and endeavored to ship it to England, for which purpose a ship having the largest-sized hatchway had to be selected; and even then the hatchway had to be enlarged. Being unable to take the bell to the vessel in boats a raft had to be made for the transportation of the bell, but on the way it went to the bottom of the river. Then abandoning the idea of sending it to England,

they, with the help of the inhabitants who regarded the object with veneration, made two large boats, one on each side of the spot where the bell went down, fastened chains to the bell from them and by this means, by the help of a twelve feet rise and fall of tide, succeeded in raising the bell to the surface and taken to shore. It was composed mostly of silver. The pagoda was coated all over with gold, and was a gorgeous structure, the grounds covering seven acres. The inhabitants gladly replaced the bell.

After three and a half years' service Captain Handley returned to England and was honorably discharged. He spent eight months with his parents and again went to India, this time on a merchant vessel, the Cambrian, was at Bombay six months, making repairs on the ship in a dry dock, and while he was there an explosion occurred in fort near by, of a barrel of powder, killing thirteen persons. The building caught fire, and the sailors, including Mr. Handley, hastened to the rescue and extinguished the fire, and rolled out barrels of powder from under the burning roof. Until their task was done they never once thought of the risk they had been running in regard to the liability of others barrels of powder exploding there. When this fact came into their minds their nervous systems were terribly agitated, in spite of their cool judgment.

Loading with cotton, the vessel sailed to China, then returned to Bombay, where our young sailor asked to be released from the ship, and he returned on another vessel to England, after an absence of two years.

About a year afterward he again sailed on a merchant ship (the Exmouth, 1,000 tons net), bound to Australia and Calcutta, East India, arrived in due time at Sydney, Australia, discharged cargo and sailed thence for Calcutta; through stress of weather the ship was put into the Derwent river, port of Hobart, where he met two of his brothers, who had gone to Tasmania Isle, during his voyage in the Cumbrian. They persuaded him to return to Hobart Town, which he promised to do when his present engagement was completed. Arrived at Calcutta they took on board a very valuable cargo of India's productions, the owners of which paid six guineas sterling per ton for freight alone. Arrived in England he was paid off and after a few months took passage on the Brig Mary for Tasmania, spent a short time with his brothers then shipped as second mate

of the barque Merope for Mauritius island, there loaded with sugar and returned to Hobart Town, where after a strict examination as to seamanship and navigation he was appointed first mate of the Isabella, a ship of the British Government Marine Department of Tasmania. Three years afterward the captain of that vessel was promoted, and Mate Handley was appointed captain. He was in the marine service on the coast of Australia thirteen and a half years, during the last three of which he was captain of the steamer Kengaroo, which was in the service of the Governor of Tasmania and was an able and seaworthy vessel.

In 1839 the Captain was married to Miss Sarah Burten, a native of the west of England, and the daughter of Captain James Burten. Five of Captain Handley's children were born while he was a resident of Hobart Town, Tasmania, namely: Thomas B., Charles J., Amy J., Sarah H., and Kate B., and with this family, in 1850, he came to Oregon, where his wife's parents were living. They landed at the little new town of Portland, which then consisted only of a few log cabins.

In the spring of 1851 the Captain went with a party overland on horseback to Yreka, and was employed in the gold mines until September, when he returned with some of the shining metal; he had made an average of \$8 a day, clear of all expense. On going to California he left his family at North Yam Hill, but on his return they were residing at La Fayette. He brought back with him from the mines two mules, which he exchanged for the improvements made on a donation claim near Dundee, in Yam Hill county; this farm is now known as the Chehalem Orchard Home. Moving into the little log house there, he began farming and raising live-stock. At first the work came hard, but he injured himself to it, and finally, after much patience and perseverance, he grandly succeeded in getting over this great ripple in life. The sheep husbandry proved to be the most profitable. He also was employed by a surveying party, at first carrying the chain, at \$3 a day, and finally taking considerable responsibility in the work. He aided in the survey of nearly all of Yam Hill county. He became an expert surveyor, and pursued the art afterward on his own account, altogether for over twenty years.

In 1852 he was elected Assessor for the county, and was elected for a second term. Next

he was elected County Surveyor, in which office he served ten years. Says he:

"The way I came to be nominated was this: The people were called together, and Rev. E. R. Geary asked me to stand up, and said, 'I nominate the Captain for County Assessor.' Then the Whigs stood up a man in the same way, and opposite me, and all who favored the nomination of each was asked to pass overt of the respective sides, behind the candidates. The adherents of each were counted, when the majority were found to be in favor of me, and I was declared nominated."

The Captain rented his farm and came to McMinnville, in 1872, for the purpose of educating his three Oregon-born children, the other five having graduated and set up for themselves. He purchased three and a half acres of land in McMinnville, and erected three houses, in one of which, a pleasant home, he resides. Since he has been a resident here he has done considerable private surveying in the city and county, which he continued until he reached the age of seventy years. He then retired from active service, and since then has been severely afflicted with rheumatism, which it is believed was induced by exposure in the water while engaged in surveying, as he was a hard worker and often had occasion to wade in cold water; he says he is now suffering the penalty.

His children born here in Oregon, are John, Lizzie and Alice.

In 1890 Captain Handley sold his old farm and now lives upon the income of his investments.

Mrs. Handley died in 1884, after having been a faithful helper and sympathizer with her husband for forty-five years; she was an excellent Christian woman. The children are situated as follows: T. B. is a lawyer in Tillamook; C. J. is employed in the County Appraiser's office in San Francisco; Amy J. is the wife of Thomas Brown, a pioneer of 1849 and a farmer of Yam Hill county; Sarah is now Mrs. J. S. Robinson, and resides at Dundee; Kate is the wife of J. W. Spencer, a pioneer of 1851, having a position in the Custom House at Washington; John is a Yam Hill county farmer; Lizzie is unmarried, and is her father's housekeeper; and Alice is the wife of Frank Williams, who is a business man of Washington.

Captain Handley connected himself with the Methodist Church in 1839, and nearly ever

since then he has been serving the church in some official capacity, as Class-leader, Bible-class teacher, etc., and he is now one of the Trustees of the church in his place. Politically he was before the war a Democrat, but during that struggle he was a strong Union man. (His son Charles served in the war in Company B, Oregon Volunteer Infantry), and ever since then he has been a consistent Republican. He has made a worthy and honorable record, and now, in his old age, enjoys the love and esteem of all who have the honor of his acquaintance. As he says: "He is now waiting for the call of the Great Captain of Salvation, to come up aloft to be with Him through all Eternity."



**DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS**, another of Oregon's esteemed sons and able lawyers, is a native of Findlay, Ohio, where he was born on November 15, 1836. His father, Elijah Williams, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Findlay, Ohio, in 1832, where he was a successful lawyer for many years. In 1851 he removed, with his family, to Oregon. He died at Portland in 1887. His son, Richard William, the subject of our sketch, was educated at the Willamette University, and studied law with Judge Thayer at Corvallis, being admitted to the bar at Salem in 1857. He began the practice of his profession in that city in 1862, where he continued until 1871, when he came to Portland. Here he continued his practice, and was for eleven years a partner of ex-Governor Thayer. He then organized the firm of R. and E. B. Williams, and, later, Mr. C. H. Cary was admitted to the firm. They enjoy a large and lucrative practice, and are widely and favorably known.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Clara J. Congle, daughter of Mr. John B. Congle, who came to Oregon in 1852. They have two children, a son and two daughters, viz.: Edith, wife of Mr. O. B. Stabs, of Portland; and Mabel, who resides with her parents. Mrs. Williams is still living, and they have a pleasant and happy home.

In politics Mr. Williams has always been a consistent Republican, and as such was elected by his party to the Forty-Fifth Congress, from the district of Oregon, in which capacity he served a term of two years, being a member of

many important committees, and discharging his duties with ability and honor. He is an experienced, well-read lawyer, gifted with good judgment and accurate reasoning powers, gives close attention to his cases, and is possessed of the highest integrity of character.



**H**ENRY WEINHARD, a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Weidenberg, Germany, where he was born in 1830, coming to the United States in 1852. He learned the brewing business in Germany, and after coming to this country, worked at it in Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1852 to 1856. At this time he embarked, via the Isthmus to Vancouver, Washington, working at his business in that place for six months, after which he came to Portland, where, in partnership with George Bottler, he began the City Brewery on C and Front streets. It was small in the beginning, as the business did not demand a larger. After working at the enterprise for a while, Mr. Weinhard sold out his interest, returning to Vancouver, where he remained for five years, returning in 1863 to Portland, where he bought out Mr. Bottler, removing the following year to his present locality, renting the land for three years and purchasing two blocks, on which he built a neat frame building, which answered the demands of his business for only a short time, when other measures were adopted to secure the necessary facilities for his constantly increasing business. At last he built the immense pile of brick, which covers the entire block. This vast structure is provided with all the appliances, which experience has taught Mr. Weinhard is necessary for the production of Weinhard's celebrated beer. He attributes his success to the manufacture of an article of intrinsic value, and a constant adherence to honorable practices, which two secrets of worth have crowned his efforts with success and gained for him the largest brewing business in the Northwest. Mr. Weinhard has also found time in the conducting of his vast enterprise, to speculate in other directions. He has constructed various buildings, among which may be mentioned, as of greatest moment, the Grand Central Hotel, which is located on Third street, between E and F streets, being 95x100 feet, five stories in height and a basement, carefully

planned, provided with all modern conveniences and improvements, and elegantly furnished, steam heated, electric lighted, and with an elevator of the most approved style. The ground for this magnificent structure was broken in the fall of 1890, and it stood complete in all its architectural beauty on January 1, 1891. It is not only a valuable improvement to the city, but is a fitting monument of Mr. Weinhard's enterprise. As serving to show the enhancement of the values in real estate in Portland, may be mentioned the fact that, in 1864, Mr. Weinhard bought the two blocks where his brewery stands for \$23,000.

Mr. Weinhard was married in 1859, to Miss Louise Wagenblast, a native of Germany, and they have two daughters. C., the elder, is the wife of P. Wessinger; while the younger, Louise H., is still at home.

Mr. Weinhard is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is independent.

Prosperity has been too small a matter to change or interfere with the natural worth of Mr. Weinhard's character. It has only served as verdure of brighter, warmer days, which adorns the rugged strength of the somber oak of winter months. Kind-hearted, considerate, and cordial, he is as approachable as when thirty-five years ago he first came to Portland.



**J**AMES DU VAL HOLMAN, deceased, one of Oregon's most worthy and highly respected pioneers, was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born August 18, 1814, a son of John and Betsy L. (Duval) Holman, and of Virginian and North Carolinian ancestors. They were early settlers of the colonies. On the mother's side the Duvals are a well-known family in the South; they were of Huguenot descent. Mr. Holman's parents were married in 1810, and in 1817 they moved to Tennessee, where they resided nine years. Then they removed to Clay county, Missouri. His mother died in 1841, and his father came to Oregon in the immigration of 1843.

Mr. Holman, the subject of this sketch, in 1840, married Miss Rachel Hixson Summers, of Fleming county, Kentucky, born February 27, 1823, of a well-known family of that State, and closely related to the Hixson, Mason and Morris families, of Kentucky. In 1840 she ac-

accompanied her father, Thomas Summers, on a trip to western Missouri, where she met Mr. Holman.

Soon after arriving at manhood Mr. Holman engaged in mercantile business in Missouri, and for reasons over which he in part had no control, and on account of the bankruptcy of many of his debtors, he failed in business, in 1845, but refused to avail himself of the bankruptcy or insolvency laws, and after he came to Oregon, and as soon as he was able, he voluntarily paid his debts, with accrued interest.

In 1846, with his wife and two children, he came to Oregon, overland, leaving Independence, Missouri, in the spring, and arriving at Oregon City, October 5, 1846. The perils and dangers of that tedious journey of over 2,000 miles, at that time were peculiarly great, placing the pioneers of that time in the front rank of heroism. Soon after arrival here they settled on a piece of land in Clackamas county, near Oregon City, where they lived until 1848. Then the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Oregon, and Mr. Holman took his family to Oregon City, and, with others, organized a party to go overland to California, and engage in mining. They were the first overland Argonauts to reach that region after the gold discovery. Mr. Holman mined on the American and Feather rivers, and was successful, clearing several thousand dollars. While there he became acquainted with General Sutter, who tried to have him take charge of his property, but Mr. Holman declined, and recommended for the position his old-time friend, Peter H. Burnett, who afterward became Governor of California. The latter accepted the trust, and thus laid the foundation of his large fortune.

In 1849 Mr. Holman returned to Oregon, by way of San Francisco, where he purchased a large stock of merchandise, and after arrival here opened a store in Oregon City, which he conducted with energy and intelligence, meeting with great success, and he at once became a prominent factor in all the enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the town, among which was the building of the dam across the Willamette, to increase the depth of water, and facilitate the navigation of that river. In 1849 he was elected a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Oregon, and was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and also on the Committee of Ways and Means.

In 1850, having acquired considerable money

from his enterprises, he purchased from Dr. Elijah White a large interest in the town site, a sawmill and other improvements, at Pacific City, on Baker's bay, at the mouth of the Columbia. To that place he moved with his family that year, procuring a donation claim adjoining the town, by purchasing the possessory right of the first occupant. For a time Pacific City gave promise of becoming the principal city of the the Northwest. A number of buildings were erected and a large amount of capital invested, but by the jealousy of rival towns, the property was taken by the United States Government as a military reservation. After expensive improvements had been made by Mr. Holman and others, the place went down and finally ceased altogether to exist. Mr. Holman had invested all his capital there. Among other things he bought and shipped from New York the entire amount of material, already prepared, necessary to build and furnish a large hotel, and which alone made a cargo for a ship, the cost of which was \$28,000. He had the hotel erected at Pacific City, and this, with other improvements, was taken by the Government in 1852, and it was not until 1879 that the Government paid for the hotel building, but for his loss in the town site and other improvements, Mr. Holman was never indemnified.

He then resided on his donation claim until he perfected his title to the same, and it now belongs to his widow. On this land is situated the present town of Ilwaco. In 1857 Mr. Holman and his family moved to Portland, where he resided, engaged in business until the time of his death, in 1882. In 1859 he was elected one of the three directors of the Portland public schools, and was annually elected for four successive terms, and while acting in this capacity he was a strong advocate of the high school system of education, and although he met with strong opposition at first, he had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas carried out before his death, and the Portland public schools brought to their present high standard. In 1872 he started the town of Ilwaco on his donation on Baker's bay, and that place, with its suburbs, comprise the principal watering place of the Northwest.

In his youth Mr. Holman joined the Baptist Church, but, later, as he abandoned the doctrine of "close communion," he became a Presbyterian, and assisted in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church at Portland, in 1860. He was one of the Elders of that church



from an early period of its organization to the time of his death, when he was Senior Elder. In 1881 he erected at Ilwaco, on a slightly knoll near his own cottage, a tasteful chapel, and evinced his religious liberality by making it open for the use of all orthodox denominations alike. In 1850 he joined the Masonic order at Oregon City, in the first lodge of that order founded in Oregon, and he remained an affiliating member of the order to the time of his death. In his political views he was a zealous Democrat.

The exposure and hardships of his pioneer life had told on his naturally strong constitution, and repeated attacks of inflammatory rheumatism brought on Bright's disease, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Of his children, he left two sons, Frederick V. and George F., both members of the Oregon bar; and two daughters, Frances A. and Kate S., who still live with their mother in Portland.

Of his wife it can be truthfully said, that in coming to Oregon she willingly sacrificed everything except her love for her husband and children. She was in all respects truly his helpmate. By her buoyant disposition she aided him in making financial losses an incentive to new effort, and reverses were robbed of their bitterness by her sympathy and encouragement. There never was a braver, nobler or better woman, nor a truer, more devoted or more helpful wife.

Mr. Holman was in every domestic relation a true and tender man, a pioneer of the highest type. He was in every way an honest and honorable, an exemplary man and a model citizen, of deep religious convictions, and most devoted to his family and friends.



**P**ERREN STEEPLES, who ranks with the Oregon pioneers of 1852, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, August 8, 1828. His father, Benjamin Steeples, was a native of New Jersey, and a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of that State, while his mother, *nee* Micha Perren, was a native of Kentucky, her people being early settlers of Kentucky, her father of English and her mother of Scotch ancestry. In 1835, they moved to Indiana and settled near Indianapolis, then a small village, and

in 1842, they removed to Clark county, Illinois, where they resided until the father's death, which occurred in 1864. The mother only survived him a short time. They had a family of twelve children, of whom only five are living, Perren being the fifth-born.

On the 26th of March, 1852, when in his twenty-fourth year, the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Marry Eleanor Lafferty, a native of Missouri, and on the 5th of April following they started together on the long journey with oxen across the plains. He had nothing except his outfit, but with brave, stout hearts they set out on the long and hazardous trip. During the last of the journey he was sick and the outlook was discouraging. They arrived at their destination on the 5th of October, being just six months en route, and remained three months on the Martin farm, during which time Mr. Steeples regained his health. They then came to where Hillsborough now is and worked at splitting rails. In June, 1853, he went to Yam Hill county, where he remained two years, engaged in making rails in the mountains and hauling them out to the farms. He received \$50 per thousand for them and hauled from 100 to 125 on a load. It was hard work, but he made some money and in that way got a little start. October 1, 1855, here turned to Washington county and purchased seven acres of land, for which he gave \$85. Later, he purchased sixty acres for \$150. All of it is now worth more than \$100 an acre. In 1858 he purchased a farm of 160 acres on the lake, was there three years, and then returned to his land near Hillsborough. In 1866, he came to his present farm, 190 acres, two miles southeast of Hillsborough, and here he has resided for the last twenty-six years.

He and his wife had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Henry R., died in his thirtieth year, in 1883. The others are living and are as follows: Elizabeth Jane, wife of George Hawkins, Portland; Hattie, wife of William Bradford, Deputy Sheriff of Washington county; Lillian June, wife of William Burns, resides in California; Mary Helen, at present with her sister in Portland. The sons are Matthias, engaged in farming near Hillsborough; Daniel P., also residing near Hillsborough; Alexander, in Denver; and Charles Sumner, in Washington. Mrs. Steeples died October 8, 1889. She was a most faithful helpmate and loving and indulgent mother, and her death was a source of great bereavement to her family and

many friends. She was a member of the Christian Church from her fourteenth year, and Mr. Steeples has belonged to the same church since 1850. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party and has taken a deep interest in all the affairs of the State in which he has so long resided. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. H. Bradford, in Tillamook, Oregon, living on the interest of money which his honest industry has secured.



**NATHAN CONNER**, a respected Oregon pioneer of 1847, now deceased, was born in Virginia, July 16, 1821. He was of Irish ancestry, four generations of the family having been born in America. His parents were Robert, and Nancy (Maxon) Conner, both natives of Virginia. They removed to Ohio, when he was a year old, and there he was reared and educated. He was the sixth in a family of ten children. In 1836 they removed to Washington county, Iowa. January 7, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Buell, daughter of Elias Buell. The Buells trace their ancestry back to English emigrants who landed in America, from the first vessel which came over after the Mayflower. Great-grandfather Buell was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his son, Samuel Buell, also served in the Revolution.

In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Conner and their two children, her father and mother, brother and six sisters, and an uncle and his family, all crossed the plains together. They made the journey in safety, and spent the following winter at Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Conner settled on their donation claim, of 640 acres, in May, 1848. They built a little log house, and began life here in a rude way, having but little furniture in their cabin. By his honest and persistent efforts Mr. Conner succeeded in clearing his land and developing it into one of the finest farms in Polk county. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Of their children, we make the following record: Sarah Ann, the oldest daughter, married Rev. John McCain, a Methodist minister. She died in her forty-first year, leaving five children. Mary Jane, wife of George Hobert, has four children. Joseph Kirk lives on a farm near Bellevue. Emeline first married Benjamin Hosbrook, by whom she had three

children, and after his death she married Homer Atkins. Matilda, wife of Robert Dyer, died in her nineteenth year, leaving one child. Nathan is married and resides on the donation claim. Caroline, wife of Noah Gregg, resides in Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have four children. Jerusha, wife of James Ball, has four children. They reside in Washington. Elias is married, has one child, and resides on the home farm.

Mr. Conner's death occurred of apoplexy, July 15, 1888. He had made a will, dividing his part of the real estate between his three sons. Every thing else, he left to his wife. She, however, thought best to sell the personal property and divide it with her daughters, which she did. She resides on her own portion of the estate, in the home they built in 1872, where she is surrounded by all the comforts of life and where she enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know her.



**JOEL P. GEER**, a member of the Oregon State Legislature, and a resident of Pleasant Hill precinct, Clackamas county, but his post-office address is Butteville, Marion county, was born in Clackamas county, Oregon, March 7, 1855. He is a descendant of New England ancestry, his forefathers having emigrated from England to America in colonial times. Grandfather Geer was a soldier in the Revolution on the side of the colonies. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-one years. His son, Joseph C. Geer, was born in Connecticut in the year 1796, was reared to manhood in his native State, and there married, in 1817, a Miss Johnson, and was a soldier in the last year of the war of 1812. They moved to Ohio, where they resided twenty-three years; thence to Illinois, and seven years later, in 1847, crossed the plains to Oregon. Two of their sons had crossed the plains previous to that time, one in 1845 and the other in 1846. Three sons and five daughters came with them, and they were six months on the journey. Their son Fred had settled on the Willamette, just across the river from where Butteville is now located, and upon their arrival in Oregon they went direct to where he was. Here the father took a donation claim of 640 acres, and on it spent the rest of his life. They reached their destination in November, 1847, and not

long afterward Mrs. Geer died. In 1850 Mr. Geer married a widow, a native of Indiana, born in 1808, daughter of a Mr. Dixon, a pioneer of 1847. She had three children by Mr. Geer, and in 1855, soon after the birth of her third child, Joel P., the subject of our sketch, she died. The following year Mr. Geer married a Mrs. Strong. From 1856 until 1882, the time of his death, he was totally blind. In early life he was a Democrat, but after the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he was a strong Republican. He was nominated for the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, and was defeated by only one vote, receiving all the votes in his own precinct except one.

Joel P. Geer was reared and educated in the county in which he was born, most of his education having been acquired at the village schools of Butteville. When he reached his majority his father gave him 160 acres of land, on which he has since made his home, devoting his land to the cultivation of hops, to which he has turned his attention and in which he is extensively engaged, doing a large business in shipping hops on commission.

He was married, in 1877, to Miss Calista E. Culver, who was born in Albany, Oregon, in 1853, a daughter of Amos B. Culver. She died in 1887, the mother of three children: Lottie E., Ollie K., and Earl V.

Politically, Mr. Geer is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange and also of the A. O. U. W. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years and Clerk of the School Board eight years. In 1892 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. Personally, he is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, well informed on all general topics, and especially on the affairs of his county and State, and is frank and cordial with his fellow-men. In short, he is a thorough gentleman.



**J**OHAN PHILLIPS (now deceased), an Oregon pioneer of 1845, and one of the most esteemed citizens of Spring Valley, Polk county, Oregon, was born in Wiltshire, England, November 25, 1814. He descended from an old and highly respectable English family. His parents were John and Mary (Church) Phillips, who both were born in Wiltshire, England, and were members of the Episcopal

Church. They had five children. The father was a well-to-do mechanic and led a humble, upright life, and died in the town where he was a resident, in 1825, and his wife followed him in 1834. Mr. Phillips, when a boy, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Frome, Somersetshire, and served seven years. He was just out of his apprenticeship when his mother died, and one of her last requests was that John should make her coffin. He complied with this desire and performed the sad task, and then sailed to New York in company with a minister from Florida, who had been in England in search of mechanics. He proceeded to Florida and resided there five years, during which time he worked on the Government works at Chattahoochee for the defense of the country during the Seminole war.

Mr. Phillips came to New Orleans in 1839, and there, on February 11, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Hibbard, who was born in Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, England, July 17, 1820, and was the daughter of John and Mary (Doughty) Hibbard, both English people, Mary Ann Doughty being born in Alderborough, Suffolk county, England, while John Hibbard was born in Dorsetshire, of the same county, and members of the Episcopal Church. They came to St. Louis, Missouri, and died there of the cholera in 1849. After Mr. Phillips was married he and his wife resided in St. Louis for six years and left for Oregon April 11, 1845, taking with them two children. They came with ox teams, the company being led by Joe Meek, and reached Oregon City in October, where they spent the winter, and in the spring they moved to St. Paul, Marion county, where Mr. Phillips and Thomas Roberts, who had crossed the plains with him, were employed to finish the Sisters' School and the Roman Catholic Church at that place, being the first church erected in Oregon. In July, 1847, they returned to Spring Valley and settled upon the donation land claim, on which he ever after resided.

The claim had been settled upon by a Mr. Turner, who had an Indian wife. She died, and the man desiring to go to California, Mr. Phillips gave him \$100 for his claim. In the spring of 1849 he went to the gold mines of California in company with his neighbor, J. D. Walling, and others, and returned the same year, since which time he has lived and labored on his home place. He made himself useful to

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born Salem, Samuel was born October 5,

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born April 15, 1858, and still lives 7 of the

same point; Hannah, born August 11, 1862,

resides with her mother; Frances Cornelia born

January 1, 1866, is now Mrs. T. W. Chaggett,

and lives in Everett, Wash.

Charles has many fine grandchildren and

grandchildren.

On February 11, 1859, a most memorable

occurred in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

the celebration of their golden wedding.

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very in every way such a good man.

such a good man.

ARTHUR H. JOHNSON, one of Portland's

surprising pioneers, came to this city on

October 17, 1852. He was born in

England, on the 7th of February, 1830.

His father was a London butcher, who removed

to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in

1840, and purchased a new farm, which he

occupied until 1869, when he came to Oregon, where he died on

November 28, 1871. Arthur H. Johnson was

the eldest living son of eleven children. He

went to school and partly learned the trade of

butchering in England, and came with his father

and family to Wisconsin, in 1843,

and remained occupied with farming and

stock raising until 1869, when he came to Oregon.

On the 17th of October, 1852, he crossed the

plains to Oregon, with two wagons, and after

crossing the Missouri river, joined a company



W. H. H. H.



the settlers by manufacturing with his tools, doors, sashes, blinds, coffins, and household furniture, with which he supplied the settlers for miles around. Many are the pieces of his handiwork which are still cherished as fitting mementoes of his industry and skill.

Mr. Phillips always felt very grateful to Mr. Thomas Roberts, who saved his life and that of his family while crossing the Snake river on the journey to Oregon in 1845. The current was carrying him and his team down stream, when they would have been lost had not Roberts rode to him with his pony and aided him in getting the cattle turned in the right direction. Mrs. Phillips and her two children were on the load, and by the timely help of Mr. Roberts they were all saved.

The family of Mr. Phillips numbered sixteen children, eleven of whom were reared to maturity. The eldest, Henry R., was born December 22, 1840, and died in St. Louis, August 4, 1841; Sarah Ann was born August 4, 1842; she married Edwin Dane and died in her twenty-ninth year, in 1871, leaving three daughters, an infant being buried with her; John E. was born in St. Louis August 15, 1844; he married and resides on a farm near, which was given him by his father; he has a beautiful home; Elizabeth Jane was born on the donation claim August 12, 1847; she married David McCarty and resides in Umatilla county; George W. was born June 19, 1849, and died May 10, 1879, in his twenty-ninth year, leaving a wife and two sons, who reside in Portland; Mary Julia was born June 8, 1850; she is now Mrs. Jerome Martin, and resides in Tyler, Washington; Martha C. was born August 15, 1853, and is now Mrs. J. W. Richardson, and resides in Independence, Oregon; Charles was born August 30, 1854, and resides on the donation claim; Amelia, born September 1, 1855, married A. J. Basey, and resides at Salem; Samuel was born October 5, 1856, and resides on the claim; Theodocia was born April 15, 1858, and died June 7 of the same year; Hannah, born August 21, 1862, resides with her mother; Frances Cornelia, born January 3, 1866, is now Mrs. T. W. Claggett, and resides at Everett, Washington. Mrs. Phillips has thirty-nine grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

On February 11, 1880, a most notable event occurred in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips—the celebration of their golden wedding—this

being the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their children and many of their old pioneer friends surprising them and participating in the festivities on this occasion.

Mr. Phillips had always been a hardworking, industrious man, and by his intelligent industry had prospered. For several years of his life he suffered from heart failure, and on the 1st day of July, 1892, his death occurred. During his illness he was cared for by his daughter and wife, who were at home with him, and their attentions were rendered in a most devoted and affectionate manner. He had attained his seventy-eighth year, and at his death was laid away in the little churchyard at Zena, beside many of his old friends and neighbors. He was a worthy representative of the noble and brave pioneers; was a man of sterling traits of character and had a kind and benevolent heart. He was loved for his uniform kindness to the unfortunate, his motto in business being "Live and let live." This guided him in his dealings with his neighbors. He was a loving and considerate husband and a good and indulgent father.

Aside from what he had given his children, he left his property to his wife to be divided among the children after her death, thus showing his appreciation of her who had been his helpmate for fifty-three years, and who was a lady in every way worthy of such a good man.



**ARTHUR H. JOHNSON**, one of Portland's enterprising pioneers, came to this city on September 17, 1852. He was born in London, England, on the 7th of February, 1830. His father was a London butcher, who removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1843, where he settled on a new farm, which he improved and on which he resided until 1869, when he came to Oregon, where he died on November 28, 1871. Arthur H. Johnson was the oldest living son of eleven children. He went to school and partly learned the trade of butchering in England, and came with his father and family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1843, where he became acquainted with farming and stock-raising. He left Milwaukee on the first of March, 1852, to cross the plains to Oregon. Four men with two wagons started, who, after crossing the Missouri river, joined a company

of thirty wagons. Mr. Johnson was then in his twenty-second year. He drove an ox team all the way for his board. A great many died during this year of cholera, and this company lost one person by that dread disease; the graves were numerous along the route. When near the Grande Ronde, they had an adventure with the Indians, which he relates as follows: An Indian came up with the company, and sold one of the men a horse for a buffalo robe and \$5 cash. Just previous to making the trade, they had stopped for dinner, and while there, a white man, looking like a trapper, came up on a gallop and stopped where they were. They invited him to dismount and eat something with them, which he did, and the trade was made while he was there. He afterward mounted his horse, and rode off on a gallop as he had come, and they started on their journey. They had not gone far, before they were ambushed by a crowd of Indians, who rose out of the bushes in front of them, and acted in a threatening manner, their object being to take the horse from them, as if they had stolen him. Just at that moment, when they were deciding to fight, and expected to be overpowered by the Indians, the man on the horse again galloped up at full speed, and seeing what was going on, and the angry attitude of the Indians, said a few words to them, and they cowered down at once, leaving them to proceed on their journey. The question in Mr. Johnson's mind has always been, How came the white man there at that opportune time? When he came to the Dalles, he left his team, and walked alone to the cascades. The last two days of his journey, he was without food, and when he arrived, he was empty handed. He secured employment immediately, and then had his supper. The next day he was asked what he would want for wages, and he replied, that he would take for a month, whatever they would give, and they paid him \$60; at the end of the month, they raised his wages to \$150 a month. He then engaged in small speculations, and made some money, and purchased a half interest in the business. R. S. Perkins was at work in the same shop, who soon bought the other half, and they were partners for ten years, when they both sold out. Mr. Johnson afterward bought the whole business back, which he has continued ever since, and which has grown to be one of the largest wholesale and retail stores in the city. Mr. Johnson has invested considerably in city property, and has built several brick stories,

besides which, he owns 3,500 acres in Washington and Yam Hill counties, on which he is breeding blooded stock, Durhams and Herefords.

He was married on August 24, 1853, to Miss Cordelia St. Clair. They have had fourteen children, of whom ten are living, all born in Portland. Two of his sons are on his farm. The married daughters reside in Portland; and one of the sons is in eastern Oregon, on a cattle ranch.

Mr. Johnson has platted an addition of twenty acres to the city of Portland, and has named the streets, and built a handsome residence on the property between between St. Clair and Fort streets, where he resides in the society of his family. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Republican. His career is an inspiration to the needy young man of to-day, as showing what can be accomplished by a person, who directs his attention steadily to business and exerts all his energies. Mr. Johnson owes much of his prosperity to his unwavering integrity, and uniformly courteous manner, which attracted and held the public confidence, and by means of which he has acquired wealth and that which is more valuable, the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the affectionate regard of numerous friends.



**WYLER WOODWARD**, a prominent and influential citizen of Portland, both officially and financially, has spent thirty years of the best part of his life in this State. He is of Puritan ancestry, his ancestors having emigrated from England to the colony of Connecticut in the early history of the country. These progenitors were Congregationalists, deacons of the church, selectmen of the town, preachers, doctors, lawyers, mechanics and farmers. His grandfather, Gideon Woodward, was a brave and efficient soldier in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. His father, Erastus Woodward, was born in Connecticut, and reared in New Hampshire. He married Miss Sarah Gilson, a native of Massachusetts, also a descendant of the Puritans. Her father, James Gilson, and her husband, our subject's father, both fought in the war of 1812. They settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and a little later, removed to Hartland, Windsor

county, Vermont, where their son, Tyler Woodward, was born on January 9, 1835. They later moved to Iowa, where our subject's father died in 1870, his mother surviving him four years. They had ten children, of whom five sons and two daughters are living, who are scattered throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Woodward was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the academies at Kimball, Union and Meriden, New Hampshire, and Thetford, Vermont. When he left school he taught for one term, and then, in 1860, came to Marysville, California, where he clerked for his brother, Gideon Woodward, in the Western Hotel. In 1861 he went to Washoe, at the time of the gold excitement there. He was for some months interested in sawmilling on the Truckee river, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains. In the spring of 1862 he sold out, coming to Oregon, spending the summer in that State, prospecting and mining near the Florence mines, and also mined for some little time at Canon City, meeting with fair success. His largest find at one time was in the placer mines, where he discovered a piece weighing about three ounces, which was worth at the time \$44. He clerked for a year in a store at the John Day mines, and then came to Umatilla, where he was engaged in freighting with pack mules, carrying freight to the mines. He followed this occupation for about a year and made considerable money. In the spring of 1864 he purchased a stock of general merchandise and miners' supplies, loaded a pack train and started for the Stinking Water mines in Montana. He joined forces with a train in which L. H. Wakefield was interested, and together they started on their long, toilsome journey, which was beset with many dangers as well. They took their goods on mule back for a distance of 360 miles, through a wild and mountainous country. They arrived at Hell Gate in July, and started business in a house built by John Grant, chief agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, near the present site of Missoula. Here for four years they did a very lucrative business, under the firm name of Woodward, Clement & Co. At this time Mr. Clement sold his interest to the other partners, the firm becoming Woodward & Wakefield. Most of their supplies were purchased in Portland, Mr. Woodward making frequent trips to that city during the following six years, and becoming well acquainted with the business men of that day. Besides merchandising during this

period he was engaged in stock-raising and farming, and was remarkably successful in all of these several undertakings.

In 1870 he sold his interests at Hell Gate, intending to locate at Portland, feeling convinced that a great future awaited this city. He started on horseback with all the money he had accumulated, amounting to about \$30,000. He re-traversed that same wild region of over 300 miles, which was indeed a hazardous undertaking, infested as the country was with lawless and desperate characters. Before he had proceeded far he realized that he was followed by highwaymen, who were watching for a convenient opportunity to rob him. Years of residence among the rough characters, who infested mining camps, made him fully aware of the danger of his situation, and it became simply a question of endurance and strategy between himself and his pursuers, and it was only by the most constant watchfulness and his accurate knowledge of the country that he was enabled to elude these villains and reach Spokane Falls in safety. Had he been overtaken he would have lost his money and no doubt his life. On arriving at Portland he determined to re-visit his old Eastern home, which he did, again returning to Portland, where he has since resided.

Here he immediately invested largely in city property, becoming a member of the real-estate firm of Parrish, Atkinson & Woodward. His operations were successful, although viewed by many at the time as hazardous. He had unlimited faith in the city's growth, and sustained his judgment with money, reaping an abundant harvest. He has continued his investments in real estate until the present time, and is now largely interested in city and suburban property. He has also become engaged in several enterprises which will be of value to the city. He was one of the organizers of the Trans-continental Street Railway Company, having been for several years its president. He was also one of the instigators and promoters as well as stockholders in the Walla Walla Railroad. Besides this he has been interested in other minor enterprises, but the street railway and his real estate operations have absorbed most of his attention.

As instancing the marvelous growth and consequent stimulation in prices, Mr. Woodward says that lands costing \$50 an acre have since been sold for \$2,000 an acre, and are now worth still more. Mr. Woodward has contributed materially to the prosperity and rapid growth of the

city, as he was for several years president and manager of the Street Railway Company, which has built and is now operating fifty miles of road, including city and suburban, electric, steam and horse power lines. His first company has been consolidated with the Willamette Bridge Railroad Company, of which latter company he is vice-president and director. The building of these lines has had a most marvelous effect on the valuation of city property, demonstrating in their widespread influence the vigor and energy of the underlying power in the brain of the prime mover and instigator, who is indeed an honor to his old New England ancestry, as well as to his friends in the new Northwest.

In 1856 Mr. Woodward cast his first presidential vote for General John C. Fremont, and since then he has firmly adhered to the ideas advocated by the Republican party. While in Montana he was almost the only active Republican in Missoula county, and did much to keep up the party organization there. He served as Postmaster at Hell Gate, and was at that time, perhaps, the only Republican official in Montana Territory. Since residing in Portland he has served one term as County Commissioner, and is now serving his second term as a member of the City Council. While strong in his political faith, and a zealous supporter of his party, he has never been an aspirant for political office, having a decided repugnance to the usual methods of gaining political power.

He was married on November 8, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Ross, a native of Portland, and daughter of Sherry Ross, a pioneer of Oregon, and the owner of Ross island. They have one daughter, Mary Annah.

 WILLIAM L. TONEY, another one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and a successful farmer of Yam Hill county, dates his birth in Calloway county, Missouri, January 30, 1827.

Of his ancestors be it recorded that the Toney's originated in England and were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion, locating there previous to the Revolution. Six of the Toney brothers served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. James Toney, the father of

William L., was born in Virginia, in 1799. He married Miss Patsey Thornton, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of William Thornton. They had three sons and two daughters, William being the second child and oldest son. Four are now living. One of the brothers is in California and the other in Oregon.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Missouri. When he was twenty he came across the plains to Oregon with his father and family. The father, mother, all the children and a brother-in-law, Owen P. Turner, composed the party. They made the journey in safety, arriving here in 1847. The father took a donation claim of 640 acres, located near Sheridan, and the family moved to it in April of the following year. For twenty years they resided on this farm. Mr. Toney and his sons built a sawmill and operated it several years. He was a typical pioneer. After an industrious, honorable and upright life he passed away, in April, 1891, aged ninety-three years. His wife had died in the year 1864.

In the fall of 1848, as soon as he was old enough, William L. purchased a claim of 640 acres, which was afterwards held by himself and wife as a donation land claim. About this time, the Indian war coming on, he enlisted under Captain Burnett, and was instrumental in helping to rout the Indians and stop their depredations. Upon his return, he settled on his claim, but the California gold fever soon broke out and he was among the first to seek the mines. He made the journey to California by water, first mined on the American river, in the spring of 1850 went to the Trinity river, and was one of the discoverers of the Salmon river mining country. He was fairly successful and returned with his gold to Oregon and to his home near Sheridan.

In March, 1851, Mr. Toney married Miss Elsie Carlisle, a native of Canada West and a daughter of P. G. Carlisle. They resided on the claim above referred to until 1863. The winter of 1863-'64 they spent in California. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Toney established himself in a meat market at McMinnville, where he did a successful business in that line for some time. In 1867 he built the McMinnville Hotel. This hotel he conducted eight years, then spent five years on his farm, improving and developing it, and at the end of that time sold out. In 1877 he again took up his abode in McMinnville. He and his wife purchased a four-acre block, the

ground on which the courthouse now stands, and two years later bought 150 acres northwest of McMinnville. On this last-named property he built a comfortable residence, and here he has continued to reside. He and his wife have since built three nice dwellings, fronting on the courthouse block in McMinnville, which they rent. Mr. Toney is thoroughly identified with the interests of this place and has been connected with many important enterprises. He joined the Grange, took stock in its store and warehouse, and is one of its directors.

Mr. and Mrs. Toney have had eleven children, six of whom died in infancy. The others are Abbie J., wife of Lewis Garrison; Elzada, who married Benjamin Beman; Emma R., who became Mrs. Spencer Foster; William, and Herbert L.

For many years Mr. Toney has affiliated with the Democratic party. He has served as a Justice of the Peace. A man who has made his own way in the world, working his way up by industry and good management, he is justly deserving of the success and reputation he has attained.



**D**ON. JOHN WILSON, an ex-member of the Legislature, and retired merchant of Portland, Oregon, came to the State in 1850, and has by persistent, honorable effort, steadily risen to affluence and distinction. He is a native of county Lowth, Ireland, where he was born June 26, 1826. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. They were Scotch Presbyterians of the highest integrity of character. John was a popular name with them, as it was given to Mr. Wilson's father and grandfather as well as to himself. His father married Miss Joysselind Wynne. Her people belonged to the old English pale. Her ancestor, Robert Wynne, inherited a large property, which was afterward lost to the family on account of his having to pay large bonds for a defaulting government official. Mr. Wilson's parents had five children, of whom our subject is the sole survivor.

He was educated in his native county, whence on arriving at maturity he emigrated to Cali-

fornia, first going to the mines on the Tuolumne and Sacramento rivers. He was slightly successful, but not doing as well as he had anticipated, he returned to San Francisco, where he did not find much to do, and worked for a time as a common laborer. He soon decided to try Oregon, for which State he took passage on the bark Ann Smith, the fare being \$100. They arrived before the bar on the last night in the year, and it was the 5th of January before they reached their destination, the wind and stream being against them, which rendered it difficult for them to come up. They accordingly landed below Coffin Rock. There was snow on the ground, and they walked to Milton, where he secured employment in a sawmill for a year and a half, being paid \$4 a day. In June, 1850, he came to Portland for the purpose of purchasing some clothes. On returning to work he was taken sick, and on recovering returned to Portland, where he clerked in the general merchandise store of T. H. Smith. While employed here he sold goods, delivered lumber to ships and looked after the sawmill, making himself a useful man of all work. From here he went to clerk in St. Helens, from where he returned to Portland in 1853, working in the metropolis for Mr. Dryer, in the office of the Oregonian, where he made bills, kept books and made collections in the interior of the State. This was during the primitive history of Portland, which was then a small village. He boarded with his employer, Mr. Dryer. His next permanent employment was with the firm of Allen & Lewis, where he remained from 1854 to 1856, being part of the time their only clerk. In 1856 he made his first venture in business on his own account, by buying the general merchandise business of Robert and Finley McLearn, which enterprise he continued until 1858. Mr. Wakefield then became his partner, and the firm of Wilson & Wakefield rented and occupied the first store ever built on First street, where they continued to do a successful business until 1859. At this time Mr. Wilson in a sense retired from the business, going on an extended trip to the East. On his return he bought Mr. Wakefield out, continuing in it alone. In 1870 he built the first store on Third street, south of Morrison, and put in a large stock of goods. In 1872 he built a double store on the same street, one block north of the old one, and moved his stock into it, remaining there until 1878. He then sold out to Messrs

Olds & King, who still continue the business. Mr. Olds had been with him from a boy, as a clerk. Their firm is one of the most prosperous in the city. After selling out, Mr. Wilson retired from mercantile pursuits, devoting his attention since then to his property interests. He built, in 1883, the Holton House, and in 1891 erected one of the finest buildings in the city, for a store, which has the most unique and artistic front in the city, and which is provided with all modern improvements, being an ornament to the city and a credit to the business enterprise of its instigator. He was elected, in 1880, to the position of Director of School District No. 1. It was during his term that the Portland High School was built, the best school building on the coast, a lasting benefit to the city and a monument to the board which caused its erection. His services as a school officer were highly creditable to him, but owing to the lack of appreciation of some he resigned, declining to serve longer in so thankless a position. Since then he has been engaged in collecting a valuable library, already having over 6,000 volumes of choice books, of eminent authors and thinkers in literature and science.

He was married in 1859, to Miss Rose Bartholomew, a native of Ohio. Their happy married life was, however, brief, for in the course of a few months his wife died. In 1861 he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson Parker, a native of Michigan. They have five children: John P.; Elida J., now the wife of Mr. William L. Jones; Robert W.; Alice M., wife of Mr. Edward Caswell; and George W.

Mr. Wilson has been a Republican in politics ever since the organization of the party, but in local matters is independent. He was, in 1887, elected by his party a member of the State Legislature. He was on eight or nine committees, doing efficient work in all. He had charge of a number of important bills, among which was a bill providing for kindergarten deputies in the public schools; a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco and opium to minors; and a bill to enable the railroad company to build a steel bridge; and also a riparian bill,—all of which were passed.

He was raised a Presbyterian, and has always paid for a pew in the First Presbyterian Church, but has lapsed from their orthodox views, and as a result of the thought and study he has devoted to the subject, may now be classed as an agnostic.

This is but an outline of the full, complete life of this worthy citizen of this metropolis of the Northwest. Of liberal views, high moral character and superior intellect, combined with the strength of his convictions, he has advanced the interests and welfare of the community, being an able factor in the development of the metropolis and his State.

**P**ARKER FARNSWORTH MOREY, president of the Portland General Electric Company of Portland, Oregon, is a native of the State of Maine, born at Calais on the 16th of October, 1847. His father, Gibson E. Morey, was also a native of Maine. The founders of the family in this country, who were of English and Scotch ancestry, were early settlers of the colonies and were active participants in the history of the country. Mr. Morey's father married Miss Abi Farnsworth, a native of his own State. They had seven children and Mr. Morey was the fifth of the family. He received his education in his native State, and at an early age began to learn the trade of a machinist. He worked first in Bangor then in Portland, Maine, and later in Boston, Massachusetts, until he had learned the machinist trade, and had become a good, practical mechanical engineer. In 1866 he went to California and settled at Placerville, El Dorado county, where he remained four years. During that time he was engaged mostly in mechanical engineering. He then removed to Sacramento and was employed in the machine shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He made a number of useful inventions and removed to Chicago to engage in their manufacture. In 1876 he sold out his interest in the patents and returned to California. He made his home at Oakland, and went into the employ of H. P. Gregory & Co., dealers in machinery.

He came to Portland on business for his firm and while in this city he made a contract to put in a hydraulic-ram elevator. Previous unsuccessful attempts had been made to put in such an elevator, but beds of gravel below the surface had rendered the attempts futile and a large amount of money had been expended. Mr. Morey successfully overcame the difficulty. Seeing that Portland was not supplied with elevators, and that he would be successful in

that business, he organized the Portland Hydraulic Elevator Company, for the purpose of supplying and operating freight elevators. Since the organization of the company he has been its manager and president, and the success of the enterprise is due to his management. The company now makes and uses a perfect hydraulic telescope ram elevator, an invention of Mr. Morey.

In 1885 Mr. Morey devised a most practical and efficient plan for supplying the city of Portland with water from Bull Run river, thirty miles east of Portland. For years Portland had been supplied with an inferior quality of water and in insufficient quantities. The plan of Mr. Morey's and a contract which was authorized by the city were ultimately defeated by injunctions issued by the water company which then supplied Portland with water, and by adverse legislation, by which a water commission was created for the city of Portland. He has the satisfaction in this year (1893) of seeing his plan carried out by the city of Portland at a cost of \$2,500,000. Although this plan of his was a source of great pecuniary loss to Mr. Morey, the bringing of water from the Bull Run river to the city of Portland is an enduring monument to his foresight, energy and enterprise, and by which Portland will be supplied for years with the purest mountain water, which is never discolored nor muddy, the Bull Run river having sufficient water to abundantly supply a city of over 500,000, inhabitants.

In 1883 Mr. Morey with others organized the United States Electric Lighting and Power Company of Portland, Oregon, and with his characteristic energy he made it successful. He made it successful under the most adverse circumstances. He had the foresight to believe in the great future of electricity for lighting and power purposes; and no matter who became discouraged he never lost confidence. He succeeded and his company soon became one of the best paying dividend corporations for its capital in the State. However he saw that its success could not be continuous with the great Willamette falls, with its enormous water power, distant only twelve miles from Portland. Making rather than finding his opportunity he succeeded in consolidating the business of the Electric Lighting and Power Company with the business of the company and syndicate then owning the Willamette falls. A new company was formed, the Willamette Falls Electric

Company, to transact the consolidated business and to own and develop the water power at the Willamette falls. He was at once made manager of this new company and on the death of the first president he was elected to fill the president's place, and continued president during the existence of that company. The Willamette Falls Electric Company furnished the electricity for lighting all public and nearly all private lights used in Portland. It controlled all the immense water power of the Willamette falls at Oregon City. For several years the Willamette Falls Electric Company was successfully conducted under Mr. Morey's management, but he was unable to operate it on the plan which its immense resources required by reason of lack of necessary capital to use in its business. Its capital stock fully paid was \$1,250,000. In 1892, immediately after the consolidation of the Thomson-Houston and Edison General Electric Companies into a new corporation, the General Electric Company of New York, Mr. Morey succeeded in getting this new corporation interested in the business of the Willamette Falls Electric Company. After long negotiations he succeeded in getting all the stockholders of his company and the General Electric Company to agree to his plan. A new corporation,—the Portland General Electric Company,—was organized, with a capital of \$4,250,000, of which \$1,250,000 is preferred, cumulative, eight per cent stock, owned by the former stockholders of the Willamette Falls Electric Company. The balance of this capital is fully paid common stock, mostly owned by prominent capitalists and by the General Electric Company. The latter company purchased all the property, franchises and rights of the Willamette Falls Electric Company and the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company, which two companies owned all the water power of the Willamette falls and several thousand acres of land along the banks of the Willamette river at or below the falls suitable for factory sites. As to the standing of the Portland General Electric Company it is sufficient to say that from its organization it has paid its preferred stockholders regular quarterly two per cent dividends out of the net earnings of the company. In 1892-'93 nearly \$2,000,000 was spent by the company in developing its water power and perfecting its plans for supplying water power and electric power at the Willamette falls and electric power and lights at Portland.



The station of the Willamette Falls Electric Company at the falls was the largest, most powerful and best equipped in the United States; the new station of the Portland General Electric Company is superior to any other in the world. It is believed that this new enterprise alone is destined to do more for the city of Portland than all other local enterprises combined. Its wires annihilate distance and bring 50,000 horse-power into the city of Portland, there to be utilized for all purposes for which electricity is now or may be used hereafter including, of course, power and light. Up to the present time this is the crowning point of Mr. Morey's success. But he is not through yet. He is a young man and even more remarkable results, if possible, may be expected of him in the future.

Mr. Morey has invested in city property and has a handsome residence on South Second street. As a result of his enterprise, although not yet a man of remarkable wealth in the city of Portland, still he is a man who in a smaller and less wealthy community would be classed as a man of wealth, as he is in Portland, a man of affairs.

Politically he is a Republican and was elected by his party, in 1891 to, and represented Multnomah county, in the State Legislature.

Although Mr. Morey is not one of the oldest, still for the time he has lived here, he has been one of the most successful citizens of Portland. Of course it requires money to carry out such projects as his, but it requires a man of Mr. Morey's type to make capitalists believe in and invest such projects. Such foresight, energy, enterprise and qualities as he has, combined with money, are the factors which move the world.



**H**ON. PETER PAQUET, of Oregon City, one of the Oregon pioneers of 1852, was born in St. Louis, January 13, 1839. He is of French ancestry, and his forefathers, on his father's side, came to America at a very early day and settled in Canada near the city of Quebec. Here his father, Francis X. Paquet, was born, January 15, 1811, and was married in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, January 12, 1836, to Miss Marie Louise Lanadier de Langdean. She was born in St. Louis July 7, 1818, and was a descendant of one of the earliest French families in this country. They have

been in this country previous to the acquirement of the Northwest Territory by the United States, and her great-grandfather, Jean Baptiste de Tuga, received land from the French Government where the town of Vincennes, Indiana, now stands. He settled on it and had it platted according to the act of Congress, and the United States confirmed his title to the property by an Act of Congress. He was killed there by the Indians, and the family, being driven away, went to St. Louis, which then was the only settlement of importance west of the Mississippi. Previous to his marriage our subject's father had been in the employ of the American Fur Company, and in 1828 lived at the post where Chicago now stands. At that post there were then three small log houses, one storehouse and a few men who sawed lumber with whipsaws, with which they made batteaux and staves for five-gallon whisky kegs. These kegs were filled with alcohol, and when they reached their destination whisky was made by adding sixteen parts of water.

On his expedition with the fur company, Mr. Paquet left Mackinaw and went to Prairie du Chien in the fall of 1828, going by way of Green bay and up Fox river to Fort Winnebago. They made portage to the Wisconsin river, going down it 180 miles and then up the Mississippi nine miles, being three months on the journey through an almost unknown region. Here they spent three months making boats and repairing wagons, and in 1829 he made the trip with furs to Mackinaw, and continued in this business until the spring of 1832. He then left Prairie du Chien and went to Galena, where he worked in the lead mines until the fall of 1835, when he went to St. Louis and was engaged in boat-building until 1852.

Mr. Paquet had performed his duty in assisting in the suppression of the Indian depredations. The first massacre took place on Rock river, when sixty families were killed by the savages. Mr. Paquet was in the Bates Company and went to Fort Lake with them, and there the party stopped until General Scott and General Dodge arrived. They then all—that is, volunteers and regulars—followed the Indians to Bad Axe river, where they surrounded the Indians, and Black Hawk and twenty of his warriors escaped by swimming the Mississippi river. They were afterward overtaken by a band of Sioux Indians and captured during this campaign.

Mr. Paquet was sent by General Dodge with dispatches to General Scott, a distance of 200 miles, and the last day of the journey the rain came down in torrents, and when Mr. Paquet arrived he was so drenched that General Scott felt compassion for the trusty messenger and insisted upon his donning a suit of his own clothes. As General Scott was a very large man and Paquet a short man, the clothes did not fit, but he wore them until his own dried. In 1852, with his wife and family, he crossed the plains to Oregon. The children were Mary Delema, Peter, Joseph, John F., Louis and Emma Adaline. Elizabeth died in St. Louis in infancy. George Washington was born at Willow Creek, Oregon, September 22, 1852; and also in Oregon were born, Francis X., Jr., Edward, Oliver L. and Ida, but all of this latter family are dead except one. Those now living are: Peter, Joseph, Louis and Oliver L.

The family arrived at the Dalles September 22, and on October 10 they reached Portland, where they wintered, and about the last day of May, 1853, moved to Canemah, and in August, 1854, purchased a right to a donation claim three miles south of Oregon City, where they resided until 1863, when they removed to Canemah. In 1865 they moved to Stringtown and in 1876 went to Oak Grove in eastern Oregon, but in 1891 came to East Portland, where both Mr. and Mrs. Paquet now reside. She has reached the age of seventy-five years, and he is in his eighty-second year, both quite hale yet and are among the most worthy of Oregon pioneers.

Our subject, Peter Paquet, was the second child and the first son of the pioneers above mentioned. He was thirteen years of age when they started for Oregon, and on the journey he drove stock and a team and took his turn at standing guard like a man. After arrival here he learned the trade of boat-builder with his father. He had been sent to school in St. Louis and attended the public schools in Oregon wherever the settlement of the family happened to be. When he reached his majority he engaged in boat-building, and as general contractor and builder.

The marriage of our subject took place September 5, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Hamilton, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of John and Jane (Shepherd) Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Paquet have three children: Louisa J., Florence C. and Victor H. Mr. Paquet is a mem-

ber of the Masonic fraternity and is a Past Master of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, and has served in other offices in the order. In politics he is a reliable Republican, and has served three terms in the State Legislature as follows: 1870, 1888, and 1890. He has served nine terms as a member of the City Council of Oregon City, and has also been its Mayor. Among other positions of responsibility may be mentioned that he served as president of the Board of Delegates of the Oregon City Fire Department. During the last term in the Legislature he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and was a prominent candidate for Speaker of the House, and as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means made a record never excelled by any person in that capacity. On the 4th day of February, 1892, Mr. Paquet was appointed by President Harrison, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Oregon. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on the 8th, and his commission signed by the President on the 11th day of February, 1892. On the 14th day of April, 1892, he took possession of the office, in which position he is now serving.

Mr. Paquet is a man of considerable ability, of much general information, is generally consulted about legislation and public measures, and his opinions carry much weight. Uniformly courteous in matters of business, he is very popular in the community in which he lives and in every part of the State in which he is known. Few men in Oregon have the excellent reputation of Hon. Peter Paquet, of Oregon City.

**W**ILLIAM C. NOON, a well-known manufacturer and business man of Portland, was born in Leicester, England, August 25, 1836. In 1846 he came with his parents to Andover, Massachusetts, where he attended school until thirteen years of age. He then commenced working in a woolen mill in Andover, and later, continued in business at Lawrence and Worcester of that State, and afterward in Maine, until in time he acquired a thorough and exhaustive knowledge of the business. In 1857 the financial depression became so great in the East, that most of the woolen mills were closed, and nearly all of the weavers

were thrown out of employment. In consequence many turned their attention to other fields, among whom was our subject, who concluded to try his fortune in the gold fields of California, the El Dorado of the world. Accordingly, in the spring of 1858, he embarked on the voyage, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in California in the spring of that year. For three years he was engaged in mining and ranching on the American river. He had, by much care and toil, accumulated in three years, a large herd of cattle, which were entirely destroyed by the flood of 1861, sweeping away in one terrible disaster, not only the result of years of toil, but his hopes of a start for the future. His sole aim then was to secure money enough to get away with, which, when he had secured it, he used to pay his way to Oregon, arriving in Portland in February, 1862. He soon obtained employment at the new woolen mills at Salem, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he went to the Salmon river mines, where, for four succeeding winter seasons he engaged in mining, working in summers in the woolen mills of Oregon City. In 1869 he came to Portland, where he entered the employment of J. W. Cook, who was a bag, tent and awning manufacturer. This business was at that time conducted on a very small scale, but Mr. Noon realized from his experience that if properly conducted it might, in time, become a very great enterprise. Accordingly, in 1873, acting upon his judgment in the matter, he bought his employer's interest, and under his able management it has exceeded his fondest hopes. He conducted it satisfactorily for eleven years, when a company was organized under the firm name of W. C. Noon & Co., its growth having been unprecedented. It is the pioneer factory of its kind in the State, and its capacity now exceeds that of all other similar institutions in the Northwest. It employs seventy people, being equipped with the best and latest improved machinery. Their building occupies the corner of First and C streets, being three stories high with basement, which is entirely used for the machinery and facilities of their great manufactory. Here, they make from the lightest summer oiled canvas to the heaviest canvas, for the largest public gathering; also all kinds of burlaps and sacking, and sails of all weights. Their business and fame have grown from year to year, until they now have sale for their goods in Alaska, British Columbia, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Mr. Noon is interested in everything tending to build up and develop the resources of Portland, and has on various occasions emphasized this interest in a very substantial manner. Chief among the enterprises which have received assistance from him, may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Hotel and the Methodist university.

He was married in 1867, in Oregon City, to Miss Adeline Good, a daughter of Daniel Good, a worthy pioneer of Oregon. Their happy married life was of short duration, his wife dying in 1870. They had two children: Julia and William C. The former is the wife of Mr. D. S. Freeman, while the son is with his father in his business. In 1878 Mr. Noon was again married, this time to Miss Emily Southard, a native of Connecticut. They have had four children, three still surviving. Those living are Viola, Ralph and Alma E.

He is in politics a Republican, though not a politician or seeker of office. He is a respected member of the A. O. U. W., to which he has belonged for years. He is a consistent member of the Grace Methodist Church, to the support of which he has materially contributed.

Mr. Noon is a man of unpretentious manner, of generous impulses, of unflagging industry and unswerving integrity of character, deeply interested in the welfare of his favorite city, and devotedly attached to his family and friends.



**P** M. SCROGGIN, of Sheridan, Oregon, is one of the successful and prominent farmers and business men of Yam Hill county. Without more than a passing notice of him, a history of his county would be incomplete. Of his life and ancestry we present the following facts:

Carter Scroggin, his father, was a native of Tennessee, and a descendant of early settlers of that State. Grandfather Scroggin was born in North Carolina, of Scotch ancestry. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Carter Scroggin married Miss Phoebe Shelby, a native of North Carolina, and a descendant of one of the old Southern families. Their ten children all grew up and had families of their own, and seven of them are still living. In 1824 Mr. and Mrs. Scroggin moved to Illinois and settled on what was then the frontier of civilization. He was a successful farmer, and was also largely

engaged in stock-raising. He died on his farm in Illinois in 1857, aged sixty-five years. His wife survived him sixteen years, dying about the age of seventy-two years.

Their son, Pleasant Marion Scroggin, with whose name we begin this article, was their seventh child. He was born at his father's home in Illinois, January 27, 1833. His boyhood days were not unlike those of other farmers' sons—attending the district schools in winter, and working hard on the farm in summer. When he started out in life on his own responsibility, he went to Iowa. There, in 1855, he purchased 400 acres of Government land, and began in earnest to cultivate and develop it, and the industrious habits with which he began his career have characterized his whole life. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah Howard, a native of Tennessee. They resided on their farm in Iowa nine years, and during that time had five children.

In 1864 Mr. Scroggin and his family came across the plains to Oregon. They had five yokes of oxen and eight horses, and the train with which they traveled was composed of thirty wagons. They left home on the 14th of April, and arrived at Portland on the 2d of October. The only trouble experienced on this journey was the loss of some of their stock. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Scroggin came to his present location, just south of Sheridan. Here he purchased 340 acres of choice farming land, at \$7.50 per acre, it being a part of the old donation claim of C. B. Graves. With his characteristic energy he went to work on this farm, and his well directed efforts have developed it into one of the finest farms in Yam Hill county. From time to time he made additional purchases, and now has about 1,000 acres, nearly all in one body. Since he took up his abode here, many improvements and developments have been going on all around him. The town of Sheridan has sprung up at his side. The rapid growth of this promising town has increased the value of his adjacent lands, \$400 per acre being a low estimate of their value. His other land is rated at \$100 per acre. Mr. Scroggin has not confined his business ability to farming operations. He has a flouring-mill at Willamina, and he and his sons, Charles and Stephen, and Jacob Wortman, of McMinnville, have recently built and started a bank in Sheridan. For several years Mr. Scroggin has been engaged in money-lending.

Mr. Scroggin built the pleasant home in which he resides. It is located on an eminence and commands a view of his own broad acres, the town of Sheridan and the beautiful country which surrounds it. His family, besides the two sons already named, is composed of the following members: Phoebe Ellen; Alice, wife of G. A. Epperly; Ida Jane, Pleasant M., Jr., Thomas Jefferson and May.

Politically, Mr. Scroggin is a Democrat. He has rendered efficient service as County Commissioner.

Although now advanced in years, and in affluent circumstances, the industrious habits of his youth still cling to him, and he does as much work as ever. His unceasing industry, brought in contact with Oregon's rich soil, has resulted in a prosperity which he has deservedly achieved, and which it is hoped he may live long to enjoy.

**HON. W. D. HARE**, a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen of Hillsboro, Oregon, came to the Territory in 1853. His father, Joseph Hare, was born in England, coming to the United States about 1810, settling in Barnesville, Ohio, and residing there until he reach manhood. He married Miss Ellen Davenport, a native of Winchester, Virginia, and the daughter of a prominent lawyer, John Davenport. Mr. Davenport liberated and colonized his slaves on a tract of land, which he gave them in Belmont county, Ohio, where he spent time and money giving them a start and teaching them to be self-supporting. Their children's children reside there to-day, and bless the memory of their ancestor's benefactor. Miss Ellen Davenport was a daughter of Captain Colson, who served in the Revolutionary war, who traces his ancestry back to the early settlement of Connecticut, since when they have actively participated in the wars and history of their country. Mr. and Mrs. Hare had twelve children, eight of whom are living.

William Davenport Hare, the subject of our sketch, was the second son of the family. He was born in West Virginia, on September 1, 1834, and was raised near Fairview, eastern Ohio, where he resided until eighteen years of age, when he was employed by one James Edwards, to drive an ox team across the plains to

this State. On arriving at his destination, he secured employment as a clerk in the store of J. B. Fancis, of Portland. He also clerked for Charles Hutchins, and later became purser of the steamers Fashion and Mountain Buck, plying between Portland and the Cascades, in which latter capacity he continued until 1857. He then came to Washington county, where he received the appointment of Auditor and Clerk of the County, serving satisfactorily in that capacity for six years.

At this time he turned his attention to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1864, beginning his practice in Hillsboro, where he soon achieved eminence, becoming a prominent factor in the affairs of his county and State. In 1870 he was selected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature. He was, in 1872, one of the electors on the Grant ticket, making an effective canvass of the State for the Republican party. After a successful election he was appointed by President Grant Collector of Customs for the First District of Oregon, serving in that capacity for eight years, as an efficient and honorable officer.

He then moved to his farm in Washington county, three miles south of Hillsboro, consisting of 357 acres of land, which he has highly improved with buildings and brought the land to a high state of cultivation, until it is now one of the most valuable farms of the county, which is noted for its good farms.

In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate, of which body he became an active and influential member, working with ability for the best interests of his constituents and the welfare of his State. He was prominently identified with the passage of the Holt bill, which asserted the power of the State to control the railroads, thus rendering his constituents and the entire people of Oregon very valuable service. He has the honor of having been one of the organizers of the Republican party in the State of Oregon, having made some of the first speeches in its favor, and actively aided in its establishment in the State, as well as firmly supporting and abetting the existing Government, at the time of the secession movement, which sought to withdraw Oregon from the Union. To him and other brave patriots, Oregon owes her salvation from the disgrace of secession. In appreciation of his services he has been twice a prominent candidate in their convention for Governor of the State, and in 1876 lacked only one vote of se-

curing the nomination. In youth he was always opposed to oppression, likewise in his more mature years he is the champion of the laboring classes and producers, vigorously arraying himself against all monopolies, and those who would coin money out of the blood of the enslaved. To be otherwise would be to ignore his past life and history. He was one of the organizers of the Hillsboro Co-operative Company, who have built a brick block, stocking it with merchandise, and carrying on a lucrative business. He was made the manager, in which capacity he is still serving, meanwhile continuing his law practice as well.

He was married in 1859, to Miss Henrietta Schofield, a native of Clark county, Illinois. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Joseph, is a Hillsboro business man; Ellen teaches in the Portland schools; Henrietta is the wife of George W. Morgan, who is in the newspaper business in Portland; Martha is married to Grant Mann; Ruth; and William, a lad of ten years; Thomas S., died in December 1890, of a bronchial affection.

Mr. Hare designates himself as an independent Republican, as opposed to partisanship. He is a Past Master Mason, being Past Grand Master of the State. He is also Past Grand Master of the A. O. U. W. However he may be styled by the dogmas and creeds of the day, whether secular or religious, his name will descend to posterity as that of one who championed the cause of the weak and oppressed, and opposed with unflinching determination the machinations of the strong and tyrannical.



**HENRY STAATS**, one of Polk county's most successful farmers, has the honor of being one of Oregon's native sons, he having been born in Polk county, January 18, 1850. His father, Isaac Staats, was born in New York, of German parents, and came to Oregon in 1845, a young man without money to push his own way in the world, to make a home in the beautiful Willamette valley, and to do what he could in his humble way to found a State. He "built better than he knew," for to him we are indebted for aid in laying the foundation of the great commonwealth of Oregon. He crossed the plains with his brother Stephen, and took his donation claim on the

Luckamute. Here he built his log cabin and lived on the "ground floor," with 640 acres of choice land about him, of which he was the owner. The Oregon pioneers were "monarchs of all they surveyed," but their land had no money value, and they were without proper implements to cultivate the soil with. They were largely sustained by their faith in the future. They lived on faith and boiled wheat, and many were the dangers and hardships that they were obliged to pass through, and from none of these was Mr. Staats, Sr., exempt, but he was destined to see brighter days. In 1846 he married Miss Orlena Williams, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Mr. J. E. Williams, a pioneer of the same year as Mr. Staats. Then the little home of the young pioneer was made to smile with the presence of God's best gift to man, a good wife. They lived and loved and toiled together to improve the home and raise the means of life. To them came, as the years went by, a nice family of seven children, all of whom are living, save one, Isaac W., who died in his eighteenth year. The others are all respectable citizens, and reside mostly in the vicinity where they were born and reared. Their names are: James M.; H. D., subject; J. O. (see history); Clarence E.; Asa C.; Mary L., married Mr. Dalton, but is now a widow.

Mr. Staats' life in the new and undeveloped country was an upright and honorable one, and for some twenty-five years he was honored by his neighbors with the office of Justice of the Peace. He also had the honor of being the first Postmaster appointed on the Luckamute, under the administration of James Buchanan. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a man of sterling moral character, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. His wife survives him and is beloved by all who know her. She is in the sixty-sixth year of her age, and resides with her son, Asa C., in Airlie, where most of her children reside.

The son, Henry D., was reared on the farm, educated in the public school, and began life farming his father's land on shares. He continued in this business for six or seven years, and he then purchased 200 acres of land, on which he built, and which he improved by honest, well directed effort. He prospered and became able to add to his land, until he now has 471 acres of one of the best, and under his management one of the best paying farms in Polk county, a county noted for its many farms.

Mr. Staats was married February 8, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Zumwalt. She is a native of Oregon, daughter of Mr. Isaac Zumwalt, a pioneer of 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Staats have two sons: Irvin Tracy, now a graduate of the State Normal School, and a young man of great promise; and Emmitt is still at home with his parents. Mr. Staats is a wide-awake successful farmer, and his record is such as to reflect credit upon himself and the State in which he was born.

**J**AMES STEEL, a prominent and successful business man of Portland, Oregon, does not belie his name: he is as true as steel, as strong as steel, and as good as steel. He has been in Oregon for thirty years, and is a native of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, where he was born on September 20, 1834. His father, William Steel, was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1818, and was married in Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Lawrey, a native of Virginia. Most of his life was spent in Monroe county, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile business; late in life, he came to Portland, where he died in 1881. They had ten children, five of whom now survive. Our subject was the second child in order of birth, and was raised in Monroe county, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1855 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he clerked until 1860. In 1862 he arrived in Portland, where he was for a time engaged in a bakery and grocery store. Six weeks later, he accepted a clerkship in the grocery of Mr. R. Pittock, remaining there until January 1, 1864, when he became cashier and bookkeeper for Harker Brothers, who had a large wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery house. He remained with them until January, 1866, when they sold out. He then went to Oregon City, at the request of the Oregon City Woolen Mills, to straighten out their books and accounts, which were in a bad condition, and also to systematize their accounts. He remained with them three months and in the meantime was offered the cashiership of the First National Bank of Portland, on its organization, which position he accepted, the bank opening its doors for business on May 1, 1866. He remained with this institution for over sixteen years, dur-

ing which time it grew from small proportions to be one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the city of Portland, or on the Northwest coast. In July, 1882, he resigned his position, in order to engage in business for himself. He had leased a number of warehouses from the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which were located on the lands of the company, on the east and west sides of the Willamette river. This enterprise proved unprofitable, because of the failure of the railway company to carry out its promises to him, and he gave up his lease. In 1883 the Willamette Savings Bank was organized, and he accepted the presidency of it, and in 1885 the bank was consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and he was elected president, and in 1890 the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000. In January, 1891, Mr. Steel declined the presidency longer, because of his many personal business matters, which required his attention, but accepted the vice-presidency, with the understanding that he was not to give any time to the active business of the bank, further than matters of consultation. He and his brother, George A. Steel, in 1889, formed the Metropolitan Railway Company, and built the second street electric railroad, which extends from G street to Fulton park, and in 1891 extended it to the River View cemetery, south of the city, making it about six miles in length. Mr. Steel is also interested, and half owner, in the Oregon Pottery Company. It was organized in 1884, in November, 1890, the works were consumed by fire. They have been replaced by a large and valuable plant, which is one of the best in the country, and which turns out large quantities of sewer pipe. He has also started the Klamath River Lumber and Improvement Company in southern Oregon and northern California, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber, which is destined to be an extensive and paying enterprise.

On the 29th of November, 1866, Mr. Steel was married to Mary Ladd, a native of New Hampshire, the daughter of Dr. N. G. Ladd. They have four children, all born in the city of Portland. They are: Helen J., Carrie L., James M., and Mary Eva.

Mr. Steel has always been a Republican, and was a strong Union man. He has never accepted office, aside from having been school director of the city. At the last session of the

Legislature, a bill was passed for the improvement of the Willamette river and the port of Portland, so that ships of large size could navigate the river. By this bill, a commission of fifteen was formed, of which he was one, with power to issue \$500,000 in bonds, and levy an annual tax for the completion of the work. When the commission organized, he was elected treasurer, and is still acting in that capacity.

In religious matters, Mr. Steel has been an active and useful member of the First Congregational Church, in the several capacities of Deacon, Superintendent of the Sunday-school and Trustee and Treasurer of the society. He aided in building their present house of worship, in 1870, and is now assisting in the erection of their present handsome edifice, which is to cost \$100,000.

His judgment is often sought and highly valued on all matters, both public and private, and his whole life has been one of helpfulness to his fellow-men, and of emulation to the rising generation.



**J**OHAN G. TONER, a well-known and enterprising citizen of Spring Valley, Polk county, Oregon, was born in Missouri, April 8, 1822, and was the son of William Toner, native of Pennsylvania. They sprang from a family who were early settlers in that State, and who claim a mixture of German and Scotch blood in their ancestry. Mr. Toner's father married Matilda Greer, a native of Kentucky, and they had four children.

John G. was reared in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1844, when he went to Illinois and engaged as engineer on the river, making St. Louis his headquarters. In 1852 he came to Oregon, via Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in Portland, December 7, 1852. Here he was engaged in engineering on the steamboats on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, on the latter as far up as Eugene City, and on the Columbia as far as Astoria at one end, to the Cascades at the other. During the thirty-eight years he was in this business, he never met with an accident while in charge of the engines, although he was on a boat when she sank on the Missouri, and on one on the Willamette when this boat also sank. In 1875 he retired from boating, and came to Spring Valley and purchased 313



acres of land, and strange to relate, the man who had spent his life on the water settled down into a successful farmer. His farm is situated on the west side of the Willamette, half a mile above the village of Lincoln. Here he has resided for the past seventeen years. Soon after the purchase of his land he bought a thrasher, and during the threshing season ran it, and he now owns one of the finest, improved steam-threshers, with all modern improvements, including a cook house, where the meals for the men are cooked. Mr. Toner has managed this branch of the business very successfully, and has threshed a large portion of the grain in the valley for years.

He was married, February 22, 1849, to Miss Mary Sauerwein, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a child. They have had nine children, three of whom are living, namely: William M., now residing at Yaquina Bay; Fred is a prominent young merchant in Dallas; and Carrie is at home; Jacob, the eldest child was drowned at Portland, when twenty-three years of age; Fannie died of quick consumption when in her nineteenth year; Laura died of typhoid fever in her twenty-second year; Frank died of typhoid fever in his ninth year; and Ralph met his death by smothering in a bin of wheat at Lincoln, when ten years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Toner are members of the Spring Valley Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Toner is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are worthy representatives of the Oregon pioneers.



**J. P. O. LOWNSDALE.**—The ancestors of this well-known and esteemed Oregon pioneer, were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and there his father, Daniel Lownsdale, was born and subsequently married Miss Ruth Overfield, of German descent. She was a native of the same country as her husband. Receiving a mercantile education, he located in Princeton, Indiana and later removed to Georgia, where he continued mercantile life until 1842, when, by reason of failing health, he went to Europe, returning in 1845, and joined the tide of emigration, crossing the plains to Oregon, in which country he arrived safely, after an exceedingly laborious journey. Coming direct to Portland, he located on 640 acres,

which subsequently became known as the Amos N. King claim. He thereon erected the first tannery of the Northwest, and continued this business until 1848, when he sold out and purchased of F. W. Pethygrove, his possessory right to the Portland section, of which he remained the sole owner until 1849, when he sold one-half interest to Stephen Coffin. Mr. Lownsdale then established a small trading-post or store at the little village of Portland, which he continued about one year, and then, becoming imbued with the feeling that the site of Portland would be the commercial center of the Northwest, he sold his store and devoted all his time and enthusiasm to the advancement of the interests of the town. In 1850 he built the Columbian Hotel on the corner of Washington and Front streets, at that time the finest hotel of the Northwest. This was managed in first-class style, but with the growth of the town, it has passed away, and its place is occupied by a more modern brick structure.

Coffin & Lownsdale sold one-third interest in the Portland section to Colonel W. W. Chapman, and during 1850 a syndicate was organized which purchased the steamer Gold Hunter, to run between Portland and San Francisco. As a pioneer enterprise, this was the means of opening navigation between those two cities, but through San Francisco capitalists getting a controlling interest, the vessel was diverted to the southern coast, which resulted in financial loss to the Portland stockholders, and a litigation, which it took years to settle. Mr. Lownsdale was instrumental in laying out much of the city of Portland, and was foremost in every public improvement, as establishing school-houses and churches. Though suffering heavy financial loss, his faith in the city and her magnificent future continued to the date of his death, in 1862.

J. P. O. Lownsdale was born in Princeton, Indiana, January 1, 1830, but was in infancy deprived of a mother's watchfulness. Living with his father and two older sisters until seven years old, he was taken by his uncle, F. T. Overfield, to Fredericktown, Missouri, and there passed his boyhood and secured such an education as was offered by the common schools and the high school. At the age of sixteen he returned to Princeton, and with another uncle secured a good mercantile education, he being extensively engaged in general mercantile, packing, and the produce business. Remaining

until twenty-one, he then started for Oregon to join his father, journeying the usual way in those days, across Panama, and arrived in Portland, where he followed a mercantile life until 1853, when he joined a party organized by Hiram Smith, to return to the East on horseback, across the plains. He then returned to Princeton, and in partnership with his uncle, resumed the mercantile business.

He was married in 1854, to Miss Sarah R. Milburn, daughter of Robert Milburn, a leading business man of Princeton. He continued in the mercantile life until 1861, when, owing to the failure of his father's health, he again visited Oregon, and was there induced to return to Princeton, and close out his business, and make Portland his future home. During his absence his father died, and returning to Portland, he took out letters of administration, and passed several years in straightening out the complexities of his father's estate; which he finally accomplished to the satisfaction of all parties. He then engaged in the real-estate business in which he has been quite active for the past thirteen years, doing a general business in city and acre property, and also in building houses and residences. Mr. and Mrs. Lownsdale have three children: Agnes R., now Mrs. E. M. Hall; Charles D., and John M. Mr. Lownsdale is in politics a Republican, and has been honored by his party with a position of Commissioner on the County Board, and as City Councilman for several years. In business he is affable and courtly, and deeply interested in the development of his adopted city and State.



**SAMUEL E. YOUNG**, a representative business man and influential citizen of Albany, Oregon, was born in Holmesville, Holmes county, Ohio, in 1838. His father, Isaac Young, was a native of Tennessee, but in boyhood with his father's family, removed to Ohio, where he learned and worked at the trades of carpenter and millwright. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Norris, a native of New York State. In the year 1844, he removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he continued mechanical work. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and their two children, he turned his

face in the direction of the setting sun, with Oregon for his destination. Traveling with ox teams, in a small train, their progress, considering the motive power, was rapid; and their journey, excepting the incidental hardships of overland travel, was pleasant and comfortable. Arrived by land as far as the Dalles, they embarked on the Columbia river, landing in Portland, in November, 1852. They passed their first year on Tualitin Plains, from where they went to Benton county, opposite Albany, where Mr. Young purchased 150 acres of land, and engaged in farming until 1862. He then sold his place and removed to the city of Albany, resuming carpentry, in which employment he continued until the time of his death, in 1882, aged sixty-seven years. His widow still survives at the age of seventy-eight.

The subject of our sketch received the greater part of his schooling in Iowa, his education having been principally gained in the practical and active experiences of life. He crossed the plains with his parents, locating with them in Benton county, where with the exception of one year spent at school in Albany, and two years spent in Siskiyou county, California, mining, he spent his time farming. From 1858 to 1860 he was mining at French bar, on Scott river, in California, but did not make much money. He began his mercantile life in 1863, as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Demas Beach, of Albany, where he remained until 1866. He then entered into partnership with John Barrows and L. E. Blain, under the firm name of J. Barrows & Co., engaging in the sale of general merchandise and agricultural implements. Their store was opened in the first brick building ever erected in Albany, the workmanship of Walter and John Monteith, which was located on First street, between Ferry and Washington streets. In 1873 Mr. Barrows retired, and the firm of Blain, Young & Co., continued business until 1875, when Mr. Young purchased Mr. Blain's interest, November 9, 1882, he formed a partnership with E. Eggert and Waller E. Terrell, from which, however, Mr. Young retired three years later. He remained in the same locality until the fall of 1889, when he removed to his own building, at that time just completed, on the corner of First and Broadalbin streets. This building is 484 x 102 feet, two story brick with stone basement. Mr. Young then discontinued the agricultural implement department, continuing with a full

stock of general merchandise. The stock was divided into departments, for the convenience of customer and proprietor.

The subject of our sketch was married in Will county, Illinois, in 1871, to Miss Naomi Althouse. They have one child, Percy A., who is now at college at Monmouth, Illinois.

Mr. Young is a Republican in politics, but is no office-seeker. He is one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Albany, of which he is vice-president. His life has been devoted to his business interests, which have been conducted on the high plane of honesty and integrity, and his success is the reward of concentrated effort and persistent application.

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**D**AVID C. STEWART, a prominent citizen of Forest Grove, Oregon, widely and favorably known as one of those pioneers who assisted in reclaiming the Northwest from its primeval wilderness, was born in Ohio, September 7, 1840. Although many of his early companions in this country have gone to their reward, bequeathing a rich legacy, secured by their labors, to future generations, the subject of this sketch is spared to reap the results of his own energy and perseverance, and like an oak tree, which has bowed before the storms of winter, now basks in the summer sunshine of prosperity.

He comes of a family of pioneers, his paternal grandparents having been early settlers of Newark, Licking county, Ohio, where his father, Benjamin E. Stewart, was born in 1815. Benjamin learned the saddlers' trade in early life and worked at that trade for a time, but later was exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed energetically and scientifically and was rewarded with success. In 1836 he married Miss Ann Crumbaker, an intelligent lady of German parentage and a native of the Keystone State. After marriage, he continued for some years to reside in Ohio, until, induced by rumors of the Government's liberal donations of land to actual settlers of Oregon, coupled with favorable reports of the climate and agricultural advantages of that country, he determined to emigrate to the great Northwest. Accordingly, with his wife and four children, he turned his face toward the setting sun, going by water to Independence, Missouri, where he secured the usual outfit of

the early emigrants, and in April started on the long journey across the plains, behind the swinging gait of their oxen. Their journey was uneventful and accomplished in safety. In the mountains, near Pendleton, another son was born, and owing to the ill health of his family, Mr. Stewart came near stopping for the winter at Dr. Whitman's, a Protestant Mission of eastern Oregon, but fortunately did not do so, as he and his family would in all probability have fallen victims to the terrible massacre by the Indians, which occurred soon afterward. They pursued their way, and in October arrived in Yam Hill county, and shortly afterward settled on a donation claim of 640 acres in North Yam Hill valley. Here Mr. Stewart built a log cabin, and with the few utensils and household goods they had brought with them, together with a few sheep and four yoke of oxen and cows, they commenced the life of Oregon pioneers. From this small beginning, by energy and perseverance, they arose to prosperity and surrounded themselves with many of the comforts of life and had something to spare to those less fortunate. Three children were added to the family in this Western home, all of whom attained maturity and reflected credit on the land of their birth. On the call for volunteers to defend the State against the Indians, the father tendered his services, and during the winter of 1855-'56, took part in the Yakima Indian war, under Captain A. P. Ankeny and Colonel Cornelius. In these days of abundance, it is difficult to realize the hardships endured by these early soldiers, who were only saved from starvation by eating horse flesh. On the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Stewart returned to his home on his claim, and continued to reside there until his death in August, 1877, in his sixty-second year. He is remembered by many as a man of sterling traits of character, quiet and unassuming, of genial disposition, whom to know was to respect and esteem. He was a Republican in politics and a strong Union man, at a time when these sentiments meant something more than words. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Church and led an honest and exemplary Christian life. Mrs. Stewart still survives, in the seventy-second year of her age, and resides on the donation claim, which she helped to reclaim from a wilderness. She is surrounded by her children and friends and is passing in peace the evening of an active and useful life. Like her husband

she is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and like him, has always exemplified its teachings in her life. The doors of their home have always been open and their tables spread for those in want. All but two of their children are living: Emma, the oldest, is the wife of Hon. Le. Laughlin, of North Yam Hill; David C., the second in order of birth, is the subject of this sketch; Eminger is largely interested in stock-raising in Grant county, Oregon; James Y., died in his twenty-ninth year, leaving a wife and two children; Orville resides in Whitman county, Washington; Montgomery lives in North Yam Hill; Frances A., married John Fox, and died in her twenty-seventh year, leaving a husband and two children; and Eva, married to J. H. Stewart, resides with her mother at North Yam Hill.

David C. Stewart, whose name heads this biography, was only seven years of age at the time his parents crossed the plains, but even then took his part in helping forward the journey, by driving the little flock of sheep. His early life in Oregon was passed on the claim, after which he attended school in Forest Grove, where one of his teachers was the well-known pioneer, Mr. D. C. Laturette. On arriving at a suitable age, he engaged jointly with his father in farming, with whom he continued until he was twenty-five years of age.

In 1865 he married Miss Mary Lee, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon in 1852. Her father, Augustus Lee, was a native of Vermont, and died of cholera on the plains when on his way to the Northwest. His widow and two of the three children who accompanied her on that sad journey still survive. She is now in her eightieth year and resides in Forest Grove, a worthy representative of the pioneer women of Oregon.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart settled on his land in North Yam Hill valley, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which business he has since successfully followed. He was one of the first to import Holstein cattle in the State, and has since been East several times to add to his original importation. In 1880 he bought 250 acres of valuable land, situated a mile and a half southwest of Forest Grove, to which he soon afterward removed his family. For the purpose of educating his children at the Pacific University, he removed, in 1890, to Forest Grove, where he had previously bought lots and erected a comfortable residence.

He still superintends his farm, which is one of the best cultivated places in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children: Horace D., Loring V., and Emma E., all of whom are in college in Forest Grove, taking the classical course, which the two former will finish with the present school year. Politically, Mr. Stewart is a staunch Republican, as his father was before him. Religiously, he is a Free-thinker. He is a Past Master of the A. O. U. W. As a husband, father, and citizen he has ever been characterized by ability, energy and integrity, and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his community.



JOHN W. MEREDITH emigrated to the State of Oregon in 1853, and occupies a place among her foremost citizens. He is a native of New York, born July 27, 1831, a son of Hugh Meredith, also a native of New York, whose ancestors crossed the sea to the New World before the war of the Revolution. He married Miss Elizabeth Lewis of the State of New York, and to them were born nine children, eight of whom survive. John W. received his elementary education in the common schools, and later was sent to Floyd Academy. His first business experience was in the capacity of clerk in a general store, but as he grew older he determined upon a professional life, and chose that of medicine; he read under the direction of Dr. Gellet, but, before he had made great attainment in the science, he shipped for the Pacific coast, coming via the Isthmus, July 28, 1853, he arrived in Portland, a stranger, without means. It was such situations that tested the metal of the pioneers, and brought into play all their faculties and quickened their wits. He was obliged to accept any work that came to his hand, and for a time he was engaged in rolling logs and clearing land. He then mined for a year, meeting with fair success. He invested the means thus accumulated in land in Benton county, Oregon, where he followed farming for two years; at the expiration of that period he disposed of the property and went to California, where he was in the employ of the Government for a time. He next went on a prospecting trip to Inyo county, which proved a "fool's errand."

In 1864 he came to Salem and began a teaming and draying business, which soon assumed

an importance in the commercial circles of the place; he formed a partnership with O. Adams, and they conducted a successful business for three years. Again his old desire for a professional life arose, and he entered the office of a dentist, and for three years worked and studied under the direction of a skilled operator. He then opened an office, which he has occupied for twenty-three years; he has met with gratifying success, and if he has not fully realized the dream of his youth, he has proven a useful citizen and an honor to his profession.

Mr. Meredith was married in 1859, to Miss Millie A. Adams, a native of Indiana and a daughter of C. Adams, who emigrated to Oregon in 1852; he died in July, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are the parents of two children, Frank and Jennette; the son is a bookkeeper in the bank of Williams & England, and the daughter is a stenographer in the State Insurance office. Mr. Meredith is a Past Master of the A. O. U. W., and is a Master Mason. He was the first Assessor of Josephine county in 1856, and has represented a Republican constituency in the City Council of Salem. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a citizen strictly reliable and honorable in all his dealings.

**P**ETER HARPER is one of five of the oldest continuous residents of Dilley, the others being Mr. Stephen Blank, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Bowlby and Mr. Robert M. Porter. Mr. Harper made his appearance on the scene of this municipality in 1865, since which time he has taken a prominent part in its transactions, and been an interested observer of its growth and prosperity.

He was born in Connersville, Indiana, September 18, 1836. His father, Martin Harper, was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, while his grandfather, Isaac Harper, was a native of Scotland, and a celebrated Presbyterian minister, who came to America soon after the Revolutionary war, locating at Nashville, Tennessee. He later removed to Polk county, of the same State, where he died in his ninetieth year, greatly lamented by all who had ever known him or had heard of his good work, which was pursued unintermittingly with all the zeal of an ardent

nature; until the time of his death. His son, the father of our subject, was reared in Tennessee, and married Miss Mary Burton, in Lexington, Kentucky. She was born in Virginia, and was a daughter of Mr. William Burton, a highly respected citizen of Lexington. They raised eight children, seven of whom are now living. The father died in Shelby county, Tennessee, in 1857, aged sixty-five years, his faithful wife surviving until 1873, expiring in her sixty-ninth year, amidst a host of sorrowing friends, to whom she had endeared herself by the practice of the highest Christian virtues, heightened by the promptings of a naturally loving heart.

The subject of our sketch was the fifth child, and was reared in Indiana, where he received a common school education. He commenced to work at the shoemaker's trade on June 10, 1852, in Paris Illinois, and remained there for five years, working for his employer one year after his time of apprenticeship had expired. After this, he followed his trade as a journeyman in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In 1860 he went to Montana, where he mined a year, and then crossed the plains to Oregon. There were five in his party overland, and they had a very enjoyable trip. This party went from Colorado to Montana, and from there they managed to camp with large companies that were coming over. The Indians were very hostile that year, and had been known in some instances to kill whole trains of emigrants, but this party fortunately came through in safety. They came from Virginia City to Boise City, a distance of 500 miles, and from there to the Dalles, another distance of 500 miles, and thence down the river trail to Portland, Oregon.

He worked in Astoria, Oregon, for six weeks, and completed the year in Portland, after which he came to Forest Grove, where for ten years he was the only shoemaker and repairer in the place. His first shop was on the south side of the Congregational Church, where he remained for six years. He then purchased land on the corner of Walnut and Pine streets, the property measuring 23 x 70 feet on Pine, and 46 x 30 feet on Walnut street, paying \$223 for what could not be bought to-day for twice that amount. Here he worked until 1877, when he removed to his present location on Walnut street. He has been a shoemaker for forty years, twenty-seven of which have been spent in Forest Grove, illustrating what honest industry can accomplish, as he has purchased and paid for a farm of

160 acres, comprising some of the choicest agricultural land in the country, besides owning valuable city property.

We have three remarkable things to chronicle of him, which have never, that we know of, been combined in one person, thus rendering him unique. He has abstained from marrying; has never joined any society, and has never bought a glass of liquor at any bar. We sometimes find those who have shunned the latter two, but all of these have succumbed to the darts from the bright eyes of Eve's bewitching daughters, and not to have done so marks him as a man of unusual strength of character and great resisting powers.

When but eight years of age he had the misfortune to be bitten by a venomous snake, and before a physician could be procured, the poison had spread through his system, and it was believed to have caused the bone to have become unsound, because at a later date, he fell and broke that leg, necessitating its amputation. As attesting the extreme purity of his blood, immediately attributable to his abstemious habits, may be mentioned the fact of the wound having healed in one month's time after the painful amputation. A fact, which the attending physician, Dr. Bailey, considered unprecedented, and entirely owing to the cause previously mentioned.

He was an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and during his political career was a Douglas Democrat, and has ever since remained loyal to Democracy's cause.

Mr. Harper intends to visit the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the city of Chicago will have at that time no more worthy representative of American citizenship than the honorable pioneer of Forest Grove.



**J**OSEPH H. LAMBERT, a prominent and influential citizen of the metropolis of Oregon, is a native of the State of Indiana, where he was born December 1, 1825. His father, Hugh Lambert, was a native of Kentucky, the family being originally from Virginia. His father married Miss Nancy McClain, a native of Scotland. They had seven children, three of whom now survive. Our subject being the fourth child.

He was raised on a farm, where he worked hard, being sent to school three months each

winter. When a young man, he began work for himself as a farm hand at \$10 a month. In 1847 he removed to Iowa, where, in company with two others, he engaged in sawmilling. It was a horse-power mill. He was interested in it for three years, making several hundred dollars. At the end of this time he sold his interest, and in 1850 came overland to Oregon, leaving Iowa on May 1, in company with two other men. They had five yoke of oxen and a wagon, Mr. Lambert owning one-fourth of the outfit. Two others came with them as passengers. They were some of the time with organized emigrant trains, but found it difficult to agree, so Mr. Lambert said, "I will drive on, if you will follow," and he took the lead. Later, they overtook emigrants with their families and a sick lady, who wanted them to wait, so they could be together in traveling down the Snake river. This they did, getting through safely with all the stock except one ox, arriving at Foster's September 14, 1850.

One of Mr. Lambert's first ventures was in the mines at Yreka, California, where he found some gold, but, soon coming to the conclusion that he was not a miner, returned to Oregon, where he secured employment at cutting logs in Milwaukee. Afterward, he hired out to the surveyors, and helped to run the meridian line to Puget sound, through what was then a wild and uninhabited region. After this, he returned to Milwaukee, where he secured employment by the month in the sawmill, later being paid by the thousand. Here he continued for a couple of years. He then found employment on the fruit farm of Mr. Meek, at Milwaukee, remaining there until 1854.

He was at this time married to Miss Clementine Miller, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Henry Miller, who was a pioneer of 1853. Soon afterward he took a donation claim of 320 acres in the eastern part of Multnomah county. Here he built the customary log cabin of the pioneer, and worked the land for four years. He then returned to Milwaukee, where, 1859, in company with his father-in-law, he purchased the donation claim of Lewellan and Meek, which had on it one of the first orchards ever planted in the State. Mr. Lambert set himself about improving the property, adding to the orchard, until it contained sixty acres, of all varieties of fruit which are grown in Oregon, being principally apples, pears, peaches, prunes and cherries. In 1870 he be-

came sole owner, and it became one of the noted fruit farms of the State. Some of the fruit trees were planted in 1847, which are still thriving and bearing. Mr. Lambert conducted it with eminent success, and resided on it from 1859 until 1890. Here eight children of the ten born to them, were reared, viz.: Albert W., Henry M.; Carrie, wife of Mr. E. L. E. White; Mary, wife of Mr. A. B. Graham; Nellie, Elizabeth, Lucy and Grace. In 1890 Mr. Lambert retired from the farm, purchasing a couple of lots on the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, Portland, at a cost of \$11,000, erecting thereon a handsome and commodious residence, at a cost of \$15,000. Here, with the wife of his youth, the sharer of his cares and joys for thirty-six years, and his unmarried daughters, he is enjoying the rest and comfort, which is the reward of a long life of honest and persevering effort. He still owns his fruit farm, which continues to engross much of his attention. He has other business interests, which employs much of his time, being president of the Citizens' Bank of Portland, which he helped to organize, and of which he is a stockholder. He is also president of the White Publishing Company.

In politics, he is a Republican, and was elected by that party to the office of County Commissioner.

Of quiet, unassuming habits, having a peculiar aversion to notoriety of any kind, he has pursued the "even tenor of his way," not unnoticed or unknown, but unproclaimed, secure in the commendation of his own searching conscience, and solaced by the affection of his family and friends.

**W**ILLIAM C. TWEEDALE, real-estate dealer in Albany, has for a number of years been identified with the business interests of Linn county, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of this place.

Mr. Tweedale was born in Aighburth, near Liverpool, England, in 1840, son of Richard and Mary A. (Redman) Tweedale. His father was of Scotch-English ancestry, and his mother was of English descent, and was supposed to be directly related to Daniel Webster, according to Mr. Webster's own statement. In the year, 1840, Mrs. M. A. Tweedale, in company of her

son, William, emigrated from Liverpool, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, and after living there a short time went to Duxbury, where they resided until 1849, then returned to England on the vessel named Washington Irving, and made the trip from Boston to Liverpool, in eighteen days, which was then considered a quick trip. They then went to Bangor, Wales, where they lived about ten months, when they again returned to England, just a short time before William and his father sailed for New York on their way to Portland, Connecticut. It was during the time they lived in Duxbury that they became acquainted with Daniel Webster, who said at that time that he thought William Webster, of Liverpool (Mrs. Tweedale's grandfather), and himself were related. Richard Tweedale was an expert stonemason. In 1852 he and his son, William, in company with a party of skilled workmen, came to America to operate a stone quarry in the vicinity of Portland, Connecticut. The following year he was one of a company of thirty-five masons, all picked men, to go to the Isthmus of Panama to engage in bridge-building and other stone work. The ravages of disease were so destructive that season that after seven months he and two companions returned to the States—the only survivors of the party.

In 1854 he and his son William started for California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama and arriving safe in San Francisco after a pretty rough trip. They proceeded at once to Grass Valley, Nevada county, and engaged in placer mining on Wolf creek. In 1857 they went to Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, and after mining there one year started overland for Fraser river, British Columbia, traveling on muleback to Portland and Seattle, where the party was largely increased. After crossing the Cascade mountains and traveling nearly up to lake Chelare, they learned that a thousand Indians were awaiting them there at the lake to cut them off and preferring life to a possible massacre, they voted to return to Portland. The father went back to the mines of California, and afterward went to the Boise mines, where he died in 1862. William, however, remained in Oregon. He was engaged in blacksmithing for a time in Corvallis, and from there moved to Albany, where he ran a very extensive business for several years. About 1864 he sent to England for his mother, who came via New York and the Isthmus route to



San Francisco. There she embarked on the ill-fated steamer Brother Jonathan, which was wrecked near Crescent City, only nineteen of her 250 passengers being saved, Mrs. Tweedale being one of the number rescued. She was returned to San Francisco, where she took passage on the Orizaba, and in due time landed safe at Portland. She is now living in Albany, and is seventy-two years of age.

In 1871 the subject of our sketch bought a grocery and provision store of Dubois & McCullough, in Albany, which he operated until 1878, and then sold out to F. M. Redfield. In 1880 he opened a store for the sale of stoves and shelf hardware and conducted a general plumbing and contracting business until January, 1888, when on account of poor health he sold a very successful business to Smith & Washburn, and then engaged in the real-estate business with F. M. Redfield. They are now doing an extensive and successful business, having valuable interests in and adjoining the city of Albany and dealing chiefly in their own property. In 1888 Mr. Tweedale built a two-story brick business building, 27 x 100 feet, on First street, between Ferry and Broadalbin streets, and subsequently 27 x 100 feet in the rear on Second street, which property he still owns.

Mr. Tweedale was married in Albany, in July, 1862, to Miss Eliza J. Bentley, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of J. E. Bentley, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. They have but one child, living in Lowell; one boy, Lloyd, is dead.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Tweedale has been a member of the I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs in the subordinate and Grand Lodge, and now being Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he is still deep-dyed in his Republican principles.

**HON. GEORGE A. STEEL**, the prominent efficient Postmaster of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Stafford, Ohio, born April 22, 1846. He is a younger brother of James Steel. (See this book.) Mr. Steel attended the public schools of his native place. In 1863, when he was seventeen years old, he came to Portland and began the battle of life as a clerk in a commission house. Two years later he

was appointed clerk in the post office, then located at the corner of First and Alder streets. After a year he resigned to accept the appointment of secretary of the Oregon Iron Works, which position he held a year, and then was engaged in Ladd & Felton's bank, as an accountant. He continued in this position five years, and while with them, was elected Treasurer of Multnomah county. He resigned his position in the bank in 1870, to engage in the wholesale and retail book and stationery business with Mr. J. K. Gill as partner, under the firm name of Gill & Steel. This business was continued for several years, Mr. Steel at one time having sole charge of it, but he finally sold out to Mr. Gill. In 1876 he was appointed special agent of the Post-office Department, entering upon his duties January, 1877, his territory including Oregon, Washington and Idaho. After two years' service in this office he resigned and secured the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs. He served in this capacity about two years, and in 1881 he received the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Portland. His name was sent to the Senate by President Garfield and he took charge of the office July 1, 1881. In October of the same year, upon the reassembling of the Senate (after the death of President Garfield), his appointment was made for four years by President Arthur, and he administered the office in a most satisfactory manner. His term expired in 1885 and the Democrats coming into power a Democrat was appointed as his successor.

Prior to the expiration of his term of office, he had embarked with his brother, James Steel, in the real-estate and fire insurance business, under the name of G. A. Steel & Co. After he retired from the post office his time was largely devoted to this line of business, and his efforts were rewarded with a high measure of success.

In June, 1866, he was elected to the State Senate from Multnomah county, for a term of four years; a position for which he was admirably fitted, and which he filled in a most satisfactory manner.

In January, 1889, Mr. Steel and his brother, convinced of the importance of a street railroad from Portland to Fulton Park, set themselves to work to organize a company for that purpose, and notwithstanding their enterprise met with much discouragement, they however, organized the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Of this, Mr. Steel was elected presi-

dent and manager, and from that time to the present has devoted his energies to the building of the road. Active work upon the motor line was soon begun, and in July, 1890, the line was completed and in operation from G street, thence south along Second street to Fulton Park power house, a distance of over four miles, and has since been completed to the cemeteries, a mile and a half farther. This is one of the finest equipped motor lines in the country, and has fully demonstrated the practicability and utility of electricity as a motive power in the operation of a rapid transit city and suburban railroad. Recently a consolidation of this line has been effected with the Washington street system, and also the Portland and Vancouver system, making what is known as the present Portland Consolidated Street Railway Company.

Mr. Steel and brother also organized the East Side Railway Company, in 1891, Mount Tabor, part of the system, and Mount Scott practically bringing the suburban annexes within easy and speedy reach of the city center, and giving invaluable facilities of travel to a very large portion of Portland's thrifty citizens. This line has been extended to Oregon City, and ere the issuance of this work, will be in practical operation, making easy of access and largely enhancing in value some of the most desirable residence property in Portland. These valuable enterprises were accomplished solely through Mr. Steel and his brother, who furnished nearly all the necessary stock and conducted them to their present success. The citizens of Portland are indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable transportation system, which is destined to be so important a factor in the city's further development and prosperity.

In December, 1889, Mr. Steel was nominated by President Harrison and speedily confirmed by the Senate, as Postmaster. This was an honor which came entirely unsolicited, he being in no sense a candidate for the position. The enviable reputation he had made during his first term was the consideration that actuated his party friends to almost unanimously urge his nomination, and his selection for the place was received by the citizens of Portland with the greatest satisfaction. In April, 1890, he entered upon the discharge of his duties, succeeding C. W. Roby, who had been appointed Mr. Steel's successor in 1885.

Mr. Steel has always been an ardent Republican, and for many years has been a well recog-

nized force in the political history of Oregon. In 1876 he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and his able management of the party and of the hotly contested election of that year contributed in a great measure to the success of the Republican party, a result which will always have a national significance, as Oregon's three electoral votes decided the presidential contest. For ten years following this memorable campaign, Mr. Steel rendered valuable service to his party in nearly every State campaign, either as Chairman or Secretary of the State Committee. His ability as a political leader is highly valuable to and is valued by them. Mr. Steel is greatly interested in Fulton Park, a tract of 400 acres, which he has arranged for residence property, and it is one of the most desirable localities of the city.

He was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Eva Pope, of New York, a daughter of Mr. Charles Pope, a pioneer of the State. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and is a friend and helper to every worthy cause. In the prosperity which has come to Portland, during recent years he has cheerfully contributed his full share. He is a hard worker, progressive and public-spirited in his ideas, and one whose entire career, both in adversity and prosperity has evinced his integrity and manliness. His public life has been actuated by a desire to consistently discharge every duty, regardless of consequences. His is a genial and social nature, easily wins and retains friends, and is very popular all over the State. In Portland, where he has lived since a boy, and is so thoroughly known, he has justly earned the high esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**REV. JOSEPH HOBERG**, of McMinnville, Oregon, is a superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of Yam Hill county's most worthy and worthy and respected citizen.

Father Hoberg, as he is familiarly known, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 9, 1828. He is the son of German parents, both devout members of the Catholic Church, and with them came to America in 1842 and settled at Detroit, Michigan. In 1847 they moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where they spent the

rest of their lives and died at a good old age, his mother in her eightieth year, and his father, on the following day, in his eighty-sixth year. Their lives were characterized by honesty and uprightness and they died strong in the faith of the Catholic Church. They had a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest.

Mr. Hoberg began life for himself as a driver on the Erie canal. He was next employed as a steamboat steward on the Mississippi river for some four or five years. After this he married and settled in Lansing, Iowa, where he was engaged in house painting until 1865. He was converted in Galena, Illinois, under the preaching of Rev. H. Crews, a Methodist minister, and soon after his new birth began preaching the gospel of salvation through faith in Christ. He came with his family to Oregon in 1865, and in 1869 joined the Oregon Conference. Here for twenty-one years he preached and labored acceptably in a number of churches, the following being some of the charges at which he was stationed: La Fayette, McMinnville, East Portland, Brownsville, Amity and Monroe. Father Hoberg is a great lover of little children and during his ministry has done much efficient Sunday-school work. In the Sunday-school or on the street or wherever he meets the children he always has a kind word of greeting for them. He was superannuated in 1890. Still, however, he keeps up his Sabbath-School work, and is enthusiastic as ever. He has been a member of the Oregon State Sunday-school Association from its organization, has served as its President and Vice-President, and is now a member of its executive committee. He is frequently invited to make addresses at picnics and similar occasions and has the happy faculty of interesting both the young and the old. While he has not accumulated much of this world's goods, he has devoted his life to the work of the Master and in this way has laid up treasures above.

Mr. Hoberg was married in Galena, Illinois, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. Sproule, a native of Philadelphia, and they have had twelve children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Frank R., engaged in business in Mansfield, Coos county, Oregon; Verona J. is the wife of W. W. Nelson, a Custom House Inspector at Portland; Ella Josephine, wife of Hon. P. P. Gates, of La Fayette; J. Grant, in the real-estate business at Hillsboro, this State; Georgia M., wife of J. I. Knight, who is also doing a real-estate business

at Hillsboro; Renne O. is engaged in farming in Coos county; and Eva J. and Charles H., both at home and attending college. Mr. Hoberg has built a comfortable home in McMinnville, where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life, happy in the companionship of the wife of his youth. She has been a devoted Christian since her girlhood, and to her influence, under God, he gives credit for his conversion, and in all he has tried to do and to be she has been his faithful first lieutenant.

Politically, Mr. Hoberg is a Republican.



**CHARLES H. WHITNEY.**—The subject of this sketch is very closely connected with the educational interests of the county, as he served very acceptably as County Superintendent of Public Instruction for two terms and refused a third nomination.

Mr. Whitney was born in Anglaize county, Ohio, February 15, 1851. He was the son of Benjamin Whitney, born in New York, August 10, 1822. He was a farmer by occupation and married, November 5, 1845, a lady by the name of Minerva Daniels, who died May 16, 1856. He married a second time, March 1, 1857, Margaret Armstrong, daughter of Joseph Armstrong. She was born in Ohio, April 14, 1841.

Our subject remained in his native place until sixteen years of age, receiving a common school education. In 1870 he removed to Kansas, located in Wilson county, where he worked on a farm for three years, in 1873 he went to Marion county, Oregon, and again worked on a farm. From there he went to Portland, Oregon, and attended commercial college, after which he clerked in a store owned by Meier & Frank, with whom he remained one year. He then went to Benton county and stayed two years, during which time he acted as a bookkeeper for a business firm of that place. In 1882 he settled in Corvallis and engaged in mercantile business. He remained there until 1886, furnishing supplies to the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company, removing to Baker county in May of that year.

In 1888 M. Whitney was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools, served his first term and was unanimously re-elected, being the only Republican that was elected without opposition. He refused the third nomination, pre-

ferring to devote his time to his fine ranch, thirty miles from Baker City, consisting of several hundred acres.

Mr. Whitney was married December 10, 1883, to Mrs. Sarah Huffman, born September, 28, 1851. Her father's name was Eli Watkins, and she was a native of Putnam county, Missouri. Her parents came to Oregon in 1864. Mrs. Whitney is one of eight children and she had two children by her first marriage, namely: Minnie and John; the former now married to M. P. Burnett, who is now Treasurer of Benton county.

Mr. Whitney is a member of I. O. O. F., has passed all the chairs and is a member of Corvallis Lodge, No. 7. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are estimable people and highly esteemed by their host of friends.



**W**ILLIAM K. SMITH is a well-known and highly respected capitalist of Portland, Oregon. He came to the coast in 1853, and is a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, born on the 3d of August, 1826. His father, Peter Smith, was a native of the State of New Jersey. His ancestors, however, were English and settled in the State of New Jersey long before the Revolution. He married Miss Barbara Showalter, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They had eight children, three of whom are living.

William K. was their fourth child. In 1833, with his parents, he removed to Clermont county, Ohio, and for three years resided near Cincinnati. In 1836 they removed to Indiana, and from there to Madison county, Illinois. In 1844 they changed their residence to Texas. W. K. Smith went from there to Alabama, where he remained four years and then returned to Texas, and from there to St. Louis. He then took a course at the Shurtleff College. In 1853, at St. Louis, he fitted out an expedition to cross the plains to California. They traveled with ox teams and wagons. On the Humboldt river they took a new mountain road through the mountains, a distance of 125 miles. While on this route the Humboldt Indians discovered them, and they became aware that they were in danger of an attack. The last night that they camped in this mountain one of their cattle strayed, and one of their number went

back for it. Early in the morning they started on their journey, and were on their guard with their guns ready. As soon as they had entered a narrow pass the Indians rose up in front of them, gave a warwhoop and fired at them. Just then their man, who had rode behind to get their steer, came up over the brow of the hill. The Indians seeing him supposed that more were coming, and they fled before the first volley of the emigrants, and they were permitted to go on their journey without further interruption. They arrived at Fiddletown and Mr. Smith went to the mines on the Mokelumne river, and also to those on the Calaveras. One of their company had been in California previously, and had discovered gold on a gulch near San Andreas. By his direction they went there and found good diggings. They sent to the valley for sixteen Chinamen to work for them, and they took out the entire gold deposit, and stuck another claim near it even richer than the first, which they mined until the water failed. Mr. Smith then went to San Francisco and had his gold coined at the mint. When he got it it seemed like a nice pile of money, and so it was. From San Francisco he went to Washington Territory and visited his brother, J. S. Smith, who had come to the coast in 1845. After a short stay there he went to Salem in 1854, and engaged in the drug and book business. This he continued fourteen years and then sold out and engaged with the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company. They built the first woolen mill in the State. Mr. Smith, his brother, ex-Governor Grover, Mr. Waldo and Mr. J. F. Miller, purchased the controlling interest in the stock. They also built the Salem flour mills and brought the water to the mills. In 1868 Mr. Smith came to Portland and embarked in the sawmill business. The firm became Smith, Grover, Hayden & Smith. Mr. Smith has continued in this business ever since, and has lost two sawmills by fire. When he began the business was small, but it has grown to one of the largest mills in Portland. He has now with him his brother and two nephews, under the name of Smith Bros. & Company. They have a very extensive home market for lumber, but ship some to other places. Mr. Smith was a part owner of the Hattie C. Bessie, a Chinese ship, on which they shipped on their own account the first cargo of lumber ever sent from this port to China. Mr. Smith has invested considerable in city property, and has done a

great deal of building. He has platted a valuable piece of property on the east side. With his brother he built the first large brick block in the city, on Ash street between Front and First streets. Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Cable Road Company, and is one of the directors and is vice-president of it. He has been a director of the Portland Savings Bank, and helped to organize the Ainsworth National Bank and is its vice-president. He has also been interested in the Commercial Bank, and is a director in it. He is a Democrat, though he takes no active part in politics.

He was married in 1864, to Miss Debbie Harker, a native of New Jersey, and their union has been blessed with five sons and a daughter. The latter, Eugenia S., is the wife of Mr. T. H. Bartlet. The sons are, William K., Jr., Victor H., J. Harker and Sumner.

Mr. Smith has had a long and successful life and business history in Oregon, and he has been a far-seeing, capable business man. His success is the result of earnest and intelligent effort, combined with high business principles, and merits the esteem in which he is held by the business men of the State of Oregon.



**C**COURTNEY WALKER MEEK, a prominent pioneer of Washington county, Oregon, was born in Idaho when it was a part of Oregon Territory, December 7, 1838, and has lived in Washington county since 1840. He is a son of the noted Hon. Joseph L. Meek, who was born in Virginia February 9, 1810, a member of an old Virginia family and a distant relative of James K. Polk.

"Joe" Meek, as he was familiarly known, was one of the most remarkable characters connected with the early history of Oregon. He came to the Rocky mountains as a trapper and hunter in March, 1829, then in his nineteenth year, and eleven years of his life were spent in the mountains, during which time he had many hair-breadth escapes from the Indians and wild beasts, and in all these years he proved himself to be a man of great courage and skill as a hunter and trapper, and also a man of fine natural ability. Being endowed with an excellent memory he, in later years, furnished data for a book, entitled "The River of the West," an interesting work containing many of his reminiscences and also a history of the State of Oregon. When

Mr. Meek came to Washington county in 1840 there were very few white people in the valley, and he at once became an active leader in its settlement and development, and not only of this immediate vicinity but also of the whole Territory. In the year 1847 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. He resigned his seat in that body December 17, 1847, to undertake a journey to Washington to represent to the President and Congress of the United States the needs of Oregon. He started from Walla Walla on the 14th of January, 1848, and his trip across the mountains and plains at that inclement season of the year was one of the most remarkable journeys on record. He wore a buckskin suit and fur cap, and his odd attire attracted no little attention in the capital city, where he was treated with the highest possible courtesy by the President and his Cabinet. On this journey to the East he had not a dollar in money, and was dependent on his striking appearance and native shrewdness to carry him through. He, however, had a warrant drawn by the Oregon Legislature on the Missionary Board in New York and indorsed by the managers of the Mission in Oregon, and when he reached the East the Board paid all that was expected of it. Knox Walker was then the Secretary of State, and he and Mr. Meek were first cousins. Later in his life Mr. Meek used to deliver a very interesting lecture, entitled "From the Wigwam to the White House, in which he recited the whole of the incidents of this journey. He at one time had a seat in the lower House of Congress. August 14, 1848, when the Territory of Oregon was organized, he was appointed United States Marshal of the new Territory by President Polk. He returned to Oregon and filled the office with great efficiency until 1853. After this he retired to private life. On his donation claim in Washington county he reared a family of five children, as follows: Courtney W., whose name heads this sketch, and who has given the data for this article; Olive L., wife of William Riley, and a resident of Glencoe; Jennie, wife of Charles Newhard, British Columbia; Joseph L., of Washington county, and Stephen A. D., also of this county. The sons are all reliable farmers, and are owners of their father's donation claim. This venerable pioneer, after a useful and eventful career, departed this life January 20, 1875. His widow is still living with her sons at the old home place, and is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Courtney W., the oldest of this family, received his education in the primitive schools of Oregon. He was in his seventeenth year when, in 1855, the Indian war broke out, and he at once volunteered his services, being first under Captain Layton and later under Captain Goff, Colonel Shaw commanding. Young Meek served all through the war, was in the battle of Grande Ronde Valley, and was also in numerous skirmishes. During the civil war he was a member of Company B, First Oregon Infantry, enlisting in August, 1864, and being honorably discharged July 23, 1865, in Idaho. Returning to Oregon after the war, he settled on the old home place and has since resided here. In 1878 he married Miss Adel Newton, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1850, and they are the parents of three children: William Leroy, George Jossie and Nora. In politics Mr. Meek is a Republican. Like his distinguished father he has a fine intellect, and can make a good speech, expressing his ideas clearly and forcibly.

**JOHN MINTO.**—The destinies of a State in a Republic, like ours, is formed by the mental force and moral character of her pioneers, and it is to her first settlers that the State of Oregon is largely indebted for the proud eminence she has attained in this great Union of States. Honorable John Minto has the honor of being one of these early true men, who braved the dangers, surmounted the obstacles, apparently so insurmountable, and aided in founding the great State, of which now in his later years he has such just reason to be proud.

He is of Scotch ancestry, but both he and his father were natives of England. His father was an intelligent, honest, hard worker in the coal mines of England, and was chosen as a leader by his comrades. He early became an ardent admirer of Republican institutions, and emigrated to the United States to obtain that liberty which his native land denied.

The subject of our sketch was born in the town of Wylam, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 10, 1822, and had very limited educational opportunities. At ten years of age he began to labor in the coal mines, remaining in that occupation until 1840, when the family emigrated to the United States. They located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in

coal mining for wages. Our subject had read everything he could get to read, and had imbibed a strong desire for adventure, and having read glowing accounts of Oregon, he conceived the idea of going to the Pacific coast. In 1844 the coal market was depressed and the miners were receiving poor remuneration for their toil. At a meeting held by the miners to discuss what was best to do, they were addressed by a gentleman in whom they had the utmost confidence. He told them that at the present price of coal it was impossible for the employers to pay higher wages, and that it was hard for the employers to keep them at work at present rates. Then our subject arose and said, "You have listened to what has been said, and you believe every word of it: what are you going to do about it? As for me, I know what I am going to do, I will go to the West, where there are not so many men to overstock the labor market." He at once began to make arrangements to go West, where land was cheap. He visited his mother and bade her good-by, and started from Pittsburg for Dubuque, Iowa. At St. Louis, the boat on which he was making the voyage, stopped for the night, and he was trying to get a little rest in a lodging-house, as he had been working as a deck hand on the boat, and was tired and suffering for sleep. On retiring he heard voices, and listening, he overheard a conversation, by which he learned that a company was forming on the Upper Missouri for emigration to Oregon. He was filled with excitement, and his sleep left him, and he decided to join the party. His father had given him a double-barreled shotgun, and he purchased a rifle, ammunition, fishing-tackle, etc., spending most of his means for his outfit, and took boat for the rendezvous. On arriving at Gilliam's Camp, he was referred to R. W. Morrison, as a person needing assistance for crossing the plains, and a verbal bargain was made that our subject should help Mr. Morrison get his stock to Oregon, for which he was to receive his board. The emigrants formed a military organization, of which Mr. Gilliam was elected commander, and Mr. Morrison one of the captains. Our subject was chosen a corporal, and on the sickness of William H. Rees, Mr. Minto succeeded to the position of sergeant, which position he filled as long as the party observed military rules. On their arrival at Fort Hall, our subject, in company with S. B. Crockett and Daniel Clark, with the assent of their Captains Morrison and Shaw,

left the trains, and preceded the party to the Willamette valley. For this, there were two reasons, first, every consumer of food, whose service could be spared, did a good service to their friends by leaving them with such supplies as yet remained for their families. Second, at this point, word came from Honorable P. H. Burnett of the previous year's emigration, informing them that if they needed assistance, to make the matter known to the Willamette settlement. The three young men did not make any appeal for special aid for their friends, but secured work for a time to give their friends time to reach the Dalles, and they then applied to Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company for the use of a batteau, with which to return and assist them down the river. The Doctor kindly furnished them the boat and added the means of subsistence during the trip, and thus equipped, the three young men went for their friends. When they met the party Mr. Minto gave his share of provisions to Mrs. Morrison, whom he met at the Cascades, entirely destitute of anything to eat in her camp, while Captain Morrison was snow-bound near the base of Mount Hood, attempting to get the stock of the party across the Cascades via the Indian trail on the north side of the mountain. Captain Morrison extricated himself and the cattle from the snow, by driving them back to the Dalles, where they wintered well, and from there Mr. Minto drove them the next spring to the Washougal bottoms, by swimming them across the Columbia river, below the mouth of Hood river. Mr. Minto had been so faithful in the performance of his contract, that Mr. Morrison presented him with a yoke of oxen and a chain, which, together with his two hands and ax, purchased at St. Louis, constituted Mr. Minto's capital. This however, when combined, as in his case, with integrity and an honorable determination, are sufficient, as is amply proved by numerous historical cases. Mr. Minto had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, in 1843, and his first vote was cast for George Abernethy, an American candidate for Governor, under the Provisional Government of Oregon. Strange as it may seem in those days of tax dodging, Mr. Minto never attempted to escape his tax, but seemed proud to have taxes to pay, and glad to have the means to pay them. During his early history in Oregon he was a Democrat in the fullest sense of the word, but not as a mere par-

tisan; and without taking an active part in partisan politics he watched carefully the drift of affairs, and as the slavery question grew in importance his whole soul grew to loathe that institution, or any institution that oppressed the poor. He accepted the theory of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, that the citizens of a Territory should be permitted to enact the laws governing them, and this was his position up to the time of the Charleston Convention, at which the division of the Democratic party occurred. Mr. Minto was present at a Democratic precinct meeting, held at Salem, which were then dominant in Oregon. They had under consideration a resolution, binding all members of the party to support whoever should be nominated at the County Convention. The proposition seemed about to be passed, when Mr. Minto arose to his feet, and said, "Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I will not vote for that resolution, and will not be bound by it, even if it should be carried by a majority of this convention, and I will give you my reasons: Before the nominations are made, to effect which this is the beginning, and before a policy can be declared by the delegates, which you will to-day elect, the Charleston Convention will have met and all indications point to a division of the Democratic party into pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties. I wish to say here and now that no resolution that this meeting can pass shall force me to vote for slavery, when I have a choice of voting for freedom." His views were accepted by many of the meeting, and he was congratulated for having said the right thing at the right time, and the incident is given to show the character of the man. Two years later he was nominated and elected as a representative to the State Legislature, a position to which he has four times been elected by his fellow-citizens of Marion county. As soon as the great war burst upon the country, he arrayed himself, with all his energy, on the side of the Union, and although he was not in the army, he rendered great service to the Union cause that was in peril at home, and voted with the "Union" and since with the Republican party. Mr. Minto has been prominently engaged in sheep and wool raising since 1849, in which he has been eminently successful, and the attention he has given to the sheep industry in Oregon has been of great value to his State, as he made himself thoroughly acquainted, both by experience and otherwise, with the breed and crosses best



adapted to that locality, and consequently the ones most profitable for culture in that State. He is now, and has been continuously since its formation, president of the North Pacific Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and as stock correspondent of the Department of Agriculture, wrote the last chapter of the history of sheep husbandry in the United States, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1892, describing the past and present condition of the sheep and wool interests of the States of California, Oregon and Washington. Mr. Minto is the oldest practical sheep farmer on the Pacific slope. Yet, while he has made this a specialty, he has been ever ready to help all other enterprises of value to the county. In his house in 1852 the first farmers' club meeting held in Oregon took place. He was among the first exhibitors of orchard fruits, in the earliest days of fruit culture on the Pacific coast. He held for two years the position of Secretary of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, during which time the society met, with great success and made many improvements and did the State valuable service in other ways. They not only had money with which to pay all expenses in full, but spent many hundreds of dollars on the ground in many improvements, and advertised extensively the resources of the State. Mr. Minto was also selected by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society as first editor of the *Willamette Farmer*. When the war with the murderers of Dr. Whitman was forced upon the pioneers he joined the company of Levi Scott, which was detailed to attempt to pass to California, in the winter of 1847-'48, as escort to Honorable Jesse Applegate, who was sent by Governor Abernethy to make the condition of the settlers of Oregon known to the United States through the commandant of the United States troops, then operating in California, and to get ammunition, if possible, with which to prosecute the war, the Hudson's Bay Company having refused to sell to the settlers. The effort failed on account of the deep snows in the Siskiyou mountains. Afterward, a portion of the company, who volunteered to pass on snowshoes, of whom Mr. Minto was one, suffered some severe experiences. During the raid of the Snakes and Piutes in eastern Oregon, in 1878, Mr. Minto left Salem with a half dozen repeating rifles, sent by friends of parties at Neppner, and an order from Governor Chadwick on Judge Savage, of Wasco county, for

twenty stands of needle guns, with ammunition, for the settlers on Rock creek, who were right in the line of march of that General Howard's order, published in the *Oregonian* of July 4, said the Indians would take. Members of Mr. Minto's own family were exposed. Mr. Minto had been in the settlement the previous summer, when Joseph's raid began in Wallowa county, and he knew that what people wanted, more than any thing else, was arms with which to defend themselves. Mr. Minto has also the honor of suggesting the best railroad route over the Cascade range, the route since adopted by the Oregon Pacific Railroad, and it was decided to be the best natural railroad pass yet known across the range. Mr. Minto went in search of the pass in obedience to his (Marion) county authorities. One of the mountains overhanging the railroad line, and immediately south of Mount Jefferson, has been called Minto mountain. It is a grand monument to perpetuate his memory and his services to the State.

There is another interesting incident connected with the history of this worthy pioneer, which is, that in 1847, three years after his arrival in Oregon, he was happily married to Miss M. A. Morrison, the daughter of Captain R. W. Morrison, for whom Mr. Minto worked and with whom he crossed the plains. Mrs. Minto, then Miss Morrison, crossed the plains at the same time, and is in every sense as much of a pioneer as her worthy husband, or in fact, any other lady or gentleman in the State. They have had eight children, all born in Oregon: John W., born September 27, 1848, has been Marshal of the city of Salem, Sheriff of the county of Marion, and is now United States Weigher and Gauger in the office of the Collector at Portland; Mary Ellen, was born March 16, 1850, and is now the wife of Mr. R. C. Halley, residing on a farm near Salem; Robert Burns, born December 3, 1851, and died January 16, 1868; William Jasper, was born April 27, 1855, is married, and is a business man of Salem, having been a member of the Common Council of his city; Irwin was born April 8, 1860, and died in 1878; both of these sons, who have died, were fine specimens of young manhood physically, and were very promising and held in high esteem in the place of their nativity; Douglass C., born May 25, 1862, is now in business in Salem; Harry Percy, born October 16, 1864, is now the Marshal of the city of Salem and Deputy United States Marshal. One

child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Minto live in the enjoyment of good health, in a pleasant home of their own in Salem, surrounded by trees and flowers of their own planting, a fitting place in which to spend the evening of a useful and well-spent life, and where they enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Minto's history is of value to young men generally, as an example of what industry and sterling worth, combined with superior intellect, and a massive will can accomplish in the way of carving a fortune out of raw material.



**B**ENJAMIN F. WHITEAKER, a prominent Polk county farmer and an Oregon pioneer of 1848, was born in Illinois May 28, 1838, son of Benjamin Whiteaker, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1848, now deceased. (See history of D. J. Whiteaker, this book.)

Benjamin was the sixth of his father's eight children, and was ten years of age when he crossed the plains with his father and the family. His duty on the journey was to drive the milch cows on horseback, and, although so young, he performed his task to the satisfaction of all parties. After the arrival and settlement on the donation claim he remained with his father until he was twenty-one, when he went with his brothers to eastern Washington to engage in the stock business, and they took with them 225 head of young cattle. In 1861 these had increased to 500 head of cattle, but on account of the extreme severity of the winter they lost nearly all of their stock, and the country was full of dead cattle; but for all this they did not despair. About this time the war broke out, mining began in Idaho, and prices advanced. This naturally benefited them, and in time they became wealthy. Our subject then went to Polk county, and purchased a half-section of land off the John Fudge donation claim.

He married Miss Narcissa Hammer, a native daughter of Oregon, in 1863. She was the daughter of Jacob Hammer, an Oregon pioneer of 1844. He resided on his donation claim in Benton county till 1891, when his death occurred in his eighty-second year. His wife is still living, beloved by all who know her. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker resided a year in Washington, and then came to Oregon. Mr. Whiteaker has since resided on the

land left him by his mother, doing a large general farming business, raising grain, hay and stock. He has now over 800 acres of land, he having purchased the land next to his mother's. In 1880 he built a handsome residence which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country, the city of Independence, and the town of Monmouth. The old home they first lived in, when they came to Oregon, is still standing on the property.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker had five children, all of whom are still living, and their names are as follows: William H., resides in Independence; A. F., resides with his father; Lillie B., wife of W. O. Cook, resides in Independence; Maryetta, wife of T. L. Weaver, an Evangelical minister, who resides at Corvallis; and Bertie, at home. Mrs. Whiteaker died January 3, 1872. She was an excellent wife and mother, and her loss to her husband and young family was a most serious one. Her husband remained single for three years, and then married Miss Adelaide Fetzer, born in Salem, Oregon, daughter of Jacob Fetzer, an Oregon pioneer, of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker have three children, namely: Nellie, Benjamin Franklin and Glendon. Mrs. Whiteaker is a member of the Evangelical Church, and her husband is a strong Democrat in politics. He is a good citizen and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his county, and has aided in all the enterprises tending to improve the county. He was a stockholder in the building of the steamboat, "McMinnville," also in the "S. T. Church." In addition to this he was a stockholder in the building of the warehouse at Independence. He is widely and favorably known, and is a good representative of the Oregon pioneers of 1848.



**G**RANDVILLE M. ALLEN, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Missouri December 17, 1844. His father, Solomon Allen, was born in Tennessee on December 6, 1796, and married Miss Nancy Powell, a native of North Carolina, born April 8, 1802. Eight children were born in Missouri, six sons and two daughters. One of the children afterward died in Missouri, and with the rest he and his wife made the journey overland to Oregon in 1847. They traveled with the usual ox team, and came with a large com-

pany, in order to be protected from any possible encounter with the Indians, but they were unmolested. The stock was sometime stampeded, but was always recovered, and they had altogether, a successful and pleasant trip. They first located in Yam Hill county, where they purchased a section of land for \$350, situated two miles southeast of Amity. They moved into a small log house on this land, and commenced pioneer life. By industry, and favored by the fertile soil and other advantages of this favored country, they were prospered beyond their fondest expectations. They made many improvements in the way of erecting a comfortable residence and large barns for grain and stock, besides highly cultivating the land, making of it a very valuable farm. Here the father died in 1856, greatly lamented by his family and friends. He was politically a Whig, and a man of great industry and uprightness of character, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He died at the age of sixty-three years. The mother survived her husband's death several years, dying in 1864, in her sixty-second year, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. The eldest son, William P., died in Southern Oregon, and left a family: Emeline is the wife of I. C. Matheny, and resides in Ashland; John, resides in Montana; Elizabeth is the wife of Cyrus Smith, and resides in Amity (see history in this book); Levy F., was in Wyoming when last heard from; and the sons, Grandville M. and Smith, own the donation claim on which their father settled when he came to the Territory. Smith resides near McMinnville, and the subject of our sketch lives on the donation claim, where he has a pleasant home, and is very prosperous.

He came to this farm when but two and a half years of age, and evinces a commendable spirit in prizing it because it was his father's and the homestead on which he was reared. He walked two miles to the district school at Amity. When he became a man he, with Smith and Levi, inherited the place, when he and his brother Smith bought the interest of Levi, and divided it between them, each retaining 315 acres.

Mr. Allen was married on October 14, 1877, to Miss Ollie E. Becket, a native of Oregon. Her parents are William and Jane (Thompson) Becket. Grandfather Hugh Thompson came to Oregon in 1852 with his family, and took a donation claim two miles north of the Salem

bridge, where he resided until his death in 1872. He was an honest, industrious farmer, and greatly esteemed by his neighbors. Grandmother Thompson died in 1868, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The father, William Becket, died August 25, 1875, greatly lamented by his family and friends. The mother still survives, and resides in Clackamas county, and is universally esteemed by her acquaintances and friends. The original donation claim is still in the family, the eldest son residing upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have four children: Ina Pearl, Valine, Le Roy and Lottie Wave, all intelligent, and reflecting credit on the State of their nativity.

Mr. Allen is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., in which he takes an active interest.

He is a sound Republican, and, although not a politician strictly speaking, he has been elected a director of his school district, and often serves as Judge of Elections, both of which positions require ability of a high order and unimpeachable integrity, and the indorsement of his constituents is most flattering. Although participating in these honors, he is naturally of a retiring, domestic disposition, and takes most pleasure in the management of his large estate, and in the society of his family. His many practical virtues have gained for him the esteem of all his fellow-men, while his kindly, social nature tends to strengthen the regard already universally entertained.

**B**ENJAMIN MORGAN ROBINSON, one of those adventurous spirits who followed the Star of Empire across the dreary waste of intervening plains to Oregon in 1844, is a native of New York, born in Cayuga county, January 18, 1813. He is of English ancestry, who cast their lot with the struggling colonies at an early day. His grandfather, John Robinson, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself in that memorable struggle for independence.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native State, and afterward moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he resided until 1844, when he crossed the plains to Oregon. He was unaccompanied by relatives or friends, but found both in the family of Mr. Joel Chris-

man, who formed a part of the company with which the long overland journey was made. They traveled with the customary ox teams, and had an enjoyable trip, devoid of all sickness or trouble with the Indians. Although this might seem too laborious a mode of transportation for such an ethereal and pleasure loving individual as Cupid, yet, strange to say, he followed these emigrants with indefatigable zeal, bent, as ever, on his mischievous machinations. However oblivious others might have been to his presence, two of this party were deeply conscious of it—Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Chrisman's charming young daughter Elizabeth, to whose infatuated eyes, this dreary waste became a beautiful vista which led to paradise. Thus journeying they came to the Dalles, whence they descended the Columbia river and ascended the Willamette, finally arriving at Oregon City, which was then a little station of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here Mr. Robinson remained during the winter, and in the early spring came to Yam Hill county, where he took up a donation claim, the same on which he now resides.

His home-making was not for himself alone, for on April 22, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Chrisman, and he and his young bride commenced frontier life together. She was a native of Virginia, and their marriage was the first of white persons that had occurred in Yam Hill county.

The little log cabin continued to be their home for many years, where they resided in contentment, until the rumors of gold discoveries in California reached the ears of the young husband. He finally concluded to seek his fortune in that golden land, and accordingly left his wife and two babies with a relative, while he worked in the placer mines on the Yuba river. He continued there for about a year, meeting with fair success, when he was taken ill, and returned to his home in Oregon. He had entirely recovered from the gold fever, and ever afterward was contented to remain in his Oregon home, where he has always lived an industrious, honest life, and thus gained the esteem of his community.

On February 23, 1891, his wife, the faithful companion of forty-six years of his life, expired in the midst of her family and friends. She was a lady of unusual intelligence, and possessed many charms of person and manner. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a practical observer of the Christian virtues,

to which she lent the enthusiasm of a naturally loving heart, and she was greatly lamented by all who knew her.

They had five children, two of whom are now living, both residing on the home farm, Mrs. Gilkey and Mrs. Stilwell. To each of these daughters he gave 100 acres of the original donation claim, and he is now spending his declining years with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Gilkey.

This daughter is one of the two ladies who had the honor of first climbing to the top of Mount Hood. She is a graduate of the Willamette University, class of 1866, and was for fifteen years an efficient teacher in the public schools, and was also, for some time the preceptress of the academy, which was connected with the Pacific University. She was married January 16, 1880, to Mr. William F. Gilkey, a native of New Hampshire, a millwright by trade, now a highly respected citizen of Oregon, and they now reside on the farm on which his wife was born. She is an active and valued member of the Methodist Church, and when the church edifice was burned, she came to their aid, and was a prominent helper in its rebuilding. She raised the money by subscription, and it was not long before a substantial new church building stood upon the ashes of the former house of worship.

In 1876 Mrs. Gilkey took an extended trip East, visiting the Centennial Exposition, and seeing something of the vastness of her native country; also in 1887, in company with her husband, visited his native home.

The second daughter, Eliza, also graduated from the Willamette University, in the class of 1871, and afterward became a successful teacher, in which vocation she continued for two years. She was then, in 1873, married to Mr. John B. Stilwell, a native of Litchfield, Michigan, now a well-known and esteemed citizen of Dayton, Oregon. They also reside on the original claim, which their parents rescued from the wild prairie in 1845. Mr. Stilwell has made teaching his profession for years, and has the rare ability of conveying his knowledge in such a manner as to enlist the enthusiasm of his pupils. He is quite prominent in church affairs, and for five years has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell have five children, three daughters and two sons, all of whom are intelligent, and give fair promise of reflecting honor

on the State of their nativity: Lenn, the eldest, is now at college; Clare C., Ina, John B. and Mary, are still at home.

Mr. Robinson, whose wanderings and vicissitudes we have followed for so many years and which have been compressed into so small a space, is now in his seventy-ninth year, during all of which time he has never varied from his customary upright and industrious career. He has affiliated in politics with the Democratic party, the principles of which appeared to him the most commendable. It is through the influence of such sons as he that Oregon has taken her proud stand among the sister States, and planted her banner on the ramparts of the nation.

**LOUI MANNING**, one of the prosperous farmers residing near Hillsborough in Washington county, Oregon, was born in Washington county, New York, December 12, 1836, son of William and Ester Ann (Rogers) Manning, both natives of the Empire State. He is the oldest in a family of four children, two of whom are deceased. His father died of typhoid fever when Loui was thirteen years old, and at that early age he was thrown upon his own resources. At first he worked for \$4 per month, and it was nine years before he received more than \$9 per month, notwithstanding he had grown to be a man and was a good hand. In 1853 he went to Ohio, where for two years he was engaged in buying produce for an uncle in that State. In 1855 he went to Kansas, then to Pike's Peak, in 1859, making and losing a fortune at the latter place. He started a horse ranch, had \$7,000 worth of horses stolen from him by the Indians, and this discouragement caused him to abandon the enterprise, and in 1864 he came West as far as Idaho. Then he spent one year prospecting in the Rocky mountains. In 1865 he came to Portland, where he was for some time engaged in building flat-boats. Next we find him conducting a dairy on Sauvie's island and selling his product in Portland. In 1866 he went to eastern Oregon, where for fourteen years he was engaged in raising horses, at times having as many as 250 head. At first he gave his attention to thoroughbreds and draft horses and afterward to trotters. In 1882 he came to Washington county and took a donation

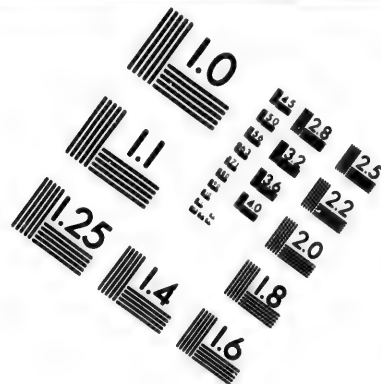
claim of 320 acres, two miles north of Hillsborough, which property he has since developed into his present beautiful and valuable farm.

January 3, 1872, Mr. Manning married Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Wilcox, who came to Oregon in 1845, and who was born in Missouri September 28, 1836, daughter of Woodsen Scoggin, a native of Tennessee. She has three children by her former marriage, namely: Marion Wilcox, of Portland; William L. Wilcox, who is now serving his second term as Sheriff of Gilliam county, Oregon, and Mary Leticia, wife of Reuben P. Simon, also a resident of Gilliam county. Mrs. Manning is a worthy member of the Congregational Church at Hillsborough.

Politically Mr. Manning affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man who stands high in the community in which he resides and is in every way worthy of the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

**DAVID STEINER**, senior member of the firm of Steiner & Blosser, Salem, Oregon, is a native of the State of Ohio, born January 25, 1843. His father, Christian Steiner, emigrated from Switzerland to the United States in 1827, and settled in Wayne county, Ohio; he married Miss Barbara Hilty, a native of Switzerland, and of this union ten children were born, seven of whom survive. David Steiner is the third in order of birth; he was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools; he served an apprenticeship at the tinners' trade at Buffington, Allen county, Ohio, and there followed this vocation for a period of ten years.

In 1876 he made a trip to the Pacific coast, but did not locate here permanently until 1881, when he removed to Salem. In February, 1882, he formed a partnership with Abraham Blosser, his brother-in-law, and they have since built up one of the most important and profitable trades in the city. They first rented a store on State street, and occupied this building until 1887, when they purchased the block they now occupy; they carry a large stock of staves, furnaces, and tin roofing, and do a large business in the manufacture of tinware. Mr. Blosser has charge of the manufacturing establishment, and Mr. Steiner directs the large force of men they employ on outside work. They are pushing, ener-

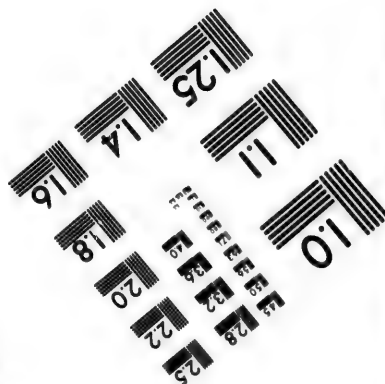


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getic men, possessed of excellent business qualifications, and merit the success with which they have met.

Mr. Steiner was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary Schaller, a native of Switzerland; this union has been blessed with three children, who were born in Ohio: Albert Henry, Armin Theodore and Lillie E.; the older son is in his father's employ; Armin is learning the drug trade, and Lillie is attending school. Politically, Mr. Steiner supports the issues of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, a secret society which insures its members for \$3,000, and gives them an allowance, if required, when sick. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and highly regarded in commercial circles throughout the State.

**H**ON. J. O. STAATS, of Airline, Polk county, Oregon, has the honor of being one of Polk county's native sons. He was born December 5, 1851, and springs from noble German ancestry, who came to America early in the history of the country, and settled in the State of New York. His father, Isaac Staats, was born in Albany, New York, September 23, 1814. He was reared in his native State, but came to Oregon in 1845 and married, May 10, 1846, a Miss Orlena Williams, a native of Tennessee, born March 4, 1827, daughter of James E. Williams. Mr. Staats took a deep interest in the politics of Oregon. He was a Democrat in politics, and was the first postmaster appointed on the Luckamute; he also was the first Justice of the Peace in that vicinity, and held that office so satisfactorily that he was continued in office for twenty-five to thirty years, and during that time never had one of his decrees reversed. He was an enterprising farmer, who reared a family of seven children, five of whom are settled near where they were born, all of them being worthy citizens. The father died August 2, 1889, but his wife still survives him, residing on the original donation claim, where she enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know her.

Our subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and attended the public schools. Later he was sent to the Willamette University at Salem. After this he served as clerk in a store

for two years, learning the management of a business, which knowledge proved to be of great value to him later on. He then rented a portion of his father's farm and farmed it for some time, when he inherited fifty acres of his father's estate, to which he has added until he now has 220 acres of choice land. On an eminence overlooking the entire Luckamute valley he has built a comfortable residence, where he resides with his wife and only child, a daughter, Bertha, born November 16, 1878.

Our subject was married, May 4, 1876, to Eliza J. Allen, born in Washington county, Oregon, September 21, 1861, daughter of James Allen, of Iowa, and an Oregon pioneer.

Mr. Staats is an intelligent man and a successful farmer. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and takes a deep interest in political affairs. At the general election held in June, 1890, he was elected a Justice of the Peace to succeed his father, which position he filled creditably for two years.

In 1892 he was nominated for State Representative, and he made a successful and creditable canvas of the county, evincing great ability in his speeches. He showed his popularity with the people by receiving, in a very close election, a majority of 272 votes, running considerably ahead of his ticket. Mr. Staats has a level head, and will make a record to be proud of in his term in the House. Whatever position he may be called upon to fill in the future, the people of his county may feel assured that he will do his best for his State and county.

**W**ALTER S. BROWN, a native of Josephine county, Oregon, was born January 17, 1856. His father, Joseph Brown, a native of Missouri, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852, and subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Hay, who arrived in Oregon with the emigration of 1854. They are now located upon a fruit farm near Corvallis.

Walter S. was educated at Harrisburg and began to support himself at the age of fifteen years by entering the stock business in Grant county, as laborer, and by saving his wages and investing them in cattle, he gradually worked into the business. He subsequently pre-empted 160 acres of land as headquarters and for corral purposes and with free grazing throughout the

country, his cattle ran at large, his band varying from 300 to 800 head, according to the condition of the market. Crossing the common cow with the Galloway stock, he has produced a breed well adapted to the country, being hardy, good grazers and able alike to endure the difficulties of the severe winters and the heat of the summers. Mr. Brown has also 100 head of horses, well-bred and fine stock for general utility of purpose. Residing upon his ranch in Grant county until 1891 he then removed to the vicinity of Harrisburg, where he owns 210 acres of land adjoining the town and 500 acres five miles south in Lane county. He sows annually about 400 acres of grain and continues his stock interests.

He was married in his present home, then owned by his father-in-law, to Miss Minnie Houtt, March 4, 1885. She is a daughter of Enoch Houtt, a pioneer of 1852, and a prominent person in political affairs, having been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and several times elected to the State Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Carlyle and Houtt. Mr. Brown is a member of I. O. O. F., but has given but little attention to political affairs, as his life has been devoted to stock and agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful.

 **G**EORGE HERRALL, one of Portland's pioneers and successful business men, is a native of Baden Baden, Germany, born on the nineteenth day of November, 1832. There he was reared and educated and learned the trade of brewer, and cooper. In 1850 he removed to Alsace, France, and worked at his trade until 1852, when he sailed for New York on the steamship "Yankee Blade." He worked his passage as carpenter's mate, and received for his services \$1 and his passage to the United States. After landing in New York he made his way westward to Ohio and worked at his trade in that state, eight months. He then removed to Galeana, Illinois, and there became acquainted with U. S. Grant, who afterward became the greatest soldier of any country, in his time. In the spring of 1854, still bent on the westward course, he entered into an agreement to help drive 125 horses across the plains to California for his board. While on this perilous journey, at Willow creek,

a band of what he understood to be Mormons planned to attack them, and rob them of their horses. A Frenchman, who had some way heard of the plot, told them to be on their guard as mischief was intended: so they were prepared for the attack. Five of the company received gunshot wounds. Mr. Herrall was wounded in the leg, but soon recovered. The bodies of three of the attacking parties were left on the field of battle. The company made a successful trip, arriving at their destination in safety. Mr. Herrall went to the mines in Oregon and engaged in placer mining. Here fortune favored him and he met with satisfactory success. The largest find of gold he found was worth \$45. One piece, weighing an ounce, he has kept as a relic of his mining days. In Josephine county, in 1855, the Indians broke out and all were obliged to leave the mountains for safety. Mr. Herrall, with others of the miners, organized a company to protect themselves. About thirty-five of them in all, served under Major Bradford, who is still living. They used double-barreled shotguns, with buck shot, and the Indians fled before them. In later years the Indian war veterans organized an association and Mr. Herrall wears a handsome gold badge as a token of his services to the country in the Indian war, and as also a proof of membership in the Indian War Veteran Society. He mined for about five years in Oregon, and in 1861, was offered \$75,000 for his mining interest. Not long after the flood swept it all away. He was for a time in Crescent City, Del Norte county, California, and in March, 1862, came to Portland. He had first gone to Idaho, but did not like it, so decided to try Portland. He here took a position as porter in a store, later he engaged in the grocery and provision business, and conducted it successfully eleven years, then sold out and, in 1870, became a brewer. It is in this business that he has been engaged ever since and in which he has made his entire fortune. His first brewery was a small affair on Front street between Columbia and Clay, where he continued three years, doing a remunerative and increasing business. In 1879 he purchased his present property, located on Harrison and Water streets, where he owns a block and a third. Here he has built the United States Brewery and a fine residence, also several other buildings. When he went to the locality he had to cut the trees to make room for his buildings. Mr. Herrall has invested in other city property and the enhanced value of it alone

has been sufficient to make him rich. His brewery business has been one of constant prosperity. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Anne Griffin, a native of Ireland. Two sons were born to them in Portland, George Herrall, Jr. and Charles W. Herrall. Both were born and have been raised and educated in the city of Portland and are now connected with their father in his business, and are capable and obliging young business men.

Mrs. Herrall died on the 20th of November, 1869, and in July of the year following, Mr. Herrall married Miss Mary Ann Cross, a native of England.

Mr. Herrall is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches and is a member of several of the German charitable societies. He voted for President Lincoln and all the Republican presidents until Mr. Cleveland ran, when he gave him his vote and now is independent in his politics, at liberty to vote with the party that comes nearest to his ideas of right. Mr. Herrall has been a man of integrity and by close attention to business has attained his present prosperity.

**C**ORNELIUS B. ROBERTS, an influential citizen of Umatilla county, Oregon, was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, October 27, 1854. His father, Jesse Roberts, a Kentuckian by birth, married Miss Virginia C. Burris, a Virginian. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Cornelius Roberts, of Buchanan county, Missouri, a wealthy planter and slaveholder, but a loyal Unionist. He was County Judge of this county during the war of the Rebellion. Jesse Roberts, the father, moved to Kansas in 1856 and located on a claim on which a part of the city of Leavenworth is now built. In 1863, one of the most trying years of the war, the father lost most heavily in business, investments depreciating more than 100 per cent during this year. The loss was keenly felt by the entire family, but especially Cornelius, the oldest son, who above all things coveted a liberal education.

All time not required by his parents from his tenth to nineteenth year was spent in the school-room, and at that age he left his native State and emigrated to Oregon, there engaging alternately in attending school and teaching, until the summer of 1878, when there was an attack of

the Snake Indians. There was a call for a State Militia, and Mr. Roberts promptly offered his services and was chosen Second Lieutenant of his company and performed valuable services as scout, and correspondent for several newspapers, among them the East Oregonian.

Having acquired a love for newspaper work, he spent the next five years at that vocation, and as reporter and editor became well known as a vigorous writer. He is present editor of the Oregon Herald.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1883, to Miss Sarah E. Pendleton, niece of Senator Pendleton, for whom the city of Pendleton is named.

Mrs. Roberts was born in Missouri, is a well educated lady and a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Her parents emigrated to Oregon while she was quite small. She received her education in Marion county.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Roberts came to Umatilla county, and secured 160 acres of land, to which they kept adding land and sheep until they now have more than 2,000 acres of land and 1,500 choice sheep, of which, with true Scotch characteristics, they are very proud. Mr. Roberts remarking that no generation of the family have been without sheep, since his great grandparents, who owned twenty score of Cheviots in the Cheviot Hills of Scotland in the year 1711. Mr. Roberts has now reached a period in life when he can take things a little more comfortably; but the habit of a lifetime cannot be easily changed; so he takes a very active interest in political affairs.

He was honored with nomination for the Representative from his district, and although the party that nominated him was in the minority he would have been elected, had not the Republicans told the Indians that, should the Democrats come in power, it was their intention to serve the Indians of the West as they had the negroes of the South, namely, make slaves of them.

Mr. Roberts is a Mason and a sincere church member.

**J**AMES F. BEWLEY, deceased, was an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and a highly respected and enterprising citizen. He was born in Tennessee, April 9, 1828, the son of John W

and Catherine (Ellis) Bewley, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Of their twelve children, five are still living.

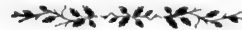
Mr. Bewley, the third child in the above family, removed to Indiana, and afterward to Missouri, and finally, in 1847, the family made the long journey to this State with ox teams. They first stopped at Whitman's mission, where their son, Crocket A. Bewley, was one of the killed, when Dr. Whitman and others were massacred by the Indians. Soon afterward the father died, and the family settled at Oregon City, and remained there until 1849. They then moved to Yam Hill county, where the mother married Colonel J. B. Graves. Her death occurred at Salem in 1867.

In the spring of 1852, Mr. Bewley, our subject, took up his donation claim near Sheridan, a half section of land. The following September he was married, and he moved upon his land, occupying a small and cheap frame house. In 1860 he sold out and moved to his wife's father's donation claim, 320 acres, which he purchased and proceeded to improve and cultivate, making it a valuable piece of property. In 1882 he retired from the farm, and resided ten months at Forest Grove, and then came to McMinnville and purchased a five-acre block, and erected upon it a nice residence, now in the corporate limits; it is a very picturesque location. In this pleasant home they resided, at the same time carrying on the farm until 1888, when Mr. Bewley was recklessly shot by a young marshal at Sheridan. This sad event was brought about in this way: There was small-pox at McMinnville, and the place was quarantined. Mr. Bewley went to his farm, and stopped to see a man at Sheridan, when the officer met him and a colloquy occurred, in which Mr. Bewley was ordered to throw up his hands. He had no sooner done so than he was shot and killed. His son attempted to shoot the murderer, but failed. Mr. Bewley was in his sixtieth year. He was a successful, enterprising and reliable citizen. In his political principles he was a Republican; was a strong supporter of U. S. Grant.

The son was married in October, 1888, to Annie R. Young, a native of New York, and he is now managing the farm.

September 12, 1852, is the date of Mr. Bewley's marriage to Miss Lucy E. Graves, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Colonel Graves, his stepfather: The Graves family were also pioneers of 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Bewley's

first son born in Oregon, was named Crocket A., to commemorate Mr. Bewley's brother, who was killed by the Indians. This son was born July 31, 1853, but he died while yet a boy. The second and only other child, Roswell L., was born December 24, 1864. Mrs. Bewley resides at the home in McMinnville. She is Junior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps of Custer Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and she is also a valued member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. She is an intelligent lady, and a highly esteemed Oregon pioneer.



**THOMAS McCLELLAND, D. D.**, President of Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon, was born in Quilly, county Derry, Ireland, May 1, 1846. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch. The first of the name and family to settle in Ireland was John McClelland, a Presbyterian clergyman, who, with many of like faith, came to the province of Ulster about 1623, there to find that religious freedom, which prelatical bigotry at that time denied to nonconformists in Scotland. To the firmness and religious zeal of these men is due the establishment of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. The parents of the subject of our sketch, William and Margaret (Smiley) McClelland, settled with their family in Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1849. His father filled an important position in the Lehigh Crane Iron Company of that place, and became at once prominent in the affairs of the town. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, in which place he was an Elder for ten years. In 1859 the family removed to Mendon, Illinois, and in the winter of 1867-'68 Thomas, who was the youngest son, entered Denmark Academy, at Denmark, Iowa, from which institution he graduated two years later. In 1871 he entered Oberlin College, graduating from the classical course in 1875. After graduation he spent two years as assistant principal of Denmark Academy. His theological education was received at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at Andover Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated from the latter institution in 1880.

He was then called to the professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic in Tabor Col-

lege, Tabor, Iowa, which position he resigned after ten years' service, to accept the presidency of Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon, entering upon his duties in this institution on September 16, 1891. He at once increased the teaching force, and raised and strengthened the courses. A new college building is soon to be erected, at a cost of \$50,000, and the outlook for the university was never more promising than now.

Doctor McClelland was married on August 19, 1880, to Miss Harriet C. Day, a daughter of Kellogg and Mary L. (Ingalls) Day, of Denmark, Iowa. They have three children: Kellogg Day, Cochran Bruce and Ruth Marjorie.

**D** J. WHITEAKER is an honored Oregon pioneer of 1848, an Oregon Indian war veteran and a prominent Polk county farmer. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, October 29, 1824. His ancestry traces back to both England and Wales. Grandfather Richard Whiteaker emigrated from Wales previous to the Revolution and settled in North Carolina, where he married Rachel Bently and reared a family of five sons and four daughters. He was a participant in the Revolutionary war and lived to be eighty-two years of age. Benjamin Whiteaker was his youngest son, and was born in North Carolina in 1796, and he became the father of our subject. He married Mary Hayter, who was born in Virginia in 1808, and there they were married in 1823 and removed to Illinois in the fall of 1836. They settled at Inlet Grove, ninety miles west of Chicago, and were among the pioneers there. They had then five sons and three daughters, and he and his wife crossed the plains with this family in 1849 with oxen. The oldest son was in his twenty-fourth year. Mr. Whiteaker had eight yoke of oxen, three wagons and brought with him his carpenter tools, two plows and harrow teeth that were made of inch-square iron. They also brought the family Bible and a few books and some of the family relics, which they prized. They also brought with them the staples for some months provisions, and thus equipped the pioneer, Benjamin Whiteaker, and all that he held dear on earth cut loose from civilization to cross the plains, which were infested with savage beasts and little less savage Indians. They

started to found a home for themselves, and this they found in the mild climate of the beautiful and rich Willamette valley in Oregon. It was a hazardous undertaking, but a laudable one. The brave pioneer accomplished it, and his children now possess the land, which by persistent courage he acquired. They arrived at Foster's farm October 5 and on the 11th they reached Polk county, and the following spring he purchased the Dr. Boyle donation claim of 640 acres of choice land. The price paid was \$250, which was less than forty cents an acre. On this property he finished rearing his family, and on it he resided until he died in his seventy-seventh year. On it he and his good and pioneer wife have been buried in a beautiful spot selected by themselves, and aided by friends the children buried their parents. They were Baptists, and had a faith which reaches beyond this life.

The son, David Jesse, remained with his father, helping to improve the broad acres until the fall of 1849 when, lured by the gold fever, he went overland to California and dug for gold on the Yuba and Feather rivers. He made a few hundred dollars, but was taken sick and spent what he had made. Flour there was \$1 a pound and other things were equally high, and it only took a short time to eat up a few hundred dollars. He returned to Oregon overland again and at that time the Rogue river Indians were quite hostile. In the winter of 1848-'49 Mr. Whiteaker had taken his donation claim adjoining that of his father on and this he now lives. No surveys had been made and he took a large plow and a heavy team and plowed around what he wanted for his section and included enough so that when it was surveyed the lines were all, but one, a good ways under the furrow. The men of the family engaged in raising stock. In 1856 he volunteered in the Indian war and furnished his own horse and equipped himself. He served nine months under Governor Stephens and under Captain Goff and Colonel Shaw, and for nine days they suffered for want of food. They ate horses and crows, although the latter made them sick. At first he could not eat so he subsisted on very little. They had some severe fights with the Indians and lost two or three of their men at Burnt river. In 1859 Mr. Whiteaker and his brothers went with the stock to Walla Walla county in Washington. They took 240 head of cattle with them, and he remained in that business for twenty years. In 1861 he had greatly increased the herds, and there came a

hard winter, in which they lost nearly all of the stock. He thinks the large herds were reduced until only fourteen were left, but he did not give it up, and later prospered in the business. Mining began in Idaho, and the price of stock went up, and they did well.

On the 19th of March, 1871, he married in Washington Territory Miss Lucy L. Titus, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of James L. Titus, a native of New York. This pioneer has thrice crossed the plains, and now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker, in his seventy-third year.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker retired to Polk county and resided in Independence for five years, and then came to the donation claim on which they have since resided, and they are living in the cosy home, which he built forty years ago. They are worthy members of the Methodist Church. He does not pay much attention to politics, but he always voted with the Democrats. Mr. Whiteaker has almost reached three score and ten mark, but he still retains his faculties, and has yet much strength and endurance. While he does not need to work he keeps up his habits of industry, and still retains the 320 acres he took up as his donation claim. In addition to his he has stores and other property in Independence. He enjoys the good-will and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.



**F**RANKLIN S. POWELL, one of Oregon's most worthy and respected citizens, came to this State in 1851. He was born in Illinois, March 20, 1830, and is of German and Welsh ancestry. The ancestors on both sides of the family were early settlers of the country, and participated in the struggle independence, and the later wars. The grandfather, Joseph Powell, was born in Virginia, and served in the war of 1812, while the great-grandfather on the mother's side, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Powell's father, John A. Powell, was born in Ohio, January 20, 1810. He was only eighteen years old when he and his father's family removed to Illinois, where he married Miss Savilla Smith, a native of Ohio, born September 10, 1812. She was the daughter of Joseph B. Smith, a native of Ohio, whose people had emigrated from Wales to this country.

After his marriage Mr. Powell resided in Menard county, Illinois, until April, 1851, when he and his family crossed the plains to Oregon. There were nine children in the family that Mr. Powell brought from Illinois. One of the daughters, Therissa, who married William McFaden, came with the party, and died after reaching the Blue mountains, when but twenty-two years of age, leaving two children. Aside from this sad event the journey was a safe and pleasant one. They settled on a donation claim on the Santiam, in Linn county, on which Mr. Powell resided until 1870, when he retired from his farm to Albany, and remained until his death, in 1880. He had been a Christian minister and evangelist, and had held many glorious meetings in Oregon and Washington. He was a man of fine powers of eloquence and did much good. His memory is held dear by thousands, who were benefited by his preaching. His wife survived him until 1880, when her death occurred. She had been his most faithful helpmate in all his undertakings, trials and labors. She died peacefully in the faith she had held for so many years.

Our subject was the second child, and was twenty-two when the trip was made across the plains. Our subject preferred to start in his new life with a wife, so before he left his native State, March 20, 1851, he married Miss Louisa J. Peeler, who was born in Illinois, April 29, 1830, daughter of Rev. Abner Peeler, also a minister of the Christian Church. They came to Oregon and took up a donation claim in Linn county, eight miles east of Albany. Here they built their first house, and lived and labored here for twenty-one years. Their industry met with success, and in 1870 they came to Polk county, and in 1874 Mr. Powell purchased his present home of 320 acres of land, which was one-half of the old B. F. Whitaker claim. He built on this property and has improved the land, until it is one of the best farms of the county. He came to his present location to be near the college, in which he has taken a deep interest for many years, and of which he has been a trustee for the past twenty-two years. He has also been a member of the Executive Board for a number of years. He has given the college valuable assistance in many ways.

Mr. Powell is one of the stockholders and founders of the Polk County Bank, and is also one of the founders and stockholders of the motor road, which connects the two railroads on



the west side, as well as connects the city of Monmouth with the city of Independence. He has also aided in the construction of a frame warehouse at Albany and one at Independence, and has held himself ready to help in all of the enterprises calculated to benefit the city or county.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell have had eight children, six of whom are living, namely: J. M. is a physician of Spokane city, Washington; John is a farmer in Polk county; Perry O. is a minister of the Christian Church, and a graduate of Yale College, and is located in Missouri; Martintha married Mr. Marion Arrant, and they are farmers in Linn county; Ira C. is cashier of the Polk County Bank; and Jay I. is at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are both valued members of the Christian Church, in which he is one of the elders. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken a lively interest in the political affairs of the county, State and country, and in 1889 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served honorably and creditably one term. While residing in Linn county, he served as Justice of the Peace. He has a fine reputation for solid business integrity. He is quiet and unassuming in manners, and is a thoroughly good man, as his host of friends can testify.



**HON. ALANSON HINMAN**, of Forest Grove, came to Oregon in 1844, and is a native of New York, born May 1, 1822. His father, Arvid Hinman, was also born in New York, and he traced his ancestry back to England, from where they came to New England early in the history of the colonies. He married Miss Deidamin Reynolds, and they had eleven children, of whom eight were raised to maturity, but only two now survive, Mr. Hinman and his brother Henry, who now resides in New York city.

Mr. Hinman was the eighth child, and he was raised and educated in Chenango county, New York, and came to Oregon in his twenty-second year. His first winter in Oregon was spent in teaching school at Walla Walla for Dr. Whitman. In the following year he went to the Willamette valley and taught two years in the Salem Institute (now the Willamette University). At the end of the two years he re-

signed to go to the Dalles and take charge of the secular offices for Dr. Whitman. Mr. Hinman remained there until the Whitman massacre. He then went to Washington county and stopped in the vicinity of Forest Grove, where in the following spring he took a donation claim of 640 acres, southwest of Forest Grove. He remained on the property six years and then sold it, and later repurchased 800 acres of it, and now has 500 acres on which his son is farming. In 1854 he went to Forest Grove and purchased ten acres, on which they built a home, and he has twice replaced the house by a better one, until the present one is a model for beauty and comfort. He has added to the original land until he now has 160 acres. From 1862 to 1864, he conducted a mine supply store at Auburn and in Idaho City, in which he has been quite successful. The next year he returned to the scenes of his childhood and spent many pleasant days visiting relatives. In 1867 he received the appointment of Collector of Customs, and was located for a time at Astoria. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, and also served as County Commissioner. He also conducted a successful mercantile business in Forest Grove, under the firm name of A. Hinman, dealer in general merchandise. In July, 1891, he sold out and retired from active business.

Mr. Hinman married Miss Martha Elizabeth Jones Gerrish on June 17, 1846. She was a native of Alabama and the daughter of James Gerrish, of English birth. The following children were added to their union: The eldest died in its infancy; Arvid, deceased July, 1892, resided in Idaho; Mary Ellen is at home with her parents; Ida is now Mrs. A. R. Leabo; Sarah died in her second year; Oliver is a hardware merchant; Alanson is in Chicago attending a dental college; and Charles died when three years of age. Mrs. Hinman died in 1862, and in the spring of 1865 Mr. Hinman married Miss Sophia Margaret Bowen, of Oberlin, Ohio, and the daughter of Lucius E. Bowen, of Connecticut, an early settler of New England. Two sons blessed their union: Charles Lucius, who is on a farm, and Frank William, who is at Ellenburg in the hardware business with his brother Oliver.

Mr. Hinman joined the Presbyterian Church when he first came to Oregon, but on his removal to Forest Grove, there being no church of that denomination in the place, he joined the Congregationalists in the spring of 1848, and has since been a worthy member, aiding the



church in all its undertakings. Mr. Hinman has been in the stock business and also in the fruit business. At one time he went to San Francisco and purchased \$8,000 worth of goods, and was returning to Oregon on the Northerner, when she was wrecked and he lost all his goods, which was a great loss to him, but he felt too thankful at escaping with his life to grumble very much. Thirty-one of the sailors and passengers were killed on that dark and stormy night. He made his way to the shore through breakers that threatened every moment to engulf him. He had a life-preserver on and a rope had been stretched from the ship to the shore, and the captain had given them all orders to hold fast to it until the shore was reached or it would be impossible to reach it, but Mr. Hinman soon found that the rope would drag him under if he did not let go, so he made the successful attempt to swim to the shore. If others had followed his example there would have been fewer lives lost.

At the incorporation of the Tualatin Academy and the Pacific University, in 1854, he was chosen a trustee, and at the present writing is the only surviving charter member. He has served on the Board of Trustees as its efficient and worthy president for fourteen years, and in this capacity is putting forth every effort to raise the money for their \$50,000 building, which effort is meeting with sufficient success to make the accomplishment a certainty.



**H**ENRY J. NOBLE, a typical Oregon pioneer, and a man highly respected for his many estimable qualities, resides on a farm near Newberg. The lives of many of these Western pioneers, were they written up in full, would make a volume more interesting than any novel, for truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction. The following sketch, while only a succinct one, will be found of interest to many, as Mr. Noble is well known in this vicinity.

Henry J. Noble was born in Kentucky in 1832. His ancestors came from Scotland to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Alexander Noble, fought for independence in that struggle. His father, Henry Noble, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary (Layton) Noble, was a native

of South Carolina. In 1845 this worthy couple and their six children started across the plains for Oregon. The company with which they traveled finally divided, some going to California, some continuing on the old emigrant road, while about forty wagons, among which were Mr. Noble and family, followed Mr. Meek on his cut-off, which he thought would bring them by a shorter way to the Willamette valley, without passing the Dalles. The history of this expedition is well known, their harrowing experiences having been portrayed minutely and forcibly by many a master hand. They became lost, whereupon Mr. Meek deserted them and they wandered helplessly about in the great American desert for six or eight weeks. They traveled for days at a time through sand and sage brush, the branches of which latter shrub were six or eight feet long. Their teams became footsore and jaded, so that they made very slow headway, some days making not more than five or six miles a day. Their provisions became short, besides which all of Mr. Noble's family, except himself, the oldest daughter and the subject of this sketch became stricken with mountain fever. Two of our subject's brothers eighteen and eleven years of age, died of this disease and were buried by the wayside. Henry J. was then thirteen years of age, and remembers distinctly the distressing incidents of that long and tedious journey, and recalls with what sorrow they left the newly made graves of their loved ones and continued in sorrow their westward way. The mother was also stricken with this dread disease. They lost some of their stock on the way, and thus pulled through, leaving a road resembling a swath through wheat, which if not a good one, was very plain. When they reached the Dalles they were entirely out of provisions, and Henry paid a good price for two pints of flour for the sick ones, while he himself subsisted for several days on bacon rinds that he found in a meat-box, and on beets which he got of the Indians. When they reached the Columbia river the family divided, the father remaining with the stock, and the subject of our sketch coming down the river with his mother. They hired an Indian to run them down the rapids in a canoe. Coming down the rapids in this way was frightfully dangerous, but was accomplished in safety, and the rest of the journey they made in a bateau, and landed at Linnton. The mother was sick, they were out of food, and it became Henry's duty

to go out several miles in the country, where they had a friend who would bring a team and take them to his place. Trails and creeks were numerous, many of the latter he had to wade, and after going some distance, found he was on the wrong road. A friendly stranger gave him the right directions, and he changed his course, but night overtook him, and, footsore and weary, he found his way to an Indian camp. Soon an Indian retired and came back, bringing with him a white man, a Mr. Wills, who took the young boy to his cabin, and the following day sent him to his destination. The mother was brought out, and they remained at this place (Mr. Clasly's) until spring. Then the father joined them, and they settled on a donation claim, five miles northwest of where Newberg is now located. From 1846 till 1872 the father lived on this place. His death occurred in Portland in 1885, aged seventy-three years. The mother passed away in 1870. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

The subject of our sketch continued to live on his father's claim until 1857. On the 24th of May, that year, he was married, and soon after his marriage he purchased the quarter section of land upon which he still resides, the purchase price being \$1,200. He went in debt for it, and by honest industry was enabled to pay his way out. Here he and his worthy companion have spent many happy years, and have reared a large family. Mrs. Noble was, before her marriage, Miss Martha Boyles. She was born in Missouri in 1842, daughter of John Boyles, and in 1852 started with her parents across the plains for Oregon. Her father was taken sick and died, and they buried him near Chimney Rock. The widow and her three daughters continued their way westward, and some time after their arrival in Oregon she became the wife of James Davis. They resided near Portland, where her death occurred in 1878. She was a member of the Methodist Church, was a woman of many Christian graces and great, heroic bravery.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble have had twelve children, all of whom are living except one. Their names are as follows: John Edward; Charles Oscar, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Henry Oliver; Jesse Irwin; Frank E.; May, wife of Charles Murry; Jane, wife of Charles Martin; and five who reside with their parents.—Jacob U., James W., Walter A., Mary and Benjamin F.

Mr. Noble has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been a member of the Grange, and is now associated with the Farmers' Alliance. He and his good wife still live in the quiet and unassuming manner of early days, and as honest and upright people have the respect of all who know them.



**CHARLES COOLIDGE.**—Among the many prosperous farmers of Polk county stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1828, and is of Irish ancestry, who came to the colony of Massachusetts early in the settlement of the country. His father, Porter Coolidge, was born in New York, in 1796, and married Miss Polly Jones, a native of New York, of Welsh ancestry. They had six sons and two daughters, of whom four are now living.

Mr. Coolidge was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenters' trade with his father, and worked at this trade summers and taught school winters, until 1855, when he removed to Kane county, Illinois. In 1862 he removed to Iowa, where he continued to work and teach, until the spring of 1864, when he crossed the plains to Oregon with horse teams. Soon after starting he fell in with a company of eight families and they traveled together to Salt Lake. The Indians were very hostile and the emigrants were in danger of their lives. At the Platte river they were attacked and their horses stolen, one of which belonged to Mr. Coolidge. After this several trains joined together and formed a large company from there on to Salt Lake. Mr. Coolidge remained at Salt Lake three weeks, traded horses, and then journeyed on with a fresh team. He frequently fell in with emigrants, but did not connect himself with any special company. They arrived at the Dalles in October. Here they spent the winter, and during the following July came down the river. Our subject sold his horses and worked at \$4 per day. He then came to Salem and worked a year and a half. The next removal was to Yaquina Bay, where he built the first store building, at Newport. Here he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and all his savings were consumed by the time he had recovered. He then

resolutely turned his face toward Polk county. He fell in with the friend of the needy, Senator Neamith, who gave him flour and other necessities and employed him constantly for a year and a half. Mr. Coolidge says that this good man helped more needy people than any other living man. Our subject purchased forty acres of land which cost him \$200 down, and \$400 later on. He worked for Joshua McDaniel until he paid for his land. He came to his present locality in 1869, where he has a choice farm of 250 acres, on this property he has built and improved. He has made it one of the finest farms in a county that is noted for its choice land. In 1878 he built with his own hands his fine farm residence, making by hand all the doors, sashes and everything else that is usually made by machinery. He planted vines, trees and shrubs around the place, and they have made the place a beautiful one indeed. Mr. Coolidge can sit beneath the shade of the trees that his own hands planted. It is a pleasant task to write of one who has risen from adversity to have such a fine home and everything comfortable about him.

Mr. Coolidge was married in 1858, to Miss Martha Beeler, who was the first white child born in Blackberry township, Kane county, Illinois, and was of German ancestry, daughter of David Beeler, a farmer and pioneer of Illinois. A son, Porter crossed the plains with his parents and three daughters were born to them in Oregon. The son died in 1888, but the daughters still survive, namely: Hattie, wife of John Yott, of Portland, where Mr. Yott is a business man. The other daughters, Lucy and Sarah, are with their parents. Mrs. Coolidge, the faithful wife of all his privations, still lives to share with him their prosperity.

Mr. Coolidge has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and he is a man of whom all speak well, for he has the respect and esteem of the entire neighborhood.



**H**ON. D. O. QUICK, one of Polk county's prominent citizens, was born in Indiana, August 27, 1829. His ancestors were people who settled in the colonies prior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather lost his life in that struggle for independence. Mr. Quick's father, James Quick, was born in Ken-

tucky in 1803. He married Miss Elizabeth McClure, a native of Indiana, born in 1800, daughter of William McClure. They reared to maturity nine children, of whom seven are still living. The father removed to Indiana when a child of three with his parents, and was reared there on a farm. He was a good member of the Baptist Church and a worthy, upright man. He died in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1868, in the sixty-fifth year of his life. His wife lived to be eighty-five, and then died September 15, 1891.

The son David was their third child, and was sent to public schools of his native State. He began life for himself as a school teacher in Illinois, and taught for eight years. In 1856-'57-'58, Mr. Quick read law in Hillsboro, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced his profession in Litchfield until 1862, when he crossed the plains to Oregon. His family then consisted of his wife and one child. They started in April and arrived in August at Fort Lemhi, Idaho. Here they abandoned their wagons and traveled on the new Indian trail to the waters of the Missouri and crossed the Rocky mountains three times. They followed the north fork of the Wisdom river to its source. They then struck the Miller route and followed it to Bitter Root river and followed that to Elk City. Here they remained two months, while Mr. Quick engaged in the mines. He then packed to Linn county, and from there to Washington county, and settled on 200 acres of land north of Hillsboro. He was engaged in Washington county in farming and sawmilling from 1862 to 1866. He then sold and came to Polk county and purchased 120 acres of land on the property he has since been engaged on. He has engaged in horticulture, growing all kinds of nursery stock.

In politics Mr. Quick was a Democrat until the firing upon Fort Sumter, when he espoused the cause of the Union with all his heart and joined the ranks of the Republican party, where he has since proven himself a valuable ally. In Washington county he was elected to the State Legislature and served in the session of 1864-'65, and had the honor and pleasure of voting upon the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Quick was married for the first time to Miss Sarah M. Updyke in 1852. She was a native of Indiana, and it was in that State that the ceremony occurred. She was the daughter

of Benjamin Updyke. Mr. and Mrs. Quick had two children: Emmerson Eugene now resides in St. Helen, Columbia county, where he is County Clerk; the other child died, as did the mother, in 1857; and in 1858 Mr. Quick was married the second time to Miss Permelia Young, a native of Kentucky, born in 1840. These two have had seven children, as follows: Sarah E., wife of Mr. Thomas Fowles; Oliver Emmitt resides in Washington county, Oregon; William D. is with his father on the farm; Annie, James Warren, Fred Young, and Ada Gertrude are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Quick are worthy members of the Evangelical Church, in which he is an officer, and Mr. Quick is a man of integrity and intelligence, and has won a host of friends wherever he has made his home.



**E**NOCH CHAMBERLIN, one of Oregon's native sons, was born in Polk county, October 10, 1851. His father, Aaron Chamberlin, was born in New York in 1810. He married, in 1826, Miss Catherine Viles, a native of New Jersey, born in 1806. She was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Viles. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin had a family of six children when they left Missouri to make the long trip across the plains to Oregon. They were nine months on their journey and endured many hardships. General Gillian commanded the company, and after they had been six weeks on their journey they could look back and see their first camping-place. It had stormed almost continuously, and all were discouraged, but one of their number canvassed the company and found thirty who were willing to continue the journey, although two afterward backed out. This man, Mudget by name, was elected Captain, and the little party started on. They traveled each family by itself, and finally reached Whitman's station, and then came to the Dalles. They went down this river to the present site of Portland, then up the Willamette to Oregon City, and here the father of our subject worked for the Hudson's Bay Company, hewing timbers for the projected buildings. He then went on to Salem, and after spending the winter there, took up his donation claim on the Luckamute. Although Mr. Chamberlin had three yoke of oxen when he left Missouri, the

extent of his cattle was represented by two odd steers when he entered Oregon. His cow had died in the mountains; so they were without milk. They built the primitive log hut of the pioneer, and lived on boiled wheat and venison. The nearest market was twenty miles away, and as the ground was very wet, it was often impossible to go to that place for the few supplies that they were able to afford; so Mr. Chamberlin was obliged to go to Oregon City by water. Mr. Chamberlin paid \$50 for a wooden plow with an iron share, and received two breed sows and two cows for his work, and things began to look brighter. They worked and toiled on this claim and finally were rewarded by seeing the wilderness they had found assume the aspect of civilization. Here the father remained until 1867, when he went to Sonora, California, and died in 1868. He was a noble, upright citizen. His wife survived him fifteen years and died in 1883. Previously to his death he had willed his land to his wife, and she sold one-half of it and left the other half to her son Enoch, who has furnished the data for this sketch. The family has made a fine farm of it, and built a fine residence on it, which the son now occupies.

Mr. Enoch Chamberlin was married, February 15, 1885, to Miss Ella Christian, a native of Oregon, daughter of Mr. Henry Christian. See his history in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have one child, Ross. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Democrat in politics. He is an active, successful farmer and, in addition to his farm, owns and runs a steam thresher, and has done so for the past twelve years. He has threshed a greater portion of the grain in his part of the county. His farm is a rich and productive one, producing fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.



**S**AMUEL WILLIAMS, a successful farmer of Washington county, who resides near Hillsborough, is a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1841.

He was born in Cole county, Missouri, February 22, 1833. His father, Richard Williams, was born in South Carolina in 1796, a descendant of early settlers in the South, and his mother, *nee* Kasiah Nichols, a native of Virginia, was born in 1800. They were married in Kentucky

and subsequently removed to Indiana, from there to Missouri, and with their family of seven children crossed the plains to the far West in 1841, making the journey with ox teams. Two of their children were married and brought their families with them to Oregon in 1843. Another child was born to them in Oregon, and their eight children are still living. They came with a company of fur traders, the company having ninety carts and the emigrants three wagons. When they arrived at Fort Hall they traded the oxen and wagon for Indian ponies and packed through from that place. Mr. Isaiah Kelsey married one of the daughters, Miss Winnie Williams, and came on with the rest of the family to Washington county. The father took claim to 640 acres of land, where his son, the subject of our sketch, now resides, one mile east of Hillsborough, and here he built the cabin of the pioneer. There were then very few people here. Rev. J. S. Griffin and wife, and a few white men with Indian wives were scattered far apart over the valley. The Indians used to frighten the Williams children some, but aside from that they were not troublesome. With the exception of some missionaries who had located here some time previous, the Williamses were the first white emigrants to locate in the valley. The father remained on his farm until 1856. That year he sold it to his sons, Samuel and Nathaniel, and removed to California, where he resided with his children until the time of his death in 1870, at the age of seventy-four years. His life was characterized by simplicity and integrity. His wife survived him until 1885, and died in the eighty-fifth year of her age, at the residence of her son Samuel. They had been reared Presbyterians, but later became Methodists, and were devoted Christians.

Samuel Williams was eight years of age when he arrived in Oregon. He was sent to the first little school taught at Hillsborough, and was reared on the farm. He volunteered and fought in the Yakima Indian war, and was with Colonel Cornelius all through the noted campaign against the Indians, and with the other brave volunteers suffered much hardship and hunger, and like the rest, was glad to eat horse and mule meat. They all furnished their own horses and outfits.

Mr. Williams' whole life has been devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. When a young man, and a few years after his marriage, he

made two trips to the mines in Idaho, in 1862 and 1864, remaining three months each time, and making no more than good wages. He then gave up mining and turned his attention exclusively to his farm, and has made of it one of the finest farms in the county. He has built a good residence and barns and nice fences, and every thing about the premises indicates thrift and prosperity. He has 300 acres of the old claim, which has become very valuable, as Hillsborough, the county seat, has grown up near it.

October 23, 1856, Mr. Williams married Miss Eliza Jolly, born in Iowa in 1839, daughter of Rev. William Jolly, a noted Oregon pioneer of 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have four children, as follows: Eliza Jane, wife of John W. Sewell, resides on a farm in this vicinity; Amanda M. is now Mrs. C. C. Frazier, and resides at Grande Ronde, her husband being a farmer; Warren W. is married and resides in Hillsborough; and Frank J., engaged in the livery business in Hillsborough.

Mr. Williams is a Republican. He has taken an interest in everything pertaining to the general development and well-being of the country. He and his wife now reside alone in the comfortable home their industry built.

**F**RANCIS STOUT, who came to Oregon in 1852, and who by his own industrious efforts has been one of the influential and well-to-do agriculturists of Yam Hill county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 9, 1843. His father Jonathan Stout, was a native of New Jersey, where Francis' grandfather, John Stout, was also born. Jonathan Stout moved to Ohio, and married Miss Elizabeth Swank, and they had eight children in Ohio. In the spring of 1852 they started on the long journey for Oregon with oxen, and at Grande Ronde valley their ninth child was born. They were six months on the road, and experienced much sickness and suffering. Francis was a lad of nine years at this time, and vividly remembers those days of trial. They arrived at Portland, and the next spring both the mother and the babe died, leaving the father and his little family, the youngest three years of age, in a new, strange land. The eldest daughter, Margaret (now Mrs. Gibson), took care of the

little family for a time. The father having been sick on the plains, and being still in poor health, the little store of many years was spent in taking care of themselves. Such circumstances of straitness caused the family to scatter, and Francis and his youngest sister, then three years old came to Yam Hill county and lived with Ephraim Ford. After a time the little girl went to live with the eldest sister.

Francis continued with Mr. Ford four years, and then "worked out," up and down the valley. Later his father purchased a piece of land six miles northwest of McMinnville, and David, Francis and the father worked together, and by "tight and steady driving" they prospered for years, until they had saved enough to make a respectable purchase of other lands. The father's first purchase was 320 acres, and Francis and his father together bought 330 acres. Later the son bought his father's and brother's interest in the 330 acres, and he is now the owner of all. On this property, in 1872, he built a good farm residence, and he has made many good improvements, purchased other lands, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He has made a good record as an enterprising, industrious and reliable farmer, and is a good illustration of what the rich soil of Yam Hill county will do for the intelligent and industrious worker.

In 1868 Mr. Stout was happily married to Miss Mary J. Hill, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of W. C. Hill, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. His family came in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have one son and three daughters. One son they lost in his fifth year. The living children are: Delia May, Jessie Alma, Melvin Marcellis and Mary Alice, all at home with their parents.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Stout is a member of the official board of that society. He became a voter soon after the Republican party was organized, identifying himself with that party, and he has ever since remained loyal to the same, being always interested in the welfare of the country.

Mrs. Stout's father was a native of Tennessee, married Miss Adaline Story, of his own State, who in crossing the plains in 1853 to Oregon died of exposure and hardship; she was buried in Umatilla county, en route. The precise location of her grave the family has since been un-

able to find. Mr. Hill settled near La Fayette on a donation claim, and married his wife's sister, Angeline Story. Later he sold his claim, and now resides in Whitman county, Washington.

 **G**EORGE W. OLDS, a pioneer of 1851, and a prominent and well-known farmer and citizen of Yam Hill county, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, July 16, 1831. His father, Abel Olds, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of ancestry traceable back to one of England's wealthy merchants who, with a fleet of five ships laden with merchandise, was captured by the privateer Captain Kidd, and the disposition made of the merchant was never ascertained, but it is believed that a large amount of wealth was left in England. Mr. Olds' father married Miss Annie Thurston, a native of New York. They had settled as pioneers in Branch county, Michigan, and were married there in 1827, and have the honor of being the first couple married in St. Joseph county. They continued to reside in Michigan, and had five daughters and one son. July 16, 1844, the mother died, and four of the daughters also died when young; the eldest daughter became the wife of James Derby, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume. She and the subject of our sketch are now the only survivors of the family. Their father died in 1850.

Mr. Olds, whose name heads this sketch, was brought up on the farm, laboring very diligently during all the warmer portion of the year, and attending school during the winter in a log schoolhouse. As he approached manhood he was employed for a time on the construction of the Michigan Southern railroad, the first built in that State.

Crossing the plains to Oregon in his twentieth year, he came with his uncle, Martin Olds, who was captain of the company and a man of note, both in Michigan and afterward in Oregon; and Mr. Olds tells the following story concerning the courage exhibited by his uncle: At Wood river the Indians had taken the cover off from the bridge and compelled some of the emigrants to slide the wagons across on the stringers. Martin Olds started to cross on a stringer, with a heavy stick to steady himself. When part of the way over, a heavy Indian chief got upon the



same stringer to meet him, and beckoning to him at the same time to return. Mr. Olds refused, and in turn beckoned to the chief to return to his own side. "Big Indian" refused, and with one blow of the stick in the hands of Mr. Olds his copper-faced majesty was knocked into the river! As he fell he yelled out an unearthly Indian whoop, and all his braves came down to the bank prepared for war. The emigrants did the same, and when the Indians saw that they could not intimidate them, they desisted. Then Mr. Olds made them put the cover back upon the bridge, and they passed over in safety. They found emigrants on the other side who were afraid to go forward because of the Indians. Mr. Olds separated his train and put the timid ones in the middle, and in that way they moved forward. The Indians kept following them until they became tired, and then Captain Olds ordered them back or to go away, and they obeyed him.

On arrival in Oregon Mr. Olds came to La Fayette, and employed himself at anything he could find to do,—on the farm, in the sawmill, etc. Later, with five pack-mules, he went to meet his sister in the company who were on their way to Oregon, and liable to run out of supplies; but while on the expedition he was taken with the mountain fever,—which is equivalent to the typhoid fever elsewhere,—and this prostrated him so that he could not proceed. After he had been sick four weeks his people came and found him, placed him on a wagon and brought him back. He became so low that for three weeks he was unconscious. The saving of his life is attributed to quinine and brandy, prescribed by a physician, to be given him after the fever left him. On arriving at Portland Mr. Olds was a mere skeleton, and it was late the next summer before he was able to do any work. When he was at the Dalles, on his way home, he was weighed and found to weigh only sixty-eight pounds!

He was employed a year by Daniel Johnson in driving stage from La Fayette to Portland, and the following year worked on a Government road near Walla Walla, and then, in company with another party, he purchased a threshing-machine; but the Indian war broke out, and he left the thresher with J. W. Cook, and enlisted and served through the war. Next he engaged in driving pack trains; then drove a Government team from the Dalles to Walla Walla and in the Yakima country.

In 1853 he came to Yam Hill county, locating where he now resides. He purchased eighty acres of land eight miles northeast of McMinnville, on the Sheridan road. There was then a small frame cabin there. After building some fence on the premises, he went to La Fayette and was married. Next he was hired to work in the sawmill of John Ensley, while his wife cooked for the hands employed there, being paid \$40 per month, in lumber at \$10 a thousand feet. On being informed that he could work also on Sundays and have all the lumber he could make, he gleaned the heaviest tops of the trees that had been cut down and left, and prepared them for the sawmill. One large tree was given him which stood on the hill above his house, in an almost inaccessible place. He began to burn it down, but fearing that it might fall upon the house, he was obliged to cut it on a certain side to cause it to fall another way, and was successful. Then he and his wife sawd it into logs of proper length, and with an extra team hauled them to mill, and thus saved 3,000 feet of lumber. After five months working in this way he had accumulated 20,000 feet of lumber for his wages, and 18,000 feet for his Sunday work. He sold what he did not want for his house, and the next spring he moved to the place where he built, planted trees, and made one of the best farms in the county.

In the meantime, in company with Daniel Parker, he went to the mines at Florence City with pack animals, and after an absence of three months he returned with \$1,000 in gold dust. Thus he was able to go to Portland and purchase the furniture and many other things which he greatly needed.

During the following spring (1862) he returned to those mines, remained there the same length of time, and returned with as much more money, with which he purchased more land,—first eighty acres adjoining, and later sixty acres more. The war came on, and prices went up. He sowed over sixty acres to wheat, had an immense yield, most of it going up as high as sixty bushels to the acre. He sold 400 bushels at 90 cents; 2,800 bushels at \$1.40, and 900 bushels at \$2.25 per bushel!

January 11, 1865, he moved out of the old cabin, into the fine, new house. Since then he has bought twenty-five acres of timbered land. He has built upon his property one of the largest and best barns in the county. Thus our pioneer is very nicely situated.



November 10, 1859, Mr. Olds married Miss Ellen Shuck, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Hon. Andrew Shuck, a pioneer of 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Olds have had three daughters. The eldest, Minnie, died November 22, 1878, in her sixteenth year; Augusta died August 24, 1874, in her third year; and Ella E., born July 9, 1871, is living, now the wife of James E. Duram, a native of Oregon, and a tinner by trade.

Mr. Olds was a charter member of the Grange in his neighborhood, in which he served for a time as Overseer. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He has been a Democrat, but now sympathizes rather with the People's party. He has taken a prominent part in the school interests of his community for twenty-three years; was for a long time Clerk of the Board. He is liberal in his religious views, and is a gentleman of intelligence and ability.

**HON. MARION B. HENDRICK**, a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1852, is of German extraction. His ancestry settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary war, and participated in the struggle for American independence. A descendant of these ancestors removed to Kentucky, where, in 1806, was born William A. Hendrick, the father of the subject of this sketch, who married Miss Maria Bird, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Robert Bird, of that State. They had four children, of whom only two are now living, namely: Martha, who resides in Iowa; and M. B., who is the subject of this article.

Mr. Hendrick was born in Kentucky, August 28, 1828, reared on his father's farm, and in 1852 crossed the plains and mountains with ox teams to Oregon. He paid for his passage a part of the way by driving a team, and the rest of the way he came on foot. Starting April 15, he arrived at the Dalles, August 20. After arriving here he first worked six miles west of Oregon City, at whatever he could get to do. In the spring he went to the mines in southern Oregon, but immediately returned and engaged in farming on shares in Yam Hill county, near Wheatland. Raising a large crop of wheat—forty bushels to the acre—he had 1,200 bushels, which he sold at 95 cents a bushel. He next went to Marion county, took up a quarter sec-

tion of land, made improvements upon it, and at length sold it, moved to Yam Hill county, and engaged in mercantile business and warehousing at Wheatland. In 1862-'63 he built the first warehouse there. He prospered and built a flouring mill there, which, however, was afterward burned, entailing heavy loss. Mr. Hendrick continued to run his other business, and purchased land and engaged in hop-raising, and he also had a warehouse at Independence. The great flood of 1890 destroyed his storehouse at Wheatland and 25,000 bushels of wheat. Nevertheless, he rebuilt, and courageously continued in business. In 1888, with his son Miles, he started a store at Amity. He is still raising hops and wheat. On a portion of his land he platted the town of Wheatland. He is doing a large business, buying and selling produce, and dealing in general merchandise. In his church relations Mr. Hendrick is a member of the Evangelical Church, in which he was a Trustee, and he aided in building their house of worship in Wheatland. In his political sympathies he is a Democrat. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself in the investigations which saved the State a large sum. In 1884 he was elected Assessor of the county, and served a term in that capacity, doing faithful work. He is a man of ability and integrity, enjoying the confidence and good-will of a wide circle of acquaintances. He is now about to build in Amity a valuable residence, in which he intends to spend the evening of his very active and honorable business life.

April 19, 1855, is the date of his marriage to Miss Ellis Sawyer, a daughter of Mark Sawyer, who was a pioneer of 1847. He has had four children: Ella, a bookkeeper at McMinnville; Miles E., in business with his father at Amity; Elnora, now the wife of E. M. Briedwell, a business man in Amity; Lovie R., now Mrs. Arlington Watt; and Ione, deceased. Mr. Hendrick is a member of Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

**PROFESSOR LEANDER HUSTON BAKER**, a pioneer of 1853, and for many years the successful County Superintendent of Schools of Yam Hill county, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born August 18, 1849.

When but four years of age he accompanied his parents to the West, where he was reared and educated, and has resided for the past thirty-nine years, reflecting credit, alike on his county and State.

His father, Caleb B. Baker, was a Kentuckian, and was born in 1812. His ancestors were Welsh and English, who settled in America previous to the Revolutionary war, and grandfather Baker served on the side of the colonies in their memorable struggle for independence. Professor Baker's father married Miss Louisa Berry, a native of his State, whose ancestors were English, of an equally long residence in America. They had five children, two dying in infancy while the family resided in Kentucky, and, in 1851, the faithful wife and devoted mother also died, leaving three small children to the care of the father. Some time afterward, the father married again, his second wife being Miss Fanny R. Johnson. In 1853, accompanied by his small family, consisting of his wife and his three sons, James Edward, John Wesley, and Leander Huston, he emigrated to Washington Territory. With the customary emigrant's outfit of oxen and wagons, he took the northern route, or Natchez Pass, crossing the Cascade mountains near the foot of Mount Ranier, reaching Puget sound in the fall of that year. This was the first train that had come over that route. After arriving at the sound, they settled on 320 acres of land on Grand Mound prairie, on which a log cabin was raised and pioneer life begun. Stock-raising became their principal business, in which they were very successful. The father was a man of varied information, public-spirited, enterprising and hospitable. His house was a home and refuge to the pioneer, and every minister who came that way, was an honored and welcome guest. He was an active Methodist, and deeply interested in the affairs of the church. He also took a very great interest in the political questions of the day, and being esteemed a man of intelligence and ability, his constituents elected him to represent them in the Legislature of the Territory, where he served for three terms, rendering entire satisfaction to all concerned. In this way he became identified with the interests of Washington Territory, and well and favorably known to all the eminent pioneers of his time. Two children were born in Washington, Allen Baxter and Mary Almeda. The eldest son, James Edward, married Miss Mary

E. White, a daughter of Charles White, the able sheriff of Wasco county, Oregon. This son made his home at the Dalles for some time, when, in 1866, he returned to Washington, and the following year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he proved himself an intelligent and active representative of the people's interests. In the spring of 1868, he moved to La Fayette, Oregon, where he received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, which position he filled until his death, which occurred June, 1869. His probity in all matters and kindly disposition rendered him very popular among his fellow-men, and his death was sincerely lamented by the whole community, as well as by all those who had known him and realized his worth. John W., the second son, resides in McMinnville, where he is regarded as one of the leading mechanics. He also takes great interest in the politics of his county and State. He was married to Miss Lueretia Martin, of La Fayette, in 1868. The third son is the subject of this sketch, of whom we will speak more at length hereafter. Allen Baxter, the son born in the West, or Child of the Occident, as he might justly be called, married Miss Phoebe C. Henry, of La Fayette, and was for a time a druggist in McMinnville; later, he was connected with the mail services in Portland, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 27, 1888. The father, after a life of genuine usefulness and great benevolence, died in the spring of 1865, his death being felt by many as a public calamity. His faithful wife still survives, and now resides with her daughter in Portland.

The subject of our sketch received his education at the Willamette University and McMinnville College, and has since made teaching and educational offices his principal business, having been engaged in school work in Yam Hill county for twenty years, ten years of which time he has been superintendent of the public schools of the county. During this long service, his uniform kindness of heart and extreme consideration for all alike, both high and low, together with his faithfulness, which resembles devotion, to his work, have endeared him alike to patrons, children and teachers; while his able efforts and intelligent direction, have elevated and improved the condition of the schools under his charge. To him is due the credit of inaugurating teachers' local institutes in his county, as well as of having first conceived the

idea of such local institutions. These small beginnings have grown to be a power for good where thoughts and methods of school work are exchanged, resulting in widespread information on subjects of vital interest to both educators and those having the care of the young. Both local and State institutes are now held, which are attended by great numbers of teachers and lay people. The Professor has now the satisfaction of having these local institutions authorized by the State, which were inaugurated in a small way by himself. He has witnessed the log schoolhouse, with its rough appointments, give way and change into the commodious and substantial structure for which our States are famous, finished in the best manner, and furnished with all the latest improvements for the prosecution of school work.

The Professor was married in 1874 to Miss Willie S. McTeer, a highly estimable lady, and a daughter of Robert McTeer, of Yam Hill county. They have had five children, all born in Yam Hill county: Mabel Pearl, Karl Clifford, James Carlisle, Hallie Leone, and Una Georgia, all intelligent, and promising to reflect credit on their native State.

Professor Baker spends his vacations on his farm of 320 acres, located on the Willamette river, six miles from La Fayette. Here he raises grain, Durham cattle and fine road horses, from which occupation he derives both pleasure and profit.

Thus by well-directed exertions, and ability, governed by good judgment, he has acquired an enviable position both in material affairs and in the regard of his fellow-men.



MARY R. WALKER, of Forest Grove, Washington county, is the earliest American settler of Oregon now living, she having crossed the plains on horseback to this State in 1838.

"Grandma" Walker, as she is familiarly called, was born in Baldwin, Maine, April 1, 1811, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Thompson) Richardson, both natives of the Pine Tree State. The ancestors of both the Thompson and Richardson families went from near Boston to Baldwin. They were prominent people and members of the Congregational Church. Her father was a Deacon in the church, and by profession

a school teacher. Her grandfather, Joseph Richardson, and his brother David fought in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and her grandfather Isaac Thompson, also a Revolutionary soldier, was killed on the second day of his service. Mrs. Walker was the second born in a family of eleven children, and was a sickly child for several years. She, however, had an unusually bright mind, and at an early age vowed a vow unto the Lord that if he would make her strong she would devote her life to the missionary cause. It was not, however, until her twentieth year that she made a profession of religion and joined the Congregational Church. Soon after this she offered her services to the American Board of Missions. The Board sent a Mr. Theyer to her home to see her and to learn of the character of her family and her qualifications, and from his report of her they decided to accept her services. They were then fitting out a mission for Central Africa; but, while they were waiting for the smoke of war to clear away in that country, Mr. W. H. Gray came East from Oregon for missionary reinforcements, and for a wife, and the Board decided to send them to Oregon. They wished their missionaries to be married before going to Oregon. Mrs. Walker had previously had several offers of marriage, but lest it might interfere with her vow she had declined. The Missionary Board had a young man named Elkanah Walker, whom they were going to send as a missionary, and they gave him a letter of introduction to Miss Mary Richardson and her family, and hoped he would look upon him with favor. He was invited to remain with them a few days, and, after due consideration, she fell in with the plan of the Board, and they were married March 5, 1838. That day they started on their long western journey. They crossed the Alleghany mountains in coaches. At Westport, Missonri, they found Mr. Gray and his wife awaiting them with mules and saddles, and necessary outfit. The missionary party was composed of the following: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker. They crossed the plains in the same train with the American Fur Company, and after many hardships incident to travel in this way over a new country, they arrived in due time at Wailatpu, where they spent the first winter. There, December 7, 1838, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker,

Cyrus Hamlin, the first white male child born in the Territory. The first white female child born in the Territory was Alice Whitman, in 1837.

In the spring they went to their mission field on the Tshimakain,—Walker's Prairie it was called,—where they remained teaching the Indians until after the news reached them of the massacre of Dr. Whitman, his wife and others, in November, 1847. They first went to Fort Colville, and remained until the spring of 1848, when they were escorted to the Willamette valley by soldiers sent for that purpose. They spent the winter at Oregon City, and the next fall came to the donation claim where Forest Grove now is. They took the claim that a Mr. Buxton had, paying him for his right, and built a hewed-log house, and here Mrs. Walker has since resided, her worthy companion having passed to his home above in November, 1877.

Rev. Elkanah Walker was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, August 7, 1805. He was educated at Phelps Academy, and in the Bangor Theological Seminary, and was ordained a foreign missionary by the American Board of Foreign Missions. At the mission he established near Spokane Falls, he and his wife labored faithfully for nine years, teaching the Indians the way of truth and life. After they located in Oregon City he was employed at team work for a time, and during the absence of the men at the gold diggings in California, he made considerable money with his team. After coming to Forest Grove he was Pastor of the Congregational Church, and and also preached at other places as opportunity offered, continuing his work nearly up to the time of his death. He took a deep interest in the up-building of the church, and also of an educational institution at Forest Grove, giving \$1,000 each toward the establishment of the college and the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker had seven sons and one daughter, all married. All became members of the church, and all except one are now living. Six were born at the mission field, and two in the Willamette valley. The oldest, Cyrus Hamlin, is now a farmer at Albany, Oregon; Marcus Whitman, resides in Washington, where he is engaged in sawmilling and farming; Joseph Elkanah, has been a missionary to China twenty years; Jeremiah, died in the twenty-fourth year of his age; John R., is a blacksmith in Washington; Abigail, the second

child, is the wife of James Karr, a lumber manufacturer of Washington; Levi C., a surveyor and civil engineer, is now principal of Harrison Institute, at Chemawa, near Salem, Oregon; Samuel T., lives on the farm with his mother. Mrs. Walker has twenty-four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.



**J**OHAN GRONER, deceased, was an Oregon pioneer of 1853 and a prominent farmer of Washington county.

He was born in Ulm, Germany, April 15, 1832. His parents were German Lutherans and farmers, and his father was also a public officer. Mr. Groner was educated in Germany, and at eighteen years of age emigrated to the United States and settled in Missouri, where he was employed as a farm hand, at \$8 per month. He also worked on the railroad. In 1849, he sailed for California, by way of the Isthmus, and upon his arrival in the Golden State worked at mining two years, and one year in a vineyard near Los Angeles. He then came to Oregon, bringing with him about \$2,000, which he had saved out of his earnings. He landed at Victoria, British Columbia, and from there crossed the sound and walked to Portland. In the latter place he worked as a baker, a trade which he had learned in Germany. From Portland he came to Washington county and purchased 160 acres of land, four miles south of Reedville. He was a thorough business man and worked hard and made money fast, and as time passed by added to his land until he had one thousand acres, one of the best farms in his part of the county.

In June, 1862, Mr. Groner married Mrs. Ellen McKernan. She was born in Ireland in 1831. In 1880 he built the large frame house in which, with his family, he resided until his death. He died of heart disease, January 2, 1891, leaving a widow and four children.

Mr. Groner was in politics a Democrat, and had been for a number of years the Postmaster of Scholl's Ferry. He gave the whole of his attention to his farm and business and had acquired the reputation of being one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, and in addition to his farm he had property in Portland, which has largely advanced in value. The Portland property at his death went to his widow,

while the farm was left, undivided, to his three sons: Ferd, George E., and Herman, all of whom are unmarried and live on it. They cultivate 400 acres and devote the rest to stock purposes. His daughter Julia is the wife of U. S. Grant Marquam, a well-to-do attorney of Portland.



**J**OHAN C. HALL, a much respected citizen of Hillsboro came to Oregon in 1852, and has since been identified with the interests of this State. He was born in Pettis county, Missouri, January 23, 1840, and is descended from Welsh ancestors, who settled in Maryland when that State was a colony, and from the king received a grant of land. The early ancestors of the family were seafaring men, and the branch from which our subject is descended emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, being among the pioneers of the State.

Josiah Hall, the father of John C., was born in Kentucky, December 21, 1806, and when he arrived at mature years was married to Mary Fisher, a native of east Tennessee, born July 31, 1807, and of German descent. After their marriage they moved to Virginia, later to Illinois, and from there to Missouri. They were Protestants in religion and farmers by occupation. They had four sons and a daughter, and with them, in 1852, they crossed the plains to Oregon, starting April 27, and arriving at Fort Hall July 3, and at Portland August 30. From Portland they went due west seven miles and settled upon a donation claim of 320 acres. On this claim his parents made their home the rest of their lives. The father died September 26, 1866, in the sixtieth year of his age, and the mother passed away November 10, 1886, in her eightieth year. Of their family, only three are now living, two sons and a daughter. The oldest son, Benjamin S., died in 1880, and left a wife and six children. John C., was the second born. Mary E. married Mr. George H. Reeves, and resides at Cedar Mills, this county.

John C. Hall was twelve years old when he came to Oregon. He received his education at Forest Grove. When he grew up he engaged in farming on his own account, and subsequently purchased eighty-six acres of his father's donation claim. On this property he lived twenty-

one years, developed it into a fine farm, and still owns it all except seven acres.

April 15, 1868, he was married to Miss Nancy B. Imbler, who was born in Iowa, March 28, 1850, of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had six children, namely: Rosie, who died in infancy; Mary Lilly, who lived to be eleven years of age; Charles, who is now principal of the Cornelius Academy; and the following who are at home and attending school at Hillsboro, George A., Commodore Perry and Lottie Gurtha.

Mr. Hall cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln and has ever since been a staunch Republican. In 1878 he was nominated by his party and elected County Surveyor, and at the close of his term was re-elected. In 1888 he was again chosen for the same position, has since been elected twice and is now serving his third successive term. He is energetic and full of business and has done a vast amount of work in this line in his county.

He and his wife were reared Methodists, but in 1880, through reading the works of the Seventh-Day Adventists, they espoused that faith and have since lived it to the best of their ability. They do not use spirits of any kind or tea or coffee, only in limited quantities, and they have had neither lard nor pork in their house for twelve years. They are a very healthy family.



**T**HOMAS OTCHIN, a worthy citizen of Washington county, Oregon, is one of the very few men who are left of the brave pioneers who came to Oregon in 1839.

Mr. Otchin was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 17, 1814. His parents were William and Mary (Knight) Otchin, natives of England and of old English ancestry. They were members of the Church of England, and his father was a farm laborer. Thomas was the fifth of their family of nine children. He was reared and educated in his native land, and was there married to Miss Mary Beck. In 1836 he entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, brought his young wife to America, and landed at York Fort on the Hudson's Bay. Then he went to the Red river country, walking with snowshoes and drawing the sled on which were his supplies. He farmed in the Red river country two years. In 1839 he came to Fort

Vancouver. From here he went to the Fraser river and was in the dairy business for the Hudson's Bay Company, two years. In 1841 he took a donation claim on the sound, and farmed near where Olympia now is. After remaining there a year, he came in 1842 to the Tualatin valley and took up 640 acres, the donation claim on which he now resides. He traded with the Indians for supplies, went to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver for flour and wheat, and here he resided until the gold excitement in California, in 1848, when he went to the mines. At Mormon island he dug about \$3,000 worth of the yellow dust, and returned to Oregon with about half of it. Since then he has resided on his ranch, living the life of a prosperous and upright farmer.

Two children were born to him and his wife east of the mountains, both of whom are deceased; and his faithful companion who had been with him in all his pioneer wanderings, and had shared all his privations and dangers as well as his later prosperity, died February 1, 1879.

In 1858, Mr. Otchin returned to England to visit his relatives and the scenes of his childhood, and while he was there his sister died, leaving a daughter, Miss Mary A. Simpson, who in October, 1881, came to Oregon. On his return to this State Mr. Otchin brought with him his wife's sister, who survived her arrival in this country but three years. For eleven years his niece has been to him all that an affectionate daughter could be, and is now his housekeeper. It may here be stated, that Hon. Thomas Tongue of Hillsborough, this county, is a nephew of Mr. Otchin. Mr. Otchin has built a nice residence on his farm, and here he is spending the evening of an active and useful life, respected and beloved by all who know him.

He is an intelligent and well-informed man, is in politics a Republican, and is a fair representative of the first settlers of Oregon.



**WILLIAM O. HOCKEN**, a resident of Beaverton, is one of the successful farmers of Washington county, Oregon. He was born in England, November 2, 1840, son of William and Dina (Olver) Hocken, both natives of that country and of English ancestry. His father was for many years a carpenter and

builder, and is now over eighty years of age. His mother died in her seventy-eighth year. Mr. Hocken was the second in their family of ten children, four of whom are still living. He learned the carpenters' trade in his native land, and at the age of twenty-six, sailed for San Francisco, where he worked three years, during which time he helped to build the Merchants' Exchange and other prominent buildings. Then, in 1870, he came to Washington county, Oregon, and purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he labored most persistently and effectually for six years. At the end of that time he sold out, came to Beaverton, and bought sixty acres of land. Later, he purchased sixty acres more, going in debt \$2,000 for it. This he soon paid up, and has since purchased other land, being now the owner of 200 acres, which is valued at from \$300 to \$500 per acre, he having built a nice residence, and in other ways improved the property. In addition to carrying on his farming operations, he has done a large amount of building all over this part of the county.

In 1870 Mr. Hocken married Miss Emma Hicks, a native of Cornwall, England, born in 1847, daughter of John and Jennifer Hicks. He returned to England to be married and brought his wife to Oregon with him. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living. Emma, the second, died November 5, 1873, aged two years; Annie is the wife of Henry Pearce, of Portland. The others are at home and are as follows: Nellie, Willie, Robert, Jennie, Lottie, Frankie, Carrie, Bertie and Ethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hocken are members of the Methodist Church at Beaverton, of which he is one of the stewards. He donated the church site and helped to build their house of worship, and has also interested himself in the general growth and development of the town. For a number of years he has served as School Director. Until recently he was a Republican, but now affiliates with the Prohibitionists and is an earnest and active temperance worker.



**ALBERT JEFFERSON APPERSON**, a highly honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of McMinnville's most prominent merchants, was born in Newton, Missouri, Sep-



tember 17, 1839, and was the sixth child of a family of ten. His father, Mr. Beverly Apperson, of Kentucky, died at Green river of mountain fever while on the hazardous journey across the plains. For a more complete account of his father and family, see in this volume a history of Captain J. T. Apperson, an older member of the family. It is most harrowing to imagine the condition of the family for the loss of the head and supporter alone in the bleak prairies. The oldest son was then at eleven years of age, and the subject of our sketch was then in his eighth year. However, these two boys drove the oxen, while the older sisters drove the stock, and thus they proceeded on their way, fording rivers and climbing mountains until they reached the land of promise, in which, after experiencing so many hardships, they were to achieve such eminence.

On arriving at Oregon City they took a farm on the Columbia bottom, where they remained but for a short time. Their cousin, Milton Apperson, had preceded them a year, and had purchased the tannery at West Portland. Thence the mother and children removed, where they worked for their living for the following two years until 1849, when the cousin sold the tannery. Then the cousin, our subject's older brother, went to the mines in California, and the mother moved, with the rest of the children, into Portland, where our subject attended the first schools ever taught in that city. The mother resided in the metropolis until 1851, supporting herself and family by keeping boarders, and finally married Mr. Robert Moore. After marriage they removed to Linn City, where she died in 1858.

Mr. Apperson was in the Indian war of 1885-'56. It was a "running" fight, as the Indians would not stand their ground and fight, but constantly ran from the enemy, but the superior intelligence and experience of the white men soon vanquished "poor Lo," and the war was terminated.

He then went to the Fraser river during the gold excitement in that vicinity, and remained there until the fall of 1859. He then returned to Oregon City, where he was engaged as clerk on the steamer Clinton. He continued in this capacity until 1861, when the boat was burned. After this he spent a season at the Orophane mines, where he was quite successful, and returned in the fall; and his brother, Captain J. T., built the steamer Union, at a cost of \$16,-

000, using the available machinery saved from the Clinton. This they ran very successfully for a year, making trips from Portland to Dayton, when they finally sold it in 1862; then Mr. Apperson, in connection with Captain Miller, ran it until 1864. At this time Mr. Apperson became interested in milling, of which business he was a manager until June, 1883, meeting with gratifying success. When he commenced the management of the business, the capacity of the mill was seventy barrels a day, but he increased it to 550 barrels.

In 1884 he came to McMinnville, where he purchased an interest in the store of Mr. B. F. Hartman, and after a year he purchased the whole of Mr. Hartman's interest, and has continued in that business ever since. Under his able management it has become the largest retail general merchandise establishment west of the Willamette outside of Portland. These several instances of successful management stamp the man as possessing superior executive and financial ability, qualities sufficient to insure the success of any one. It is to him and other such men that McMinnville owes her present proud position among the sister cities of Oregon. He has made her interest his own, and battled in her cause as no knight of old ever fought for lady love. His store occupies the entire first story of the Masonic Block, at the corner of Third and B streets, in that part of the city which he was instrumental in upbuilding. His establishment has a plate-glass front of large dimensions, while the stock and fittings and whole appearance in every minutia are of the most modern and metropolitan kind. His patronage is not confined to the city alone, but extends in every direction, for fifty miles or more. His business methods are liberal, to which are mainly due the confidence and the good-will of the people, and which has succeeded in retaining his old customers, while at the same time constantly securing new ones. Besides his interests in McMinnville, he has also contributed to the growth of Oregon City, where he aided in the organization of, and took a small amount of stock in, the large woolen factory of that city, which establishment has given a wonderful impetus to her growth and prosperity. Of late, however, his interests have been mainly confined to McMinnville, where he became a stockholder and an organizer of the McMinnville National Bank. At the time of its organization he was elected a director, which position he still holds,



contributing by his ability and reputation for integrity, in a large measure, to its present status of prosperity. Besides these various enterprises, due in a large measure to his energy, he has been instrumental in establishing the large creamery and cold storage company, which is expected to prove of very great benefit to the surrounding country.

In November, 1865, Mr. Apperson was married to Miss E. A. Cook, a native of Coldwater, Michigan, and of New England parentage. They have had five children, all native sons and daughters of Oregon. The eldest son, Albert Beverly, is now an efficient business man and an assistant manager in his father's store; while Edwin Clyde is cashier of McMinnville National Bank; the daughters, Myrtie M., Elvie E. and Lydia L., are intelligent and prominent members of McMinnville's best society.

Mr. Apperson is politically a Republican, and although not an office-seeker, or office-holder, takes an interest in local politics so far as desiring good and capable men for all positions of trust in the gift of the people.

He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed all the chairs of that fraternity.

Thus has ability been fostered by the marvelous opportunities of this great commonwealth, and like some giant of the forest it towers aloft in beauty and grandeur of strength.



**I**SAAC M. SIMPSON, a native son of Oregon, and one of the most enterprising farmers of Polk county, was born on his father's donation claim, April 23, 1857. His father, Isaac M. Simpson, Sr., was born July 4, 1813, in Georgia. He removed to Arkansas, and on August 16, 1835, married Martha Jackson, a native of Tennessee, born November 8, 1815. They had three children in Arkansas, namely: Amos Carl, Marsh W.; and Eliza, now Mrs. L. W. Laughbery. The family started for Oregon in 1844, wintered in Missouri and arrived at the Luckamute on November 20, 1845. They belonged to the train who were induced to take Meek's cut-off route and suffered much and nearly perished with hunger in the mountains. They came directly to the donation claim, in Polk county, on the Luckamute, where the family have since resided. Here the father died in 1887, in the seventy-second year of his life.

He was a reliable man, giving his farm his entire attention and becoming prominent as a stock-raiser in those early days.

The son, Isaac M., was the only child born to this family in Oregon, and was reared on the farm, attending the public schools and helping with the farm work. He remained with his father until his death. The father had been very successful and had purchased other land, which he had given to the children who had crossed the plains with him, so he left the donation claim to the son who had been born on it. Our subject now has 400 acres of fine land, on which he is raising grain and also raises a fine grade of cattle and horses. He has been and is still very successful in all his undertakings.

In addition to his farm work Mr. Simpson owns and runs a steam-thresher, and he annually threshes for his neighbors, about 60,000 bushels of wheat and oats. He is active and energetic; is a stockholder in the Independence National Bank, and in the First National Bank of Independence, also in the Polk County Bank at Monmouth.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Tobatha Morrison, native of Iowa, daughter of Mr. Barnum Morrison. They have one child, Otto Gerald. In politics Mr. Simpson is a Democrat, and has been elected to the important office of County Commissioner of Polk county, and in that capacity is giving general satisfaction. He is an excellent representative of Oregon's native sons.



**D**F. SMITH, one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Polk county, came to Oregon in 1846, when a boy of six years of age. He was born in Missouri, May 4, 1840, and was the son of James Smith, now deceased, who was one of Oregon's most honored pioneers of 1846. He was a native of Virginia, born October 18, 1802. His ancestry were early settlers of Virginia, but he removed to Tennessee and later to Missouri, finally settling in Polk county, Oregon. The father of James, John Smith, married Elizabeth Thomas, by whom he had eleven children, of whom James was the third. James came to Missouri when he was twenty-one years of age and married in Pike county, Miss Maria Kiel. They

had five children, three of whom now reside in Oregon, namely: John H.; Minerva, now Mrs. John Long; Henry Samuel, who died in his eleventh year; and Maria, who married Mr. Madison Smith. The mother died in 1831 and Mr. Smith married again, and this time his choice fell upon Miss Elizabeth M. Wright, of Montgomery county, Missouri, the ceremony occurring December 28, 1831. They lived in Missouri until 1846, seven children being born to them, as follows: James D., Eliza Ann., Margaret Elizabeth, Benjamin F., G. W., Cordelia C., and Elza D. In 1846 Mr. Smith and his wife and children, Mr. John Long and one of Mrs. Smith's sisters and husband, Henry Smith, brother of Mr. Smith, all started together, April 27, 1846, for the great West. Mr. Smith's outfit consisted of two wagons, with four yoke of oxen to each. They had a hard, long trip, but all lived to see the promised land, although Mrs. Smith and the children were sick on the way, and they were without bread for six weeks, and they lost several head of cattle and horses on the prairies. As the teams became weak from over exertion, the load had to be lightened and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Long emptied their three nice feather beds, and in the days that followed, when they were in their little pioneer cabins, how longingly did their minds return to those same comfortable beds. They came to a cañon in southern Oregon where it was impossible to get their wagons through with the force of men they had, and they gathered around a camp-fire to hold a council, and while in this council William Smith died with heart disease, leaving his wife with a large family of small children to finish the journey as best they could. He was buried in the timber. The widow rode an ox and carried two children. There were two men killed out of the company by Indians. On the trip the company had several fights with them, and the Indians stole horses and cattle at different times. The little company arrived in Polk county, Oregon, the last of December. Here they camped out on the Luckamute, on New Year's night, 1847. It rained hard and blew that night and they had to lay their log chains on the tent to keep it from blowing away.

They crossed the Little creek and lived in a little log hut for three months, with Mr. Joe George. After this they purchased the right to the donation of Mr. John White, who had taken it. It was only 574 acres instead of the 640

they thought they had, but as others had taken up the land all around theirs they could say nothing. A part of this original claim is still in the family. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, in Oregon, namely: Francis Marion, who resides on a portion of the old home place, which he owns; Louisa Evaline, now Mrs. H. C. McTimmons; and Rachel H., who now resides at the home farm with her mother. Mr. Smith and his wife were worthy members of the Methodist Church, acting out in their lives the precepts taught by that denomination. Mr. Smith resided on his farm until March 25, 1872, when his death occurred. His widow still survives him, now in her eightieth year. She is a fine specimen of the brave Oregon women of 1846, and she enjoys the love of her children and the high esteem of a wide circle of the early settlers of Oregon.

The son, B. F. Smith, whose name heads this sketch was reared on his father's donation claim, attending school in the district and at Dallas. Here he remained until he became of age, and in 1862 went to the Florence mines, remaining one summer and the next going to the mines in British Columbia. In 1864 he returned to Oregon and went to the Owyhee mines in this State. While in the mines he was engaged in mining, packing and teaming, in which business he made some money. In 1864, tiring of the excitement of mining, he sold out and retired. He bought 240 acres of land, where he now resides, with his money, and never was money better invested, as it now is one of the finest farms in the county, with its neat farm buildings and all appliances of an affluent farmer. He has added to his original purchase some 204 acres and has eighty acres of timber land. He was Postmaster at Lewisville three years, and was appointed by Governor Moody on the Agricultural Board for three years.

In addition to his other ventures Mr. Smith has been four years in the mercantile business, at Lewisville, in which business he met with fair success, but was burned out. He then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. He has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising men in the community.

Mr. Smith was married October 6, 1864, to Miss Rachel M. Burns, who was born in Illinois, but came to Oregon in 1848, with her father, William Burns. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Laura S., died in 1870; William Wright and Mary Elizabeth, both at

home with their parents. Mr. Smith and his wife are charter members of the Grange, which was organized in 1873. This order has a fine hall, first built in 1874 and was burned in 1887 and rebuilt in 1890, which Mr. Smith aided very materially to build. He is a strong Democrat in politics and no one is spoken of in any higher terms of respect than this noble adopted son of the soil, B. F. Smith.



**W**ILLIAM P. CONNAWAY, a prominent business man and banker of Independence, Oregon, was born in Missouri, May 8, 1850. His people were early settlers of Virginia and they claimed Scotch ancestry. His father, Dennis H. Connaway, was born in Virginia in 1819. He was a school teacher by profession and removed to Illinois, where he married Rebecca Tatom, a native of Illinois, and they had three children. He was a farmer in Missouri and held the office of County Surveyor, and for twelve years was County Clerk. His wife died in 1851 and he married a second time, this wife becoming the mother of five children. When the great civil war burst upon the country, he espoused the side of the Union, and volunteered to aid in putting down the Rebellion. His eldest son also volunteered, and during the great struggles to perpetuate the United States of America, they risked their lives to save their country. Both made a good record and came out of the war alive. The father died in 1889.

As has been seen William P. Connaway lost his mother when he was only a year old. He was reared in Missouri and educated at the university of that State, and was in business there for a short time. In 1875, when twenty-five years of age, he took the advice of Horace Greeley, and "came West to grow up with the country." He came to Independence and was engaged in the warehouse business, and then went to Oregon City and became Secretary of the Willamette Falls Canal and Locks Commission, and later he went to Harrisburg and accepted a position as bookkeeper, where he remained two years. He then returned to Independence and engaged in the hardware business, also in the buying and shipping of grain, in which he met with satisfactory success. In 1889 he became one of the organizers and stock-

holders of the Independence National Bank and was elected cashier, which position he has since continued to hold. In 1890 was built the fine bank building on the corner of Main and Monmouth streets. It is the finest brick edifice in the city, of substantial importance to the town and a credit to the judgment and enterprise of its builders. Mr. Connaway has interested himself in and taken hold of the business enterprises calculated to help his town. He is one of the builders and owners of the motor road, which connects Independence with Monmouth. He is secretary of the company and is interested in the lands connected with it. In this enterprise five or six of the men of brains and business ability of Independence are engaged, and it is one of the most important ventures of this section, and must result in making the two cities one, and building up all the valuable property between them. Much credit is due the gentlemen who have conceived the idea and so far been successful in the consummation of their plans.

Mr. Connaway was married, in 1879, to Miss Alice Wells, a native of Missouri, daughter of William Wells. They have a daughter, Lillian, born in Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Connaway are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the Trustees of the same. He has interested himself in the educational efforts of the town, and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the district, when they built the fine \$20,000 schoolhouse in 1890, a building which reflects much credit on all concerned. Several times he has been on the Council, and was elected Mayor in 1891. He is a Republican and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for seven years Master of his lodge. He is both a Royal Arch and Knight Templar, and also a Past Master of the A. O. U. W. Thus it can be seen that this gentleman is an all round active, efficient factor in the affairs of the community of which he is an honored member. It is the character and push of the citizens that make the town, and happy is the place which possesses such business men as does Independence.



**R**EV. ELBERT N. CONDIT, A. M., president of the Albany Collegiate Institute, was born at Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey, in May, 1846. His paternal ancestors were of English birth. They settled in New

Jersey about 1680, and their descendants have been distinguished in law, medicine and the church, at the present time there being the names of sixteen ministers from this family on the roll of the Presbyterian Church. The maternal ancestors of our subject were of German birth, were also among the early immigrants of New Jersey, and likewise afforded many eminent clergymen. Rev. Thaniel B. and Rebecca (Schafer) Condit, his parents, were born in New Jersey. After their marriage they settled at Stillwater, where Mr. Condit was pastor of the Presbyterian Church for forty-four years, retiring then at the request of his family. He passed to his everlasting reward in 1888, aged eighty-four years, his good wife joining him on the other shore in 1890, she being seventy-six years old at the time of her death.

Elbert N. was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1873. He then organized a preparatory school at East Millstone, New Jersey, and after teaching one year entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and graduated at that institution in 1877. He was at once ordained as minister, and sent to Oregon, arriving here in June of the same year. He then passed six months in traveling through Oregon, Washington and Idaho, preaching and organizing work for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He was then located at Astoria, where he spent eighteen months, and built up the church from nineteen to fifty-three members, leaving it in an active condition.

Being offered the presidency of the Albany Collegiate Institute at this time, he made a trip East and brought out his brother and two sisters to aid him in building up the institution. For a period of two years he also filled the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Albany, resigning in order to devote his whole time to the college work. On account of internal trouble, he resigned his presidency in 1885, and taught one year. The following year he preached at Pleasant Grove, Marion county. In 1887 he returned to the institute as its president, and has continued in that office up to the present time.

Prof. Condit was married in Albany, in July, 1884, to Miss Jennie Clark, a native of Oregon and a daughter of David G. Clark, a pioneer of the early '50s. They have two children, Anna M. and Elbert C.

The Albany Collegiate Institute was founded by the Presbytery of Oregon, in the fall of

1866. Seven acres of land within the limits of the city of Albany were donated by Thomas Monteith and wife, and steps were immediately taken for the erection of a building suitable for the work. In the fall of 1867 the institution was formally opened under the presidency of Rev. William J. Monteith. A two-story building, 50 x 66 feet, had been completed at a cost of about \$8,000. Since then the building has been improved by additional schoolrooms, two well-equipped gymnasium rooms, and the most modern sanitary improvements, at an additional cost of about \$6,000. In the summer of 1892 a two-story addition, 50 x 100 feet, was erected, at an expense of \$15,000, with spacious halls, easy stairways, furnace and electric fittings, making the building one of the most complete in the State. The original departments of study were primary, normal and collegiate. In 1889 Prof. Condit inaugurated a business course, which has become a very helpful part of the work. The institution is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and the Synod of Oregon. Under the able management of President Condit the enrolled list of pupils has increased from 100 to 200, this being a strong evidence of his wisdom as an instructor and his judgment in securing a faculty eminently fitted for the positions they have been called to occupy. The Synod is unequivocal in its praise of Prof. Condit's efficient management, and congratulates itself on having secured such a thorough and successful educator to stand at the head of this institution.



 **WILLIAM H. MITCHELL**, president of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Portland and the Northwest, was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 13, 1834. His father and mother, Henry and Margaret (Mitchell) Mitchell, were natives of Scotland, where they were married and emigrated to America in 1832. Locating in Chicago, Mr. Mitchell, a wagon-maker and wheelwright by trade, opened a small factory and engaged in the manufacture of such wagons as the country required. In 1848 they removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and with increased facilities conducted a more extensive business, until 1855, when he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and organized the firm of Mitchell, Lewis & Company, and founded

the present very extensive business, employing an average force of 650 men, with a manufacturing power of 100 farm and spring wagons per day. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are still living at Racine, having celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage June, 1892. They have six children living, William H. being the second child. He was educated at the schools of Kenosha, and attended the Beloit University until 1853, when he joined the tide of emigration flowing westward and, with his ox team, crossed the plains, and after eight months of travel landed at Olympia, Thurston county, then Washington Territory. He started a bakery and grocery and meat market, which he continued until 1868, when he engaged in the milling business at Tumwater, operating both grist and saw mills until 1880.

He served the constituents of his county as Road Overseer in 1854, Deputy Sheriff in 1857-'58, and County Commissioner in 1874. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and served in the Council one term. In 1877 he was one of the principal movers in building the sixteen miles of road connecting Olympia with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tenine, but subsequently sold his interest in that line, as well as in the mills of Olympia. In 1880 he returned to his old home in Racine, it being the first visit in twenty-eight years. At that time Mitchell, Lewis & Company arranged with him to handle their trade in Oregon and Washington. After becoming well established at Portland, he took up a line of buggies and subsequently worked into a general line of vehicles and implements. The Portland warehouses occupy a two-story building, 100 x 100 feet, with a warehouse, 60 x 200 feet, for the storage of wagons, with branch offices at Albany, La Grande and Medford, Oregon; Lewiston, Idaho; Seattle, Colfax and Olympia, Washington. In his several lines Mr. Mitchell has built up an extensive business, which has increased in annual sales from \$4,000 to upward of \$250,000 per year. February 1, 1892, the Mitchell-Lewis Company consolidated with Staver & Walker, and organized the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Oregon, with a paid-up capital stock of \$350,000, William H. Mitchell being elected president and G. W. Staver vice-president and treasurer. Staver & Walker have been prominent dealers of Portland in farm machinery and vehicles for some years, with

branch houses throughout the States of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia.

Mr. Mitchell married Miss Martha T. Johns at Olympia in 1859. She was a native of Tennessee. They have four children: Frank W., Harry W., Albert B. and Cora Edith. The sons are all engaged with Mr. Mitchell in business, Frank W. being assistant secretary. The family reside on Holladay avenue and Ninth street, where Mr. Mitchell has just built a very elegant home. He also has large property interests at Olympia and vicinity. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Deacon of the Emanuel Baptist Church of South Portland.

**H** A. HOGUE, one of the representative men of Portland, was born in Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, July, 1832. His father, James P. Hogue, was from Tennessee and emigrated to Indiana in 1827, and was there married to Miss Sarah M. Finney, of Kentucky. Mr. Hogue followed his trade of carpenter until 1835, when he removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he engaged in building, real estate and the mercantile business. In 1844 he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and then followed farming and stock-raising until 1853, when he crossed the plains to Oregon. The trip was made with horses, and they made what was a short trip for those days, covering the distance in four months. They then located a claim of 320 acres in Linn county, ten miles south of Albany, and there farmed until the death of Mr. Hogue in 1871. His widow is still living at the city of Albany, within ten miles of the old homestead, at the age of eighty-two.

H. A. Hogue lived at home until the age of sixteen, improving the privilege of the district school, but more devoted to the interests of the farm. Study was not enjoyed, and, although his father desired him to take a college course, he preferred business and self-support; so at the age of eighteen his father equipped him with a few necessary things and a four-horse team, and in the spring of 1850 he struck across the plains for California. There were eight teams in the train and twenty-four men, all bent for the gold mines of California. Just three months from date of departure they landed at Weaverville. Their trip was uneventful, except

in the Humboldt valley, where they lost about half their horses from the effect of the alkali water. They mined for a short time at Weaver-ville, but making no "strikes" they proceeded to Sacramento, where the company broke up. Mr. Hogue then followed mining, ranching, packing and trading in cattle until September, 1851, when, with his pack train, he drove from Yreka to French Prairie, Oregon, for a load of apples, and also made one trip with flour; then returning to Linn county, he passed the winter and spring of 1852, sold his pack train and traded in cattle, driving to Yreka and Scotch valley. In October, 1852, he opened a store at Burlington, Linn county, in partnership with W. M. Powers. The following winter was very severe, and with the large emigration wheat increased to \$5 per bushel, flour to \$25 per barrel, and other things in proportion; and with little money in the country; goods were sold on credit, which exhausted both the financiers and the stock of the firm. In the spring they closed out, "dead broke," Mr. Hogue taking up peddling to pay his debts, and with the arrival of his father, in the fall of 1853, he gave him the balance of his stock, and taking up a claim of 160 acres adjoining his father, he passed the winter upon the farm, digging ditches, making sod fences and hauling wood. Before leaving the East James P. Hogue shipped by sailing vessel "around the Horn" a threshing-machine and reaper, which arrived in the spring of 1854, with \$800 charges for freight. William Allingham paid the charges and accepted one-half interest in the plant, and together they operated the machine through the grain districts of Linn, Marion and Polk counties, with great success, charging six cents per bushel for threshing oats and ten cents for threshing wheat. With the breaking out of the Indian war in the fall of 1855, Mr. Hogue enlisted in Company H, Oregon Mounted Cavalry, under Colonel J. W. Nesmith. Proceeding to eastern Oregon, they had an engagement on the Walla Walla river, which lasted four days. They captured the celebrated chief, Pea-Pea Mox-Mox, who was killed in camp while attempting to escape. Our subject was chiefly engaged as Quartermaster-Sergeant and captain's clerk, and returned to Salem in February, 1856, in the Quartermaster's Department as stockmaster of the Southern district, and there remained until the close of the war. Mr. Hogue then engaged in driving cattle to Chico, Sacra-

mento, and later to the Fraser river mines. In December, 1858, he came to Portland and bought an interest in the "Love sawmill," with W. P. Abrams and J. S. Hawkins, and has since been connected with lumbering interests. Abrams & Hogue purchased the Hawkins interest in 1859, and continued together until the death of Mr. Abrams in 1873. In the fall of 1861 they became connected with the mills in eastern Oregon, with a large sash and door manufactory at the Dalles, until 1867, and in Idaho in a steamboat enterprise until 1869, when they returned to the Dalles, and Mr. Hogue was commissioned superintendent of construction of the United States mint building; but after using up the appropriation of \$110,000 the work was stopped and was never continued. In February, 1871, he returned to Portland, and with Mr. Abrams purchased the east side mill, where Mr. Abrams met with an accident which resulted in his death. Mr. Hogue subsequently purchased the interest of the estate, and continued the mill until 1887, when he rebuilt and with improved machinery increased his capacity to 50,000 feet of lumber per day, of ten hours, which he has maintained summer and winter, with a market to consume the supply. In 1880 he purchased an interest in the Abernethy mills at Oak Point, Washington, with a similar capacity, the product being shipped to coast ports. In 1887 Mr. Hogue secured the franchise and installed the first electric light plant in East Portland, which he continued four years, then sold to the Albina Light & Water Company, of which he is now a stockholder. He was one of the organizers of the Transcontinental Street Car Railroad, on Third and Ninth streets, of the Portland Telephone Company, president of the Willamette Iron Bridge Co. and among the first stockholders, also of Madison street bridge, stockholder and director of Multnomah Stage and Barrel Factory on the east side; stockholder of the Dalles National Bank, director and president of the Union Banking Company, stockholder in the Portland National Bank, Portland Smelting Company, Portland Hotel, and many other enterprises.

Mr. Hogue was married in Portland in December, 1860, to Miss Sarah L. Abrams, daughter of W. P. Abrams, who came to Oregon in 1849. They have two children: Harry W., a practicing lawyer of Portland; and Chester J., still at college. Mr. Hogue still owns 180

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*A. Wood*

acres of the old homestead in Linn county, besides much valuable improved property in the city of Portland. He is a Republican in politics, and was a strong partisan during the days of the rebellion. In 1865, while in eastern Oregon, he was elected to a special session of the State Legislature. He is one of the pushing, enterprising men of Portland, considering no duty too great that advances the interests of his adopted city.



A. WOOD.—Among those to whom is due the advancement of Portland and vicinity, none have been more diligent and persevering than has he whose name is in this article.

T. A. Wood was born at Woodmont, Montgomery county, Illinois, March 1, 1838. The Wood family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, its founders in this country settling in South Carolina at an early day. When the Revolutionary war came on the family arrayed itself on the side of independence, and furnished men and means to the cause. On one occasion the family farm was raided by Tories who stole all of a flock of geese except one gander, and the flock which they attached something containing a few pennies, together with a slip of paper on which was written the following verse:

Mr. Wood, your geese are good;  
But, as stealing is a slander,  
We have bought your geese, for a penny apiece,  
And leave 'em with the gander."

Rebecca (McWilliams) Wood, mother of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her mother was a Kirkpatrick, a direct descendant of Baron Kirkpatrick, of Scotland, the family soon after that country being at Clouseburn. The father of our subject emigrated, about 1822, to Illinois, where he purchased 1,600 acres of land in what is now Montgomery county, and founded the town of Woodborough. Both parents are now deceased, and of their twelve children only nine survive.

The subject of our sketch was early taught to work, and at the age of ten years began superintending the farm and assisting his father in their store, which practical experience proved of great benefit to the young man. At the age of fourteen, he struck out in life to join the tide of emigration to Oregon. He experienced the usual vicissitudes in crossing the river, and ar-

rived in safety at the Dalles after a trip of six months' duration. Thence he went by Indian canoe to Portland, where he landed on November 9, 1853. Putting into practice what he had learned of business at home, Mr. Wood soon engaged in business on his own account, and opened a store in Portland. Through friendly introduction he bought bushels of seedling apples at 25¢ a bushel, from Squire Eberly, of Tualuma, and sold them for twenty-five cents apiece, realizing thereby a handsome profit, 10¢ to the bushel. With the proceeds he retired from business, and grew fruit. He then added, in his wholesale trade, about three years, of the time.

During his residence in the excitement in British Columbia, he returned to the scene, but after a short stay he started on his return. The Indian war had just broken out and about fifteen miles above the Dalles he was espied by a party of hostile Indians. Three of them came toward him with loaded guns, and it seemed as though they were about to attack him.

Remembering from what he had heard and read by old frontiersmen, that the best thing to be done under such circumstances was to appear unfrightened, he made a dash for it, and only succeeded (as it afterward appeared) in making the savages think he was crazy, and this was what saved his life, as the Indians were afraid to harm a man who was insane. Thus they left him to go his way. They had burned the ferry at that point and killed the ferryman the day before. From the Dalles he returned in safety to Portland.

Mr. Wood worked for S. J. McCormick in his early years, and although not only a boy, practically managed the business, making for his employer a great deal of money. During his vacation in 1857, he, with three friends, made the discovery of Mt. Hood, discovering two lakes, one of which was named Wood lake. It is now known as the Wood lake.

In 1858 the subject of our sketch started on the Panama route, for the purpose of going to Europe. He attended the fair at Cincinnati, Ohio, one year, and was called him to give evidence before the family. After the firing upon Sumner, he made speeches throughout the State of Illinois in behalf of the Union, and organized companies for the Govern-



*J. A. Wood*

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In 1855, during a mining excitement in British Columbia, he went to the scene, but after staying only one night, started on his return. The Indian war had just broken out and about fifteen miles above the Dalles he was espied by a party of hostile Indians. Three of them came toward him with loaded guns, and it seemed as though his time had come. Remembering from what he had heard said by old frontiersmen, that the best thing to be done under such circumstances was to appear unfrightened, he made a desperate effort to do so, but only succeeded (as it afterward appeared) in making the savages think he was crazy, and this was what saved his life, as the Indians were afraid to harm a man who was insane. Thus they left him to go his way. They had burned the ferry at that point and killed the ferryman the day before. From the Dalles he returned in safety to Portland.

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December 23, 1858, the subject of our sketch started for the East, via the Panama route, for the purpose of entering college. He attended the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, one year, but failing health compelled him to give up his studies, and he returned to the family home in Illinois. After the firing upon Sumter, in 1861, he made speeches throughout the southern part of Illinois in behalf of the Union cause and enlisted companies for the Govern-

ment. He was then appointed by General Fremont as Chaplain of his body guard, but by order No. 405, from the Secretary of war, all field officers appointed by Fremont were relieved from further duty.

Mr. Wood was married at Staunton, Illinois, March 16, 1862, and on the 28th of April started across the plains for Oregon, with a mule team. The distance was covered very rapidly, and excepting the delays caused by high water and Indian troubles, only forty-five days were spent in actual travel, which was rapid for those days. His experience in Indian warfare stood him in good stead, as by strategy he delayed the action of a large company of Indians, thus saving the lives of his party. They struck the Columbia river at Lewiston, going then by steamer to Portland, arriving at that city in safety. The problem of providing for himself and wife then faced him. His first venture consisted in the selling of 30,000 young fruit trees to the new settlers of Grande Ronde valley. The profit aggregated \$6,000, but as the sales were made on time, and a severe winter followed, which killed all the stock, the money he had invested was lost, especially as he forgave his debtors and destroyed their notes.

In consequence of the blockade in the South, in 1863, turpentine advanced in price to \$3 per gallon, and Mr. Wood conceived the idea of making this valuable article of commerce by tapping the Oregon fir trees, the enterprise netting him \$16,000.

The colored children were prohibited from the public school, and Mr. Wood took up their cause, and a compromise was made by giving them a school of their own at public expense.

Among the enterprises with which he engaged his attention in the '60s was the building of a steam gristmill at La Grandé, which he operated successfully for two years. He then sold out for \$20,000, taking in payment a large quantity of flour, which he freighted to Boise City, Idaho, where lately established communication with California had caused the price to fall, so that he lost \$10,000 by the transaction.

It was about this time that he decided to enter the ministry, this having been a long cherished plan. Joining the Oregon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he engaged in active ministerial work for nine years, during which time he received into the church one thousand converts, and built three churches and two parsonages. In 1876, because of serious

injury to his voice and to his general health, he retired from the ministry.

For two years he was engaged in a museum enterprise, which, however, resulted adversely. In 1878 he turned his attention to the real-estate business, opening an office in room No. 1, Odd Fellow's Building, doing a general commission business. In 1880 he began the handling of large tracts, first purchasing 300 acres on time, on which, by subdividing and selling in advance of maturing payments, he made \$6,000, thus solving the problem of making money without capital. As agent he sold the Cole's Addition and also a large part of South Portland. He purchased, in 1883, 320 acres from Rev. John Selwood, and organized the Selwood Real-estate Company, subdividing the plat and laying out the town of Selwood, and making a good profit for the purchasers. The successful carrying out of this enterprise was the inauguration of the great movement in real estate in this community, which has done so much for the building up of Portland. The five-cent fares given to the residents of Selwood marked also the beginning of the era of five-cent fares for Portland.

Mr. Wood's next enterprise was the organization of the Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of which he was elected president. While in this business he drafted the insurance laws of Oregon and lobbied them through the Legislature, after which he retired from business.

In 1888 when the Puget sound country was being boomed so extensively and successfully, Mr. Wood turned his attention toward the betterment of the feeble efforts being made to advance Portland's interests and organized the Oregon Board of Emigration Society, securing by means of a judicious system of payments, a large subscription, thus placing the society upon a solid financial basis. In 1889 he purchased 538 acres of land southwest of the city, a portion of which he subdivided, designating it West Portland, and agreeing that when 600 lots were sold a motor road should be built to the tract. Successfully carrying out his plan, the motor road was built, which now extends six miles out to West Portland Park, thus developing that portion of the city. He has now laid off 480 lots as the first addition to West Portland Park. In 1890 he drafted the constitution and by-laws for, and was instrumental in organizing the Methodist Social Union of Portland. He was

also active in founding the Portland University, of which he was elected vice-president. Indeed Mr. Wood has thus far had a remarkably successful career, being especially successful in the organization of prosperous corporations, the establishment of suburban roads and the sale of city lots. His foresight in regard to land values was demonstrated in early days. When he wished to purchase half a lot on Front street, between Stark and Washington streets, for \$370, Mr. Ladd said to him: "Keep your money, Tom, you will never get it back again."

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have seven children: William H., Virginia A., Charles E., Emma R., May, John H., and Nellie D. The family reside at No. 455 West Park street, where, in 1881, he built a substantial home, provided with modern conveniences and improvements, and laid out the grounds in a tasteful and attractive manner.

Mr. Wood is a member of the Indian War Veterans and of the Oregon Pioneers. He is now Captain of the Indian War Veterans. His life has been characterized by great activity, keen foresight, sound judgment, and the strictest integrity, and, as one of Portland's most substantial developers, his name will go down to posterity. Of him it has been truthfully said that he has made more money for more men than any other man in Oregon.



**C**HARLES P. BACON, is another of those intellectual giants which Oregon has the happy faculty of producing. It may be owing to the air her inhabitants breathe, that they at once seem endowed with almost superhuman endurance and power, and their intellectual faculties are marvelously developed. If some shrewd yankee could secure this wonderful elixir and bottle and sell it, he would have a fortune equal to many gold mines. However, that may be, and whatever the cause, we have only to chronicle the result as exhibited in the case of the subject of our sketch.

He was born in Candor, Tioga county, New York, on April 15, 1823. He is of New England ancestry, his great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Bacon, having come from Rutland, England, and settled in Connecticut in the early days of that colony. He lived to a good old age, and died in 1706. His great-grandfather,

Thomas Bacon, and grandfather, Seth Bacon, and his father, Dr. William Bacon, were all born in that State. His grandfather, Seth Bacon, was born in 1768, and his son, Dr. William Bacon, in 1794. Dr. William married Miss Harriet L. Hunt, daughter of Captain Walter Hunt, and they had nine children, five now surviving. They lived to a good old age, celebrating their sixty-eighth wedding day in Niles, Michigan, in 1883.

Our subject was the third of the family and the eldest son. He was raised in Ithaca, New York, until he was seventeen years of age, when he removed to Branch county, Michigan, remaining there seven years. In 1847 he removed to Illinois, where he was interested in the lumber business and a grocery store for three years. On March 4, 1850, he started to cross the plains, and had a chance to drive a team for his board. The bargain was that he should help James C. Turner to Oregon, and that he was to be boarded, and give Mr. Turner half of the profits of the first year's work in Oregon. They had a pair of mules, a pair of horses and a saddle pony. They got out of provisions twice on the way, but arrived safely at their destination, Mr. Bacon driving the same team into Oregon City, with which he had started in Illinois. He first worked in a sawmill for \$5 a day and board, receiving in twenty-four hours as much as he would have received in Illinois in a month, \$10. They ran the mill night and day and Sundays, but he declined to work on Sunday. From there he came to Portland, where he conducted a boarding house for a short time, afterward engaging with Mr. William Sherlock to drive Mr. Sherlock's team and do draying for a share of the profits. In the summer and fall of 1851 he clerked in the general merchandise store of Mr. W. H. Barnhart, and later clerked for Thomas Pritchard. In 1852 he went after gold to Jacksonville, Oregon, and to Yreka, California, but did not get much. He picked up enough in Cottonwood creek to make a gold ring, which he put on his wife's finger, when they were married, which she still wears. That was the extent of his gold digging. He returned to Oregon, and in February, 1853, purchased an interest in Mr. Sherlock's draying business. They started with two horses and a dray, which was made by using the hind wheels of a double wagon. They worked in that way for a while, then opened a small stable, out of which grew their livery business. It was probably in 1854,

when they bought their first buggy, which was one of the first in the city. Their livery business was very prosperous, growing with the city, until it became a large enterprise. They began to introduce fine Black Hawk horses, and their stables were called the Black Hawk stables. Mr. Bacon continued in this business for thirty years. Among the well-known horses that they owned, was "Paul Jones," then quite famous. In 1856 they became the owners of the old mission herd of horses and colts, which were mostly of Kentucky stock, over eighty in all. In 1854 they purchased lands in Washington county, and three years later, in 1857, they purchased Swan island, raising on these lands their stock. In the early day they did nearly all the draying and livery business of the city, and they began to buy and sell horses and other property, and invested largely in city property. In 1853 he owned a lot on the corner of Alder and Third streets, which they sold for a yoke of oxen and a gold watch, which property afterward sold for \$12,000, now being valued at \$50,000. In 1867 Mr. Bacon bought out his partner. They divided a part of their real estate, but still own considerable property together, Mr. Bacon continuing the livery business alone. They built the brick building on the corner of Second and Oak streets, block 17, which is one of the early brick buildings of the city; and also aided in other city improvements.

On January 17, 1855, he was married to Miss Clara Clark, a native of Maine, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Clark, a veteran of the war of 1812. Her mother's maiden name was Mercy B. Cobb, daughter of Captain Rowland Cobb, who served in the Revolutionary war, in which he enlisted, being promoted from Corporal to Captain during his service in that famous struggle for independence. Her mother was a descendant of the Butlers, who came over in the Mayflower. Her ancestors were Baptists in religion. Mr. Bacon's progenitors have always adhered to the Church of England,—the Episcopal denomination.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have three children, two daughters and a son, all born in Portland. Tessie Eloise, one of the daughters, died when two years of age. Hattie Louise married Mr. G. W. Weidler, and they have an elegant home in the same block with her parents. Mr. Weidler is a member of the Willamette Mill Company, one of the largest business firms in the

city. Their son, Charles, is in the Insurance business.

Mr. Bacon owns a farm of 205 acres, situated five miles west of the city, where he is making a pastime of raising fast horses and Jersey cattle. In 1880 he purchased the double block, on which are his residence and that of his daughter. The grounds are tastefully laid out and beautifully adorned with ornamental trees and shrubs, while the residences are among the handsomest in the city, replete with all modern improvements and conveniences, and truly model homes.

He and his family are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was formerly a vestryman of Trinity Church, and when St. Mark's was organized, was instrumental in building it, and was elected a vestryman. In politics he had always affiliated with the Democrats previous to the war, when he sided very strongly with the Union, since which time he has been a Republican.

If success attends the most worthy, and the fittest survive, we require no better exponent of the fact than this outline of this whole-souled, upright and aimable citizen, who, by his own endeavors, honestly and honorably exercised, has acquired wealth and the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**IRA F. POWERS.**—Among the successful business men of Portland none are more highly respected than Mr. Ira F. Powers, who was born at Au Sable Forks, Clinton county, New York, in 1831. His ancestry in England can be traced back in direct line to the twelfth century. The American branch was first known at Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1613, by the name of Power, from them descended four sons, who in 1683 added the "a" to the name.

Levi Powers, the father of our subject, passed his early life in Vermont, engaged in a sawmill, and subsequently emigrated to Ballston, New York, and followed the same line of business, and was there married to Miss Mary Frost, and the union was blessed with several children. The parents lived to extreme old age and died amidst their children.

The education of Ira F. Powers has been chiefly acquired from the school of experience. At the age of twelve years he struck out in life



and from that date has earned his own support. He followed farming up to the age of eighteen years, but being of a mechanical mind he then entered an iron manufactory and began to learn that trade. Before the first year had passed he showed such talent that his wages were raised to \$1.50 a day, but even that was declined, as the heat of the furnace and the hard work made the place unsatisfactory. He then returned to farming, which he followed until the fall of 1851 when, with a few friends, he decided to come to California. To that end he forwarded money to New York for the purchase of tickets, but upon his arrival in New York about December 15, prices had advanced for through tickets and the money advanced was insufficient and returned. Our subject then purchased a ticket for \$160 by the bark "Krimlan" with 150 passengers to sail around the Horn. This was finally accomplished, and though the company was the amalgamation of all countries it was an orderly crowd, and with plenty of water and supplies the trip was a comfortable one. They landed in San Francisco August 5, 1852. Mr. Powers had little faith in mining still, with his friends, he went to the mines in Placer county and with just enough success to continue experimenting, which was the way with all miners. He visited the several mining localities of California and Idaho, and stuck to it for thirteen years. He then cried a halt and quit the business, against the desires of his friends. He declared that he would not raise another shovel of dirt. He then came to Portland in the spring of 1865, and with A. Burchard engaged in the second-hand furniture business, which was continued with great profit until the great fire of 1873, when they were burned out and nearly everything was destroyed. They saved about \$5,000 each from the wreck. Mr. Powers then started in business alone in the same line, which he followed until 1891, when he sold out because of incompetent help to manage the store while other duties demanded his attention. In 1874 Mr. Powers engaged in the manufacture of furniture, the firm of Donly, Beard & Powers being formed, with a factory at Willsburg, which continued about two years. Mr. Powers then sold his interest and started a factory on the corner of Front and Madison streets, and with about twenty hands manufactured all varieties of furniture. With the growth of the city and increasing land values and rentals, about 1879, Mr. Powers saw that the best thing would be to

buy property, and he purchased block 104 on Water street, at the foot of Montgomery, and there built a very complete factory. Here he continued with great success until 1884, when his factory was set on fire and completely destroyed, causing a loss of \$50,000. In 1887 he sold the block for railroad purposes and purchased three acres in South Portland and there erected a more complete factory, the buildings covering nearly every part of the ground, with saw and planing mills, enabling him to purchase his lumber in the log, which passes through his own mills and comes out in the complete furniture ready for market. A force of seven-five hands are constantly employed, and his sales-rooms are located on First street, where he occupies a three-story building, and conducts a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Powers was married at La Porte, California, in 1860 to Miss Minnie Wilson, who died in 1864, leaving one son, Frederick. Our subject re-married in 1870 to Miss Mary Selcin who, after five years, passed away, leaving one son, who was named Ira F., Jr. The latter was married October 6, 1891, to Miss Mabel Jamison of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Powers is a Knight Templar, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Pilot Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was one of the builders of the Morrison street bridge, which was commenced in 1879, and was also a stockholder and builder of the Madison street bridge. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which subsequently changed to the Oregon National Bank. As a philanthropic act Mr. Powers worked up the organization incorporated as the "Boys and Girls' Aid Society" and is still one of the zealous workers of the institution, which has been signally beneficial in reclaiming young children and caring for them until suitable homes can be provided for them. The home now contains about twenty children, who are orphans, neglected and destitute. A noble and praiseworthy charity. As a business man Mr. Powers has been a success, and this is a reward of honesty, integrity and persevering labor, and as an enterprising citizen he commands the respect of all who know him.



**D**R. OTIS D. BUTLER, of Independence, is a native of Polk county, born June 10, 1862. He is a son of Orville Butler, a native of Illinois, born in 1840, and a grandson

of J. B. V. Butler, a native of New Hampshire, who emigrated to Illinois, where he married Miss Elizabeth Ingalls.

In 1849 the family crossed the plains to Oregon, the Doctor's father being one of the company. He received his education in this State, and remained with his father until he was of age. In 1861 he was married to Miss Ellen Murphy, of Monmouth, a daughter of Rev. William Murphy, of the Christian Church, and one of Oregon's pioneers. They had three children: Otis D., our subject; C. W., who was a student at the State Normal School three years, and is now a practicing dentist; and Ellen, now Mrs. J. F. O'Donnell, whose husband is a leading hardware merchant of Independence. The mother died in 1870, a faithful member of the Christian Church, and a most estimable woman. The father, who afterward married Miss Mary Lee, of Dallas, now lives on his farm in Linn county, with a family of four children: Sadie, Vance, Dean and Frank.

Dr. Butler tasted the bitter with the average poor boy of his day; entered Christian College at Monmouth, at the age of sixteen, working for his board and tuition. He graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1882. Soon after, he was employed in a drug store in Dallas, which position he held for two years, completing his course in pharmacy. He then read medicine with Dr. J. W. Bean, now of Ellingsworth, Washington, and graduated from the Willamette University, in Portland, in 1887, having held the position of house surgeon and physician at Good Samaritan Hospital for one year. A few months later he came to Independence and formed a partnership with Dr. T. J. Lee, which continued about five years.

In March, 1890, he was married to Miss Adella Nelson, a daughter of A. Nelson, an honored Oregon pioneer. She was born in Polk county, December, 5, 1868; was educated at the best schools in the county, and graduated from the Academy of Sacred Heart, at Salem, in 1886. She afterward taught several terms in the district and public schools near her home.

Dr. and Mrs. Butler have one little son, Maurice J. They have completed and lately occupied one of the most æsthetic cottages in Independence. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat, having served five years as secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pen-

sions. He and his wife are highly esteemed in the county in which they were born, raised, educated, married and settled, and are excellent representatives of the native sons and daughters of Oregon, a credit to their county and State, of which they are justly proud, and which their patents helped to found.

The Doctor is an enthusiast in his profession, and as a young physician stands high in it, which fact is shown by the large practice he enjoys.



**EDWARD BIDDLE**, proprietor and founder of the Dallas Iron Works, Dallas, Oregon, is a native of New York, born December 9, 1847.

His father, Edward Biddle, was born in Quebec, Canada. He removed to New York when a young man, and there married Miss Adelaide Beebe, who was born in Montreal, and from her third year reared in New York. They had six children, five sons and a daughter, Edward being the oldest. The father died in his seventy-seventh year, and the mother is still living, now at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Mr. Biddle was reared in his native State, and obtained only a limited education. At the early age of nine years he began to "rustle" for himself. He learned the engineer and machinists' trade, and for several years was engaged chiefly in railroad work in Rochester, central Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hannibal, Missouri; and Louisville, Kentucky. He subsequently worked in Iowa and New Orleans, and after the surrender of General Lee was in Mobile, Alabama. From the last named city he came to San Francisco. For several years following he was in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento and Vallejo, and from there was sent to take charge of the shop at Carlin, Nevada. He was next engaged on mining machinery at Virginia City, Nevada. He took charge of the Sutter Tunnel Company's Works, being chief engineer for six years. In 1880 he came to Oregon, and until 1888 did railroad repair work. That year he came to Dallas, and started the first foundry in the town, which, under his management, soon became a good business, and grew into the Dallas Iron Works. This establishment now furnishes

employment to ten men, doing all kinds of iron work, repairing and manufacturing. They manufacture hop presses and furnaces, and do the work for fifteen sawmills. Mr. Biddle owns the iron works and also owns one-half the water power. He has built a good residence in Dallas, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of this city.

Politically he is a staunch Republican; has served six years as School Director in Dallas. With the Masonic fraternity he is prominently identified. He is Past Master of the blue lodge and High Priest of the chapter. He is an intelligent man, thinks for himself, and has the credit of having, by his own efforts, made himself what he is, deserving the success he has attained.

Mr. Biddle was married in 1878, to Miss Josephine Davis, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Luther B. Davis.



**F**RANK C. PERRY, of Molalla, Clackamas county, is ranked with the Oregon pioneers of 1845. Following is a brief sketch of his life:

Frank C. Perry was born in Iowa, November 5, 1844, and is descended from early settlers of Vermont. His father, Francis Perry, was born in Vermont in 1818, and his mother, Elizabeth (Crandle) Perry, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1828, daughter of Thomas Crandle. In 1845, when their oldest child was one year old, they crossed the plains to the far West, landing in Oregon, after a journey of six months, and without any serious misfortune. They located in Yam Hill county, near where La Fayette is now located, and on the north fork of the Yam Hill river Mr. Perry built a sawmill, and was engaged in lumbering until 1851. He then sold out, moved to Columbia county, took a donation claim of 640 acres of land, and there built another sawmill, carrying on the lumber business in connection with his farming operations. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and took an active part in the affairs of his day, his life being characterized by intelligent industry and the strictest integrity. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was elected Sheriff of the county by his party and served most acceptably as the incumbent of that office. He died of a tumor, December 18, 1886, in the

sixty-eighth year of his age. Twelve children were added to their family in Oregon. His widow and her youngest son now reside on the donation claim, near St. Helen. Eight of the children are living and are as follows: Letitia, wife of Henry Lamberson, Columbia county; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Galloway, Union county; Maria, wife of Enoch Shutaffer, of Washington; Charles, Columbia county; Nettie, wife of Charles Graham, Portland; Newton, Columbia county; Minnie, wife of Jacob Brouse; and George, who lives with his mother.

Frank C., as above stated, was the oldest of the family, and was only a year old when he came to this State, where he was reared and educated. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and was engaged in that business for eight years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the lumber business, and was in partnership with his father until 1884. He then came to Clackamas county, purchased property, and engaged in the livery business. In 1886 he bought lots in Molalla and built an attractive little cottage, one of the nicest in the place, and in it he has since resided. He deals in horses and other stock, and is ranked with the leading business men of the town.

In November, 1864, Mr. Perry married Miss Ellen McNulty, a native of Missouri, born in 1845. They had four children: Lee, Dennis, Maggie and Edward. Edward died in his thirteenth year. Mr. Perry was married a second time, in 1882, to Miss Jennie Bean, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, January 5, 1865, daughter of J. T. Bean, a native of England. They have one son, Bertie.

Politically, Mr. Perry affiliates with the Democratic party.



**E**VIL ROBBINS, a highly respected farmer of Clackamas county, and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, dates his birth in the State of Indiana, February 28, 1835.

Mr. Robbins is descended from Welsh ancestors, who emigrated to America and settled in the colony of Virginia, where they were prominent and influential people. Grandfather Jacob Robbins died of measles, in the seventy-third year of his age. Several of his brothers fought in the Revolutionary war. His son, Jacob Robbins, father of our subject, was born in

Kentucky, June 4, 1809, and in early life removed to Indiana, where he married Miss Sarah Spilman. Seven sons and two daughters were born to them in Indiana, and in 1852, with their children, all single at that time, they crossed the plains to Oregon. Levi was then seventeen years old. He drove a team all the way through to Barlow's Station, at which place he was taken with mountain fever. When they arrived at the mouth of the Sandy, on the Columbia river, where they landed, a number of the family were quite sick, it was raining and their suffering was great. Here one of the sons, Aaron, aged five years, died and was buried; at Barlow's Station another son, Theodore, aged eight years, died. Many years afterward, when their home was permanently established in Oregon, Mr. Robbins returned to the mouth of the Sandy, procured the remains of his sons, and buried them in the Adams cemetery with the rest of their dead.

Their first winter in Oregon was a hard one and long to be remembered. The snow fell deep and stayed on long, and they had no feed for their stock. They had brought with them twenty-one yoke of oxen and five fine brood mares. Half of the cattle and all the horses, but one, died for want of feed. And, all in all, their first experience in Oregon was of a character to discourage the stoutest heart; but they were here, and were determined to stay and succeed if it were possible. They settled three miles east of the city of Salem, at which place another daughter was born. In 1860 they moved to Molalla prairie. In 1867 the brave Christian mother died. She was a member of the Methodist Church, was in every way a most estimable woman, and her death cast great sorrow over this pioneer home. The father subsequently went to eastern Oregon, and for a number of years was engaged in the stock business there. He has attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years, has retired from active business, and now resides with his son Oliver, at his old home on Molalla prairie.

Levi Robbins attended school for a time after coming to Oregon. In 1857 he and his brother Harvey purchased 480 acres of land, going in debt and working hard until they paid for it. In 1860 they divided the land between them, and, after conducting farming operations alone for two years, Levi traded his property for 475 acres on the Upper Molalla in Clackamas county. On this property he has since lived, devot-

ing his time and attention to its cultivation and improvement. He made additional purchases of land until at one time he was the owner of 752 acres. In 1890 he bought a \$6,000 stock of goods at Molalla, and, with his son, O. W., he has since been engaged in merchandising, doing a successful business. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

June 23, 1859, Mr. Robbins married Miss Edith Barger, a native of Missouri, born November 4, 1842, daughter of Guilford P. and Martha Barger. They have had eight children, as follows: O. W., who is married, and has two children; Lida Nettie, now Mrs. W. P. Kayler, living near her parents, and has one child; Ipha P.; Sarah Martha; Mary Linnie, who died in her sixteenth year; Della G.; Levi W.; and Everman.

 **WILLIAM SMITH**, an honored pioneer of 1847, was born in Redding, England, in 1826, and in 1830 emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Rochester, New York, remaining until 1831, when they removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and later to La Porte, Indiana, Mr. Smith being engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

William was educated in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and crossed the plains in 1847. Fitting up an ox team in partnership with Aaron Purley, their journey was safely and successfully accomplished to the Dalles, where they left their wagons and oxen and subsequently lost them, as the Indian war broke out just then. Proceeding down the Columbia river they arrived at the mouth of the Willamette, October 23, 1847. William then proceeded to La Fayette, and hired out as a farm hand. In the fall of 1848, after the discovery of gold in California, he at once set out for the mines, which he worked through the winter with fair success, but he returned to Oregon in June, 1849, and located a donation claim in Lane county near the present site of Eugene City. There were but three houses in the county, and those were occupied by Eugene Skinner, Elijah Bristow and William Dodson. Mr. Smith began farming, and he and Hilyard Shaw developed water by canal from the Willamette river, and built a sawmill near the present site of the flour-mill, and thus began the manufacturing interests of

Eugene. They conducted this about one year and sold out, but the influence of that mill was a leading factor in the development of the town. Mr. Smith returned to farming and worked in the dairy business with the growth of the town. He continued this about twenty years. He remained on his farm about thirty-four years, and then removed to town to rest from his years of labor. He has since sold his farm to a real-estate syndicate, who have located the bustling little settlement of Fairmount on it, within easy access to the State University, and the larger city of Eugene. In 1891 Mr. Smith built his present comfortable residence on Eleventh street near A street.

Mr. Smith was married in 1851 to Miss N. A. Luckey, daughter of William Luckey, a pioneer of 1850. They have had four children: Hulda, now Mrs. E. J. McClanahan; George, Colonel Fremont, and William H.

Mr. Smith has followed an agricultural life, enjoying the respect of his fellow-citizens and the esteem of all who know him.



**JOSEPH C. NELSON**, who occupies a position among the front ranks of the surviving early pioneers of Oregon, crossed the plains to the far West in 1844, and without some mention of him a history of Yam Hill county would be incomplete.

Joseph C. Nelson was born in Jackson county, Missouri, May 25, 1827. His ancestors came from England and settled in the South previous to the Revolution, and were participants in the struggle for independence. Mr. Nelson's father, George S. Nelson, born in Tennessee, July 20, 1801; moved to Missouri in 1817. In 1825 he married Miss Margaret Crawford, a native of Tennessee, and of their five children born in Missouri the subject of our sketch is the oldest son. Three of this number are still living. They continued to reside in Missouri until 1844, when the family made a safe journey across the plains. This trip was keenly enjoyed by Josiah, who was then about seventeen and was of an adventurous and ambitious spirit. The high waters which prevailed that season somewhat retarded their progress, but they had plenty of grass for their stock and the delay caused no great trouble. They arrived at Linnton, now Multnomah county, November 26, 1844. One of the children died

of mountain fever at Vancouver. They came to the Tualatin plains, near where Hillsborough is now located, and established themselves in a little cabin. This cabin had been built the year before by a man who had sowed and harvested a little wheat and planted some potatoes. On the wheat and potatoes, with occasionally a deer, they subsisted. Their only way of preparing the wheat for food was to rub it out with their hands and boil it. In this way six of them managed to live through the winter. In the spring they came to the Chehalem valley and took a donation claim of 640 acres, located three miles northwest of where Newberg is now situated. At that time there were eight families in the valley, in six of which were Indian or half-breed wives. The father resided on this claim until 1868, when he went to La Fayette, and there spent the closing years of his life. His death occurred December 30, 1884, in his eighty-third year. His wife survived him two years, her death occurring April 15, 1886. They were generous and kind-hearted people, distinguished for their hospitality, both friend and stranger always receiving a welcome at their door. Of their children we record that C. G. Nelson, resides on a farm in Grant county; T. B. lives in La Fayette; one daughter married Clark Rogers, had a family, and died in Portland, in 1875.

Josiah C. remained with his father until 1850. He was then married to Miss P. B. A biography of her father, an Irish pioneer of 1847, will be found in the history of Oregon. After their marriage they located on a claim, where Mr. Nelson resided until his death. They had two children, namely: Nancy J., born April 2, 1852, became the wife of C. C. Belcher, and is now a resident of Portland; and William W., born October 17, 1854, at present has a position in the customhouse at Portland. After six years of happy wedded life, Mrs. Nelson was called to her last home in July 7, 1856. Four years later, November 25, 1860, Mr. Nelson married Miss Sarah Cummings, who has since been a faithful helpmate in all his undertakings. They have had five children. Cora Alice died when only three years of age. The others are as follows: Cornelia May, wife of A. P. Fletcher, a farmer near La Fayette; Mary E., wife of Thomas Bryant, resides near her father; Maggie L., married Dr. Horace J. Littlefield, a physician of Newberg; and the only son, Walter Hugh, lives with his parents.

At one time, for the period of five years, Mr.

Nelson was engaged with his brother-in-law, R. P. Bird, in the general merchandise business at La Fayette. The choice farm on which he lives comprises 370 acres. His children have his wife's donation claim. The comfortable frame residence, in which he resides, he built in 1862. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, keeping graded cattle and horses.

Mr. Nelson has all his life been a Democrat. He has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and has thrice had the honor of being elected to the Oregon State Legislature. He was first elected in 1858, thus being a member of the first Legislature of the State. Again in 1882 and in 1884 he was elected to the same position. During his terms of service he did all in his power for the interests of his constituents and the State of Oregon at large. He helped to organize the Grange and was for several years its Treasurer.

During the early mining days on this coast, he was among the first to seek the gold fields of California, being one of the Forty-miners. He met with fair success for the time he worked, but prospected considerably. At one place he took out \$56 worth of gold in one hour, from the crevices of a rock on the Sacramento river near Redding. When he returned to Oregon he brought with him about \$1,000. Mr. Nelson is an excellent representative of the big-hearted whole-souled, generous pioneer of Oregon, with whom it is an honor and a pleasure to be acquainted.

**H**ENRY DUBOIS, one of the representative farmers of Clackamas county, residing at Springwater, was born in New Jersey, November 25, 1834. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to Switzerland, and thence to America, settling in Connecticut. Great-grandfather Edward Dubois came with the French fleet to this country, and served on the side of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. His son, James Dubois, was born in Connecticut, and James Dubois' son Edward was born in Rhode Island. The latter was a sea captain, and nearly all the family were seafaring men. Edward Dubois married Miss Annie Rice, a native of Rhode Island, and of Scotch ancestry, and of their seven children, Henry, the subject of our sketch, is the oldest.

Mr. Dubois was reared in his native State. When a child he made sea voyages with his father. They came around Cape Horn, and sailed both on the Pacific and Indian oceans. In 1853 he again came to the Pacific coast, this time on the Benjamin Rush, a Providence ship, at that time fifty-three years old. He stopped at the Sandwich islands, and was there two years. In 1855 he landed at San Francisco, thence went to Crescent City, and from there came to south Oregon in 1856.

It was just at the close of the Indian war that he came to this State, and upon his arrival at the mines he traded a mule for a miner's claim. He and two others mined at Silver Diggings, where in five days they took out \$1,000. After that the claim did not pay so well, and he sold out for \$150 in cash and \$800 in Government scrip. They then went up the river and took a new claim, which, however, proved a failure, and he sold his scrip for twenty-five cents on the dollar. Next, Mr. Dubois took a contract to build the first school-house in the county, in Illinois valley, the dimensions of which were 18 x 25 feet, and the contract price \$600. After that he went to where Kirbyville is now located, and built the first house there. Seven months later he went to Jarvis, and engaged in the carriage business. In 1858 he opened a carriage and wagon shop in Oregon City, where he continued in business until 1864. While there he received \$500 for building a heavy freight wagon, and he could have taken for payment two lots on First street in Portland, but declined them in favor of the money. From Oregon City he came to his present location at Springwater. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, the chief improvement on which was a log house. To this purchase he added other lands until he became the owner of 400 acres, which he developed into one of the finest farms in Clackamas county, building a fine residence and making other substantial improvements. He has since divided his land with some of his children, and still retains 160 acres for himself.

Mr. Dubois was married August 30, 1860, to Miss Malinda Matton, who was born in Indiana, August 30, 1839, daughter of Able Matton. Her father came with his family to Oregon in 1847, took a donation claim in Clackamas county, and resided on it for a number of years. He finally retired from it to Oregon City in 1888, where, four years later, he died,

leaving a widow, who is now seventy-five years of age. He was one of the highly esteemed men of this county, took an active interest in public affairs, and at one time served as County Commissioner. He and his wife had a family of twelve children, of whom nine are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dubois have eight children, namely: James M., William H., Charles E., John P., Rosa Mable, Annie M., Homer R., and George E.

In politics, Mr. Dubois is a Republican. He is well posted on the general topics of the day, and is ranked with the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of the county. Mrs. Dubois is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



**J**AMES WILSON COOK, one of the most successful farmers of Yam Hill county, and an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in New York State, January 30, 1827. His father, Shirlock Cook, was a native of Maine, where he was born November 15, 1789. He was of English ancestry. He married Mariah Thurston, a native of Washington county, New York, who was born in 1796. She was a daughter of James Thurston, of New York, and was of German and English ancestry. They had ten children, all but one of whom attained maturity, and eight of whom are still living.

In 1832 they removed to Michigan, then a Territory, and a wild, unsettled country, where the father afterward died, lamented by all who knew him.

The subject of our sketch then cared for the family, paid the debts on the farm, and in 1852, crossed the plains to Oregon, and in 1861 sent for his mother, who came and resided with him five years, and afterward lived with her youngest daughter until her death, on August 18, 1874, aged seventy-eight years. She had been a faithful wife and devoted mother, and had lived a life of conscientious duty and self-renunciation, and was honored and esteemed by all who knew her.

Mr. Cook left Branch county, Michigan, where he had been reared, March 28, 1852, in company with a train of sixty wagons, the lady whom he afterward married being in the same train. The company made a successful journey, unmarred by any trouble with Indians or ravages

of any epidemic, and spent the winter in Oregon. This was a very severe season, and the worn-out cattle were unable to endure the exposure, and consequently all died.

Our subject commenced life in Yam Hill county in an humble way, working by the day in La Fayette. The following summer he drove a stage between La Fayette and Portland, carrying the United States mail. As might naturally be expected, the roads were in a most wretched condition, and entirely unfit for wagons or any kind of vehicles to traverse, and he had many narrow escapes from accident and death. After a year at stage driving he went to Washington, where he worked for a man near Olympia, with whom he had crossed the plains.

He returned from there in the fall, and on November 1, 1854, married Miss Sarah M. Olds, an estimable lady and a native of Branch county, Michigan, where he had been reared. She was a daughter of the Honorable Martin Olds, a native of New York State, and a prominent pioneer of Michigan as well as of Oregon. Miss Olds' mother was a Miss Temperance Parker, a native of Cayuga county, New York, where she was born in 1804. Miss Parker's father was the Rev. Green Parker, a well-known Baptist minister, and a descendant of the celebrated divine, Theodore Parker, of Boston, who stood at the head of modern Unitarianism.

The ancestor of the Olds' family, which is a large and noted one in America, was a rich English merchant, who sailed for America with a valuable cargo of merchandise. His ship and goods were captured, and he was killed by Captain Kidd. Two of his sons afterward came to this country, and from them come the numerous and prominent family.

Honorable Martin Olds was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, and aided in forming the State Constitution, being for many years a prominent and able official of that commonwealth. In 1851 he crossed the plains and settled in Oregon, where he aided in the public affairs of the Territory, and had the honor of aiding in forming the State Constitution.

He and his wife had seven children, five of whom are still living, three sons and two daughters, and all are filling prominent positions in life.

He died in Oregon in 1872, greatly lamented by the State and his family and friends. Of rare intellectual powers, guided by the best



judgment, and all governed by motives of the most exalted virtue and morality, he accomplished a great work for good, wherever he went, and like the sun permeated all life and conditions with the effulgence of his truth.

His faithful wife survived him twelve years, expiring in the midst of her family and friends at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Cook, on October 21, 1884, aged seventy-nine years and twenty-one days. She had always lived a life of the rarest Christian virtues, to which she added the charm of a loving heart, all of which endeared her to high and low alike.

In 1857 the subject of our sketch purchased his first eighty acres of land in township 5, range 5, Yam Hill county, on which he continued to reside and prosper, making from time frequent additions to his original purchase, until he became the owner of one of the choicest farms in Oregon. On this property he built in 1866 a large and handsome residence and large barns for his grain and stock, besides numerous other modern improvements for the facilitation of agricultural pursuits.

In this beautiful home, replete with all the comforts of life, a family reunion was held on March 22, 1884, on the occasion of a visit of Mr. Martin Olds, a brother of Mrs. Cook's, who was soon to return to his home in Michigan. This was one of the largest family gatherings ever held in the State, being attended by friends and acquaintances from a great distance, and, aside from the imminent parting with a brother, was a most enjoyable affair. On this occasion one of the brothers, Mr. J. H. Olds, delivered a very interesting history of their numerous and distinguished family.

In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Cook retired from their farm, purchasing a fine residence in McMinnville, near the Baptist College, in order that their children might have the advantage of a superior education, and they have since continued to reside there.

They have had five children, all of whom were born in Yam Hill county, and all reflect credit on the county and State of their nativity. Meldora R., the eldest, is now the wife of A. E. Parker, and resides in Salem; Wilbur M. owns a farm adjoining his father's; A. Dean is now on the home farm; Lyman L. is attending college; and Bessie is at home with her parents.

Mr. Cook was one of the organizers of the Grange, of which he was for two years the Master, and has also been a member of the State

Grange. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and was a strong supporter of the Government during the late war.

He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He aided in the building of the Baptist College, by paying \$500 for a scholarship, and he hauled the rock for the foundation of the college.

In forty years he has risen to wealth and affluence from his former poor estate, all of which has been accomplished by his unaided efforts, supplemented by the wonderful resources of the great commonwealth of Oregon.



**THOMAS N. GRAVES**, a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1847, and a prominent Yam Hill county farmer, was born in Warren county, Missouri, December 4, 1831. His ancestors came from Scotland to America long previous to the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather Graves took part in that struggle. His father, James B. Graves, was born in Virginia in 1797, and his mother, *nee* Diana Newton, was a native of Kentucky. Soon after their marriage they moved to Missouri. They became the parents of nine children. The oldest son and daughter crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843 and in 1847 the father and mother and five children followed them, landing in Yam Hill county after a journey of six months. They stopped two months at the present site of McMinnville, and in the meantime looked for a donation claim. Selecting a desirable location a mile west of where Sheridan has since sprung up, they moved to it, and this land has ever since been in the family. At that time there was no place in the whole Territory of Oregon worthy of the name of village. Even Oregon City, Milwaukee and Portland had just begun to be, the first named having a little the next start and being the principal distributing point for the Oregon emigrants. Father Graves built a log cabin on his claim—a square mile of as beautiful and fertile land as ever was settled upon in any country. The mother died in March, 1848, and the father afterward married again. In 1862 he purchased a home in Salem, and lived there until 1867, when his wife died. During the remaining

years of his life he made his home with his children. He passed away in 1882, aged eighty-five years. He was in every respect an honorable and upright man, and his many estimable traits of character won for him friends wherever he went. While in Missouri he was a member of the State Militia. In 1849 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, in which honorable body he served with marked ability.

Thomas N. Graves was the fifth child of this honored pioneer, and was sixteen years of age when he arrived in Oregon. He remained on his father's donation claim two years. He then selected a claim of his own and lived on it a part of the time for two years. In 1852, when in his twenty-first year, he married Miss Marinda M. Bewley, a native of Tennessee, born in 1832. Her father, John Bewley, and his family came to Oregon in 1847. After his marriage Mr. Graves at once settled on his farm. By honest industry and good management he was prospered in his undertakings, and as the years rolled by was enabled to purchase other lands. He now owns a good home and 450 acres of choice farming land.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves have eleven children and eight grandchildren. The names of the former are as follows: Henry H., a hardware merchant and the Postmaster of Sheridan; Eugene M., a student in the Michigan State University; Charles N., in central Washington; Walter F. and Edward B., Tillamook county, Oregon; Laura C., wife of Charles Whitmar, resides in East Portland; Nellie D., wife of Eugene C. Chapman, lives in Michigan; and Lewis J., Mary C., Wilbert T. and Bertha H., all at home with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Graves is a Republican. In 1874 he was elected County Commissioner, and served one term of two years. He is a man of the strictest integrity, has a large circle of friends, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mrs. Graves is a member of the First Congregational Church at Sheridan.



**CAPTAIN FRANCIS H. WEST**, of Portland, Oregon, was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 10, 1832. The first of the family in America was William West, who became a Colonel and Quartermaster in the Revolutionary army. His son, Francis West, was

also a warm patriot, and contributed \$25,000 to the cause of liberty. He married Mary Nixon, and their son was Lieutenant John West, of the United States Navy, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, thus making him the great-grandson of Colonel John Nixon, of Philadelphia, that ardent, active and most efficient friend of America in the Revolutionary struggle. He was with his regiment at the battle of Long Island, and wintered at Valley Forge. He also had the honor of being the first reader of the Declaration of Independence, on the 12th of July, 1776, to the people assembled in Independence square. This he did from the central window of the State house, fronting the square. The old Liberty bell (on which had been inscribed 123 years before, these prophetic words: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto the inhabitants thereof") was tolled while he read. The country seat of Colonel Nixon was burned by the British. He served as the first of the two directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established in 1780 for supplying the army, and gave as a personal gift \$5,000 for that purpose. He was president of the Bank of North America, founded in the old Bank of Pennsylvania, until the time of his death.

Lieutenant John West married Mary C. E. Holt, of Norfolk, Virginia, and they had three children: Francis H.; Elizabeth Page, deceased wife of Hon. Robert M. Thompson, of California; and Mary, wife of Frank P. Thompson, of the same State.

Captain West was educated at the Fairfax Institute and Norfolk Military Academy. At the age of sixteen he was appointed Aid on the United States Coast Survey, and on the 10th of January, 1849, sailed from New York in the United States schooner Ewing, for the Pacific coast, arriving at San Francisco on the 31st of July of the same year. Two years later, upon the outbreak of the Rogue River Indians in southern Oregon, Captain West volunteered his services, and spent the summer and fall of 1851 in the hostile country. In the following year he visited the East Indies and the Atlantic States, returning to California in 1853, by way of Panama. For a time he was in command of the United States Coast Survey steamer Active, and also served in the Northwestern Boundary Commission. In 1859 he took command of the United States Lighthouse tender Shubrick, being well suited to that responsible position, from

his familiarity with the whole Pacific coast, which his experience in previous surveys had given him.

In 1867 Captain West became a permanent resident of Portland, Oregon, having received from Colonel R. S. Williamson, United States Engineer, the appointment of superintendent of the Willamette river improvement. He served with great satisfaction in this position until the spring of 1873, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the locks at Oregon City. In 1883, by reason of the continued ill health of his family, he removed to Portland, where he has since continuously resided. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sophia Stone, daughter of Louis E. Stone, of Janesville, Wisconsin. Two sons were born to them: Wharton L. and Francis J. The Captain is a Democrat in sympathy, but independent in political matters. He is a member of the Society of California Pioneers, the Oregon Pioneer Association, the Indian War Veterans, and has been for many years a faithful and honored member of the Vestry of St. David's Episcopal Church.

He is a typical Virginia gentleman, affable, courteous, sympathetic and benevolent. He is named only to be praised by a large and devoted circle of friends. His beautiful home on the East Side, presided over by a wife as lovely and genial as himself, is noted for a hospitality as truly delightful as it is rare.



**C**OLONEL THOMAS R. CORNELIUS, a prominent Oregon pioneer of 1845, was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 15th of November, 1827. His father, Benjamin Cornelius, was born in Kentucky; his father was one of the pioneers of that State, having moved from South Carolina. The family had its origin in Scotland, and came to this country early in its history. The Colonel's father married, in 1821, Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Kentucky, and the daughter of Thomas Adams, of the same State and of Irish ancestry. They had ten children. The Colonel was the eldest of the family. His father emigrated to Missouri and was a farmer there, and he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845. He located with his family on 640 acres of land four miles north of Cornelius. Here he built his log cabin and

resided until his death, honored and respected. He died in 1864. His wife survived him thirteen years.

The Colonel was in his eighteenth year when he arrived in the wilds of Oregon Territory. He was a large, good-looking, intelligent young man, full of life and activity. He resided with his father until he became of age, and then took up a donation claim adjoining his father. He settled on this and improved it, and he still owns that first farm. As soon as the news of the massacre of Dr. Whitman and others reached Mr. Cornelius, he enlisted as a private in a company then organized and furnished his own horse and equipments. He fought five battles with the Indians, who were well armed and numerous, and he was promoted to First Sergeant. At last the Indians were compelled to come to terms. Soon after his return the gold discoveries in California took him overland to that State. He went in 1848 and mined on the American fork, the Mokelumne and on the Stanislaus, and met with fair success, one time taking out \$300 in a single day. In the fall of 1849 he returned to his home and remained with his father during the winter, and in February, 1850, married Florentine Wilks, of Indiana, the daughter of Peyton Wilks. They had crossed the plains in the same train, and her father also settled in Washington county. Soon after their marriage they began house-keeping on the claim, and he continued to reside there until 1871. In 1855, when the second Indian war broke out, Mr. Cornelius was again on hand and enlisted in Company D of Washington County Volunteers. He was elected Captain of his company. They crossed the Cascade mountains and joined the others at the Dalles. The regiment was under the command of Colonel Nesmith. He was engaged again against the Indians, and Captain Cornelius showed his courage and pluck in many ways. He made a fine record for himself. At one time he and Phil Shensher were sent on an expedition together and they succeeded in routing the Indians every time. At another time he ran his men all night until three in the morning to relieve Colonel Kelly, who was surrounded by the Indians, and they were compelled to withdraw. As Colonel Nesmith resigned and the Governor ordered an election, one was held at which Captain Cornelius was elected Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly had been elected to the Territorial Council, and as

soon as Mr. Cornelius had been elected he left to fill his seat in that body at Salem. Major Chin, who was the senior officer of the regiment that Colonel Kelly had commanded, would not admit that Colonel Cornelius had any right to take command until he had received his commission from the Governor, although he had his certificate of election. Colonel Cornelius did not take any action, but continued in command of his company, and the regiment did not move until February, when the commission arrived with orders to prepare for a campaign in the Snake river and Pelusa country. They took up their line of march on the 1st of March. From spies he sent forward he found that the Indians were on the opposite side of Snake river. They made six boats to carry ten men each and carried them to the river on wagons. When they arrived at the river the Indians came out in strong force, but when they saw the men crossing in the boats they left, and by the time the river was crossed the Indians were out of sight. They kept up a running fight for twelve miles, when the Indians stood and fought. A few pack horses were the only captures of any consequence. Colonel Cornelius retired to the Snake river and there took up the line of march for the Pelusa valley. They were out of supplies and were expecting a supply train daily, but it did not arrive, so he sent an expedition to find out when they would have the needed supplies. The melting snow had made the river very high and the Colonel went down to the river to see that they got across all right. They gathered cedar rafts that had drifted down the river and tied them together with ropes, and so were able to cross in safety. On the other side they discovered a drove of forty Indian horses, and they drove them across the river. The Colonel with a helper drove them to camp and they were killed, and on them the soldiers subsisted until the supplies arrived. There was an attempt to get the men dissatisfied with their commanding officer by the Democrats, as it was the policy agreed upon by that party in the Legislature to have only those in command who were Democrats. A plan was made to break the command and for a number of the new recruits to return to the Dalles. When Colonel Cornelius became aware of it he paraded the regiment and made a speech to them. He was followed by Major Curl, who headed the insurgents, Colonel Kelly and Major N. A. Cornoyer of the first battalion,

who were friends and supporters of Colonel Cornelius. They then called upon George K. Shields, a lawyer and a recruit, and to their surprise he denounced the course that had been taken. After this the regiment was dismissed. Major Curl soon found that he had no backing, and a campaign was agreed upon that resulted in the success of the volunteers and the defeat of the Indians and the war was ended. Space does not permit of a lengthened account of the two wars, but all that can be added is that Colonel Cornelius distinguished himself in both wars, and won a record that he may well feel proud of.

After retiring from the war in 1856, Colonel Cornelius was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and was elected each succeeding year until he had served twenty years in the Senate, and was twice elected President of that body; was thus connected with the enactment of the legislation of that important period in the history of the young state and during the trying time of the civil war, and such were his opinions that he is recorded as having taken the right side on all the great questions that came up at that time. It is glory enough for one life time to be able to point to the great commonwealth of Oregon and be able to say, "Behold the noble work in which I have had the honor and privilege to participate." In 1861 he received the appointment from President Lincoln to raise a regiment of Oregon volunteer cavalry in Oregon for service in behalf of the country, with orders to report to the adjutant-general at Washington. This he accomplished and expected to join General Baker at the front, but he was killed at Bull's Bluff, and as all the regular army was taken from Oregon, Colonel Cornelius with his men was assigned to service on the coast, looking after the Indians and other enemies of the country. While stationed at Walla Walla, in the latter part of the year 1862, he resigned, and returning home, turned his attention to farming. He has been very successful in this, and has added to his farm until he now has 1,300 acres of land. In 1871 he built his grain warehouse, and the following year the railroad was completed and the company named the station Cornelius. Here he has been engaged in merchandising and in the purchasing and shipping of produce. He has built a creamery and makes butter and cheese, keeping 150 cows for that purpose. He also buys some milk. Another enterprise that

he engaged in was the building of a sawmill, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber. He is a member and Trustee of the Methodist Church, and has been a staunch Republican ever since the organization of the party. He had six children by his first wife. One died when seven years old, and the others are: Benjamin P.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. George H. Shaw; Thomas Scott; Olive married Mr. Alexander Coucher; and Florentine is the wife of Mrs. C. C. Handcock. He has twenty grandchildren and his daughter Olive has triplets.

Mrs. Cornelius died in 1864, and two years later he married Miss Missouri Smith, of Illinois, and the daughter of Reverend William E. Smith, a Methodist minister. Mrs. Cornelius has been a faithful helpmate, taking a deep interest in her husband's affairs. She, too, is a member of the Methodist Church.



**THOMAS F. OSBORN.**—Well known and highly respected among the business men of Portland, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1848. Losing his father in infancy, he was reared upon the farm of his uncle, David Miller, near Westfield, New Jersey, and his education was obtained at the little country schoolhouse. Through the death of his uncle, and the breaking up of the family, in 1864, young Osborn struck out for himself by joining a company of young people bound for California. They left St. Louis on the Union Pacific, and went to its terminus in Nebraska, then took horses to the terminus of the Central Pacific and thence by rail to Sacramento, where the subject of this notice secured employment in the railroad car shops. He continued there until 1868 when, unable to stay there any longer on account of illness, he went to San Francisco for a change of climate, but by the first overland train across the continent he returned to his family in New Jersey. He then went to Virginia and with an uncle erected a flour mill at Amherst Courthouse, which, during their occupancy, was destroyed by fire, and he suffered severe loss.

He was married in Brooklyn, New York, March 28, 1872, to Miss Ella F. Heyberger. They then settled at Toledo, Ohio. Being a natural mechanic Mr. Osborn took up the carpenter trade, and soon after began contracting and

building very successfully and profitably until 1874, when, through the failure of a party for whom Mr. Osborn was building, the latter lost all that he had saved. Notwithstanding this, he continued business until 1877, when he started with his wife and two children for California, arriving there, in San Francisco, with earnest resolutions, but only \$10 in cash. However, he soon found employment, and at \$3 a day. This, after the 80 cents a day he had received at Toledo, seemed to him like riches. He continued his trade for two years, and in 1879 set the machinery in the factory of Neville & Co., manufacturers of bags and tents, and then began work for them in running a press for the printing of paper and cloth bags. In 1880 he began traveling for them through the Coast States as salesman, and in the year 1888 he settled in Portland to look after the firm interests as connected with the house of W. C. Noon & Co., which was the largest establishment in that line north of San Francisco. Remaining with the firm until September, 1891, Mr. Osborn then withdrew to engage in the sale of building materials. He is now the sole agent of the Hopkins & Dickinson Manufacturing Company, of New York, manufacturers of trimming hardware, and also represents other leading manufacturers of pressed brick, roofing, elevators, tiles, sheathing, heating and other specialties, carrying a large stock in his warehouse.

He was elected Secretary of the Board of Trade of Portland in 1889. With great enthusiasm he began to increase the membership, and then advocated incorporating it under the name of Chamber of Commerce, which was done in 1890, and he was elected the first president. Through his personal efforts and influence a convention was held in September, 1890, composed of delegates from the several Boards of Trades throughout the State, and a State Board of Commerce was organized, who elected Mr. Osborn as their first President. At the annual meeting in 1891 he was unanimously re-elected, and at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce he was re-elected, and again re-elected at the annual meeting in June, 1892. Mr. Osborn was instrumental in the erection of the Chamber of Commerce building, and to him was the honor accorded of laying the corner stone January 1, 1892. For four years he was one of the Commissioners of the Oregon State Board of Immigration; he is a director of the Northwest Loan and Trust Company, incorporator and vice-

president of the United Bank Building Company and incorporator and director of the Commonwealth Banking and Investment Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have five children, viz: William H., Fanny L., Ella F., Thomas F., Jr. and Neville. Mr. Osborn is no political office-seeker, and is only active so far as pertains to city and State development. He was chairman of the citizens' movement which was successfully consummated in June, 1891. He was also active in the movement which consolidated the city of Portland, and in getting the bill passed by the Legislature creating the Port of Portland, thus enabling the citizens to develop a channel twenty-five feet deep from Portland to the sea. Mr. Osborn is deeply interested in the commercial interests of Oregon, and with his enthusiasm and executive ability is an able advocate of every measure toward city or State development.



**GRANVILLE C. RIDER**, an eminent citizen and pioneer of Forest Grove, Oregon, is a native of Tennessee, where he was born January 18, 1835. His father, John Rider, was born in Georgia, and died when his son, Granville, was only one year of age.

The subject of our sketch was reared principally in Missouri, and being the youngest of the family remained with his mother, and while still very young began, together with an older brother, the management of the farm, not only caring for himself but also for his mother from the time he was a mere boy. It is, perhaps, mainly due to this fact that he acquired that decision of character and good judgment which has characterized him in later years. In 1852 his mother went to live with an older brother of our subject, where she continued until her death in 1889, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. She was a woman of rare intelligence and mental attainments, possessing many beautiful traits of character, and was much lamented by all who knew her.

In 1852 the subject of our sketch drove an ox team across the plains, and came nearly all the way on foot. Soon after beginning the journey, cholera became epidemic in the train and toward the close of their trip, many had the scurvy, caused from the continuous salt diet. Many died of the cholera, and it was a serious time for all, but Mr. Rider, owing, perhaps, to

his unbounded vigor and superb constitution, the results of his early life and training, survived, without experiencing any very serious results.

Arriving at Portland, thankful for having gone through safely the long and perilous journey, and with a soul full of hope for the future, he at once secured 160 acres of Government land in Washington county, where he built a cabin, and continued to reside until he obtained a title. He paid for it \$280, and afterward sold it for \$600, and it has since attained the value of \$8,000. After this Mr. Rider turned his attention to cabinet-making, which business he followed, until forced by hard times to discontinue it. His next venture was conducting the Monitor Hotel, located at the foot of Morrison street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, in what is now the famous city of Portland. After conducting this for a year, he engaged in the furniture business with Emil Loewenstein, under the firm name of Emil Loewenstein & Co., remaining in that occupation for five years. He then began business on his own account, in which he continued for a couple of years, when he sold out, and worked for two years for Burchard & Powers. After this he was for two years in the real-estate business in Portland, and later in the restaurant business, which latter occupation he continued successfully until 1890. He first conducted the Aurora Restaurant, and afterward was in charge of the Morning Star, later the Baldwin, then the Gilman, and, lastly, the Magnolia, in which latter institution he still retains his interest.

In 1890 he came to Forest Grove, where he commenced the erection of a handsome residence on one of the choicest four-acre blocks in the city, which he had purchased a number of years before. In the construction of the house, he has spared neither money nor skill, while the grounds evince the bestowal of much care and taste in the disposing of ornamental trees, flowering plants and inviting retreats from the sun's too ardent rays. The place, altogether, is suggestive of comfort and refinement, and is certainly an inviting place, in which to rest from the arduous and unintermittent labors of a lifetime.

Mr. Rider was married in February, 1861, to Miss Mary Ellen Westfall, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Westfall, pioneers of 1852 to Oregon. They had two beautiful and intelligent children, Nancy Ellen, aged eight



and John Cornelius, aged five, who met with a fatal accident while playing in a paint shop, where they were poisoned by lead, both dying within twelve days. In this great and crushing affliction, the bereaved parents had the deepest sympathy of the citizens of Portland, and all that human thought could suggest, or care could do to alleviate their suffering, was done by a kind-hearted community.

Mr. Rider became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and in the early days of this State took an active part in its proceedings. He was one of the first Republicans in Oregon, and assisted in raising the Republican pole in Washington county in 1862, and was a strong Union man at the time of the war.

He is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge. He has been Deputy Grand Master of the State, and for some time was Grand Lecturer of this commonwealth. He was instrumental in instituting many of the lodges of this State. The cause is a worthy one, and he has rendered it valuable aid in many ways.

He and his faithful wife are held in very great esteem in Forest Grove on account of their many admirable virtues and kindly manners.



**J**ACKSON DE LETTS, an Indian-war veteran and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, now residing at Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, was born in Ohio, January 9, 1837. His father, Aquilla De Letts, a native of France, came to America when a young man, and here followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising; and his mother, *nee* Elizabeth Beard, was also a native of that country. They resided in Maryland, then in Virginia, and later in Ohio, and had a family of eight children. The father died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, July 24, 1841, and the mother died when in her sixtieth year. She was a Presbyterian.

Mr. De Letts was in his twenty-first year when he started across the plains for Oregon, March 20, 1852, and after a safe journey of five and a half months, arrived at his destination. First he stopped at Grande Ronde, then went to Oregon City, and from there directed his course toward the mines. At Albion mines he re-

mained two months. Everything was high, salt sold at \$16 a pound, and he, soon tiring of the life of a miner, went to Scottsburg, where he kept a hotel a year and a half. Next we find him at the Randolph mines, keeping a hotel and saloon; remained there fifteen months. During this time he also mined on the beach and in the gulch, and did well, but the Indian war came on, the red men were desperate, and the subject of our sketch and his party were obliged to leave the place in order to save their scalps.

In 1854 he married, at Randolph, Miss Catharine Engles, a native of Kentucky. Their first born was just two weeks old, when a white man came dashing up to them on horseback, stating that the Indians were killing the whites at the ferry on the Coquille river. Mr. De Letts quit work, buried his tools, and took his family to Port Anford, by traveling eighty miles out of the way. After they escaped, the Indians came and destroyed all they had left. For some time afterward our subject was engaged in sawmilling and mining, and during that period took part in many an Indian skirmish. On one occasion he was one of a party of twenty-five who attacked an Indian camp just at daylight. The whites took shelter behind a sand bank within close range. Upon the firing of the first gun, the Indians ran out of their houses, and many of the bucks were instantly shot down. The whites then set fire to the wigwags, other Indians ran out to escape the flames, and were also shot. At one place they found nine secreted in a sweat-house, and shot them, every one! After this, in 1857, Mr. De Letts was engaged in helping gather the Indians up and put them on the reservation, and while so doing had many exciting adventures. His wife and one child were sent to Portland while he was engaged in this work. He helped in the execution of the half-breed, named Eams, that caused the trouble with the Indians.

October 10, 1857, Mr. De Letts returned to Portland, and was employed in all kinds of carpenter work for a time. He bought property there, which he afterward traded for a farm above Milwaukee. On account of sickness he sought a change of location, and came to Washington county. First he had a shop at Centerville, later at Cornelius, and in 1884 came to Beaverton, where he has since been in business, running the village blacksmith and repair shop. At this writing he is building for himself and



family a nice residence in Beaverton. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with the office of Justice of the Peace for the past sixteen years, and Notary Public.

By his first wife Mr. De Letts had five children. All except one are living. They are as follows: Nettie, wife of Wallace Marsh, resides on a farm in Washington county; Mollie, wife of James Montgomery, Portland; Alice, wife of John Wigington, also of Portland; Mary; and Grant L., who died in his twenty-second year. Mr. De Letts married his second wife February 24, 1882. She was Mrs. Ida M. Comstock, and had two children by her first husband: Maurice and Frank. She also has two children by Mr. De Letts, whose names are Maud and Ray. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She aids in the musical department of church work, and for six years has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Politically Mr. De Letts is a Republican. During his whole term as justice not one of his decisions has ever been reversed. He is an interesting converser, and the lively manner in which he relates his reminiscences of pioneer days is highly entertaining and instructive as well.

**HUGH CURRIN**, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1845, now deceased, was born in Grayson county, Virginia, October 29, 1803. He spent the early part of his life in his native State, and in 1845 crossed the plains to the far West. Upon his arrival in Oregon, he settled in Clackamas county on a donation claim on the prairie which has since borne his name, being one of the first settlers in this part of the county. He built a little log cabin and kept "bach" in it until December 29, 1849, when he was married to Miss Diona Young. She was born in Indiana, July 12, 1827, daughter of Robert Young, a native of that State and a descendant of English ancestors. Mr. Young came with his family to Oregon in 1847, and settled on Eagle creek. His wife had died in Missouri previous to his coming to Oregon, and he died here in 1855. After Mr. and Mrs. Currin were married, they bought 320 acres more land, and on this property lived and labored, developing it into a fine farm. Their children

were all born here, and are as follows: George J., a member of the State Legislature; Martha Ann, wife of Robert Cochran, of Linn county, Oregon, has three children: Robert Y., who is married and resides on the claim with his mother; and Hugh F.

Mr. Currin's life was characterized by sobriety, simplicity, honesty and industry, and he gave his chief attention to the rearing of his family and the development of his farm. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was in every way a most exemplary man. His death occurred November 20, 1874.

Mrs. Currin is now sixty-seven years of age, and has passed forty-five years of her life in this State. She, too, is a member of the Baptist Church. She has reared a family of children, all of whom occupy honorable positions in life, and she herself is held in the highest esteem by all who know her.

**ROBERT P. WILMOT**, a venerable Oregon pioneer, of 1850, now residing at Beaverton, was born in Allen county, Kentucky, March 27, 1814. His parents were Richard and Ellen (Robertson) Wilmot, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia. After their marriage they resided in Allen county, Kentucky, where they reared their family of nine children, only two of whom—Robert P. and a sister—are now living.

Mr. Wilmot was reared in Kentucky, and there, in 1836, married Miss Nancy Stone, a native of that State, born in 1817. In the fall after their marriage they removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming fourteen years, and where seven children were born to them, two of whom died. With his wife and five children, he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850, making the journey with oxen. Two brothers of Mr. Wilmot came with him. On various occasions the Indians were quite troublesome, and at one time they stole a fine brood mare from Mr. Wilmot. At Green river his wife was taken with cholera in the evening and in the morning she died. They buried her by the wayside and continued their sad journey. Her sudden illness and death at this time was a source of great bereavement to him and his family.

After they arrived in Oregon, Mr. Wilmot settled on the Columbia slough, took a donation claim of 320 acres, and in 1851 he married Mrs. Nancy J. McCay. She was a native of Madison county, Indiana, and a daughter of John Hicks. She had one daughter whom they reared and who is now Mrs. Jennie Burbank. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot resided at the farm at the slough, eighteen years, and in 1868 he came to Beaverton and purchased ninety-five acres of land. On this property he erected buildings and made other improvements, and resided here several years. Then he purchased property in Beaverton, and has since bought and sold considerable real estate. He and his good wife are now spending the evening of their lives in a comfortable home in Beaverton. The loss of their three beautiful and much beloved daughters, Sarah Catherine, Emily Adeline, and Verony, the only children by his second marriage, cast a gloom over their home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot are Methodists, and he is a Trustee of the church. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but ever since the firing on Fort Sumter, he has been identified with the Republican party. During the war he was a strong Union man and two of his sons, Richard and Robert, enlisted in a home company to keep down secession in Oregon. Mr. Wilmot has ever been a strong temperance man. He is a member of the Good Templars and also of the Grange. He was twice elected to office, but never qualified, showing that he had no desire for office. His sons are engaged in farming, and his daughter is married and settled in life. They are as follows: James D., at Beaverton; Richard, near Oswego; Robert and William, near Douglas, on Willow creek; Ellen, wife of Dwight Phelps, Milton, Umatilla county.

Mr. Wilmot is now in his seventy-ninth year. He is one of the few brave Oregon pioneers of 1850, who still live to tell of the hardships and trials they endured in those early days.



W. LUCAS, of Monmouth, Polk county, came to Oregon in 1852, and has since been one of Oregon's most successful and highly respected citizens. Mr. Lucas is of German and French ancestry, who were early settlers of Kentucky. Marsham Lucas, his father, having been born there, September 23, 1801, in

Hardin county. He married Miss Cintha Ann Whitman in 1823, a native of Kentucky and the daughter of Mr. Thomas Whitman. In 1830 the parents of our subject removed to Illinois, and were pioneers of that State. Mr. Lucas, Sr., engaged in the Black Hawk war, and during that time the family had to make their escape from their home to save their lives. The following year there was great danger, but they remained unharmed. He had been a Baptist in his early days, but later became a Christian. His faithful wife died in 1837, and he is still living in Abingdon, Illinois, aged ninety-two. He has led an upright, Christian life.

Our subject was the third child, and was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, October 24, 1827. When he was three years old the family removed to Illinois, where he was reared and educated, at Galesburg. He began to farm for himself on a small tract of land, after finishing school. March 13, 1851, he was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Murphey, a native of Warren county, Illinois, born October 21, 1835. She was the daughter of Rev. J. E. Murphey, a pioneer of Warren county, and an honored Oregon pioneer of 1852. He took up a donation claim, north of Dallas. He was a prominent Christian minister, and took a deep interest in higher educational matters. He was the financial agent and trustee of the Christian College at Monmouth. He died in 1876, after leading a good life. He was successful in worldly matters, but more successful in spiritual matters. Mr. Lucas, his wife and father and his family, crossed the plains together, starting from Monmouth, Illinois, April 13, 1852. There was a company of thirty wagons, conducted by Mr. Mason. At Grand Island they divided, and Mr. Lucas was made captain of the Murphey train. The whole journey was a very successful and fortunate one, owing to the careful captain, and they arrived at their destination August 30, 1852. The journey was made with ox teams, horses and mules. Our party came direct to Polk county and purchased land near Monmouth, where Mr. Lucas now owns a section. He had only a few hundred dollars to start with, but he was industrious and built upon his land a little board hut. He and his wife had only a handful of things with which to begin housekeeping, but Mr. Lucas says that they were as happy in that cabin as they have ever been since; they worked hard and the rich soil rewarded their efforts. He added to his first quarter-section, which cost him \$500, until he

has now 833 acres in all. It took all his money to pay the required price, but he has paid a much bigger price for subsequent land.

In early life Mr. Lucas taught school, and has also engaged in mercantile life, and has been successful in all his undertakings. He is one of the stockholders in the Polk County Bank. He had been a strong Republican until 1887, when he embraced the teachings of the Prohibition party. He has been a warm friend and supporter of the Christian College at Monmouth, and has rendered it much efficient aid. He has been one of the Trustees and was Clerk of the Board for twenty years. He has been nominated by his party for Representative and Senator, but the whisky element being so strong he was not elected. This, however, does not indicate that he is not a popular and prominent Oregon citizen, for his life has been one to command the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have had seven children, namely: Ada, wife of Dr. T. W. Shelton, of Eugene; J. P., resides in Gilliam county and has served four terms as County Clerk, and is Colonel in the State Militia; Katie, wife of W. D. Feuton, a Portland lawyer; Susie, wife of Prof. J. H. Stanley, principal of the Hillsboro public schools and County Superintendent of Schools of Washington county; B. L. is at home with his parents, and Frank and Fred have farms near their father's. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are honored members of the Christian Church, of which he has been an Elder for twenty years. In 1874 he built a good home in the midst of trees and vines of his own planting, and here he and his wife are spending the evening of their lives, in the enjoyment of the comforts their hands have earned, under the blessing of the God they have so faithfully served.



**W**ILLIAM E. BRAINARD, one of Mount Tabor's honored citizens, also one of Oregon's worthy pioneers, came to the Territory in 1852. He was born in Ohio, December 5, 1832. His English ancestors settled in colonial days in Connecticut, and grandfather Brainard served in the Revolutionary war. His son, John, was born in New Hampshire, in 1794, and in his eighteenth year he volunteered in the war of 1812. Later he married Sallie Sherman of Montpelier, Vermont, whose ancestry traces back to Roger Sherman.

William E. Brainard is the only son of his parents, John and Sallie Brainard, who grew to manhood. He came to Oregon in his twentieth year, settled on the Umpqua at Scottsburg, and cast his first presidential vote for General John C. Fremont. His first business was that of a deck hand on the steamboat Washington. Later he became her engineer, and finally her captain. She carried passengers between Umpqua City and Scottsburg. After this he engaged in the tanning business, establishing the first one, which is still in existence. In 1862 he went to the Cañon City mines, where he spent eighteen months in placer mining, taking out his best day \$60, and in the whole time \$2,600. He has a very nice sample of gold attached to a pin weighing about \$2.25, which is a beautiful specimen, and looks as if it had been pressed between two petrified leaves. Mr. Brainard values it highly as a relic of the days when he used the pick, shovel and rocker. From the mines he retired to Portland, and in partnership with C. W. Gay, purchased 160 acres of land at Mount Tabor. They have made a success of raising fruit and vegetables. When Mr. Gay and Mr. Brainard divided their gains, the latter became the owner of 120 acres of the original purchase, and afterward became the owner of 500 acres. Mr. Brainard had land that cost \$1.50 an acre that sold for \$100 an acre. He has aided in building the railroads that have had so much to do with the growth of the city, and is a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of East Portland.

He was married October 31, 1867, to E. Maria, daughter of Linus and Eliza (Humiston) Brooks, formerly of Burton, Ohio. She came to Oregon in 1850. Her father was born in Ohio, April 25, 1805, and his father, Jonathan, was born in Cheshire, New Haven, county Connecticut, July 25, 1777. Their English ancestors were prominent settlers of Connecticut. Mrs. Brainard's mother, born in Connecticut, 1804, was the daughter of Linus Humiston, who was a pioneer of Ohio, moving there in 1819. On their journey to Ohio they crossed Lake Erie in the Walk in the Water, the first steamboat that crossed Lake Erie. Mrs. Brainard's parents settled on French prairie, and Brooks Station was named because of their residence there. Mr. Brooks resided there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. He educated his children at the Willamette University.

Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have two sons, born at Mount Tabor, Sherman H., and Linus Brooks. Mr. Brainard has always been a Republican, has declined to hold office aside from taking an interest in the affairs of his school district. He was a member of the Union League during the war. He and family are Congregationalists. His residence at Mount Tabor overlooks a wide stretch of beautiful country and the city of Portland. It is a home worthy of these industrious people.



**A**SA SHREVE, a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1851 and a prominent farmer of Polk county, was born in Ohio, August 1825. His ancestors came to America Holland and his parents were Asa and Maria (Meyers) Shreve, father born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1786 and mother in Pennsylvania in 1792. They had twelve children, eight daughters and four sons. They were good, industrious people, who lived on a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, where they raised their family. Here the father died, aged eighty-nine years, his wife having died many years before, on her forty-fifth birthday.

Our subject was the ninth child and was reared to manhood in Ohio, where he followed the trade of blacksmith, which he had begun to learn when he was eighteen. He followed this useful trade in Ohio for ten years and in 1851 crossed the plains to Oregon, with an ox team. The journey consumed five months and twenty days and he arrived at Salem September 30, 1851. He had come West to improve his fortunes and was resolved to work at whatever he could find to do. He crossed the river to Polk county on the day he arrived at Salem. His first work was the building of a shop at Cincinnati, now Eola, at which he worked for about five months and then took up a donation claim between Eola and Dallas, on which he erected a little log cabin; in this he and his wife lived for five years. He then sold out and removed to Dallas and engaged in his trade for seventeen years. Mr. Shreve was very prominent in the township offices and did his part toward the upbuilding of the town. He worked at his trade so steadily and vigorously that he lost the use of his right arm and so had to discontinue blacksmithing and go into the

sheep-raising business. In order to carry that on he purchased 394 acres of land in 1877. Here he has since resided and improved his farm.

Mr. Shreve was married June 10, 1852, to Harriet Livermore, a native of Ohio, daughter of Jonas Livermore. She was born on the 12th of September, 1829. All but the two eldest children were born in Dallas. Their names are as follows: Sarah Maria married Dr. Farley and died in her thirty-second year; Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of A. B. Muir, resides in Dallas; Lot Livermore resides in Dallas; Francis Ellen; Abraham Lincoln is residing in Dallas and is an electrical engineer; Henry W. resides in Portland and Harriet Louisa is the wife of Mr. Orsen Demorest; and Kate Howe is at home.

While in Dallas Mr. Shreve was considered a worthy citizen and still bears that name. He is a strong Republican in politics; his first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, in 1848. He held the principles of the Republican party long before it was organized, so he is a stalwart pioneer of Republicanism. Mr. Shreve is a man of sterling qualities and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.



**D**B. COSPER, Treasurer of Polk county, Oregon, is a native of this State, born in Dallas, August 19, 1859. The Cospers are of German origin but have long been residents of America. Mr. Cosper's father, David Cosper, was born in Ohio, in 1829. In 1852, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Oregon, purchased land and settled in Polk county, and during the early part of his life in this State he was engaged in farming. Not long after his arrival here he married Miss Martha J. Frederick, a native of Illinois and the daughter of James Frederick, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. They had seven children born in Dallas, five of whom are now living, Harry Bruce being the second son. Later in life Mr. Cosper was engaged in merchandising in Dallas. He is now, however, retired from active business. Previous to the civil war he was a Democrat, but since strong the firing on Fort Sumter he has been a Republican.

Harry Bruce Cosper received his education in his native town and in the university at Eugene. He learned the tinner's trade and worked

at it for several years as a journeyman. Then he founded a business of his own in Dallas, which he conducted a number of years, up to 1888, when he sold out. At that time he sold out. At that time he accepted the appointment of Deputy Clerk under C. G. Coad. Subsequently he worked at his trade again, and in April, 1892, was nominated on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer. He canvassed his county with the other candidates and was elected by a small majority, the county being very evenly divided between the two parties. Six of the men who were elected at this time were Oregon's native sons. The position of County Treasurer is one of much responsibility, and in the selection of Mr. Cosper his constituents showed wisdom in their choice, he being a man of ability and in every way fitted for the office.

Mr. Cosper was married in 1887 to Miss Ora Palmer, a native of Ohio and a daughter of A. D. Palmer of Salem. They have one child, Verra. He built the residence in Dallas in which he and his family reside.

Mr. Cosper is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and has passed all the chairs in the order. He takes a just pride in the growth and development of his native State, and as one of its representative citizens is doing his part to advance its best interests.



**H**ON. ALEXANDER M. HOLMES, one of Polk county's worthy citizens and enterprising and successful farmers, dates his arrival in Oregon in 1848. Following is a brief resumé of his life:

Alexander M. Holmes was born in the State of Illinois, November 1, 1848, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry that emigrated to America previous to the Revolution. His father, H. N. V. Holmes, was a native of Virginia. He was married in Illinois to Miss Nancy Porter, a native of Missouri, and with his wife and four little children, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1848, making the journey with ox teams. Arrived in Oregon, he settled on a donation claim of 640 acres, located three miles south of where McCoy has since been built. There he built his home and spent many years of toil, developing his land and making of it valuable property. In 1876 he retired from farm life,

and moved to Salem, where his death occurred, ten years later. He was a man of ability, and took a deep interest in the affairs of Oregon, serving three times as a member of the State Legislature. Alexander was the third-born in their family of seven children, three being natives of Oregon. The mother is still living, a highly esteemed pioneer lady. Some time previous to his death Mr. Holmes divided his donation claim among his surviving children, and it is still retained by them.

The subject of our sketch was in his fifth year when he arrived in Oregon, and has little recollection of any other State than this. He was reared in Polk county, receiving his education at Bethel. He still resides on the land given him by his father, having added to it until he now has 400 acres. On this property he has erected a commodious and attractive residence, the general surroundings of which at once stamp its owner as a man, not only of thrift and enterprise, but also as one of taste and refinement. His broad acres are devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Holmes was married in 1865, to Miss Mary A. Frizzell, a native of Missouri. Her father died while on the plains, en route to this State in 1852. Following are the names of their children: Mark, Hayne, Joseph, Bessie and Monroe.

Politically Mr. Holmes is a Democrat. In 1887 he was elected by his party to the State Legislature, and in that honorable body served with credit to himself and his constituents, being a member of the committee on internal improvements. He is justly proud of the growth and development of his State, and takes a deep interest in all that will aid in its advancement.



**H**INDLEY M. WALLACE, an enterprising farmer of Polk county, dates his arrival in Oregon in 1854. Since that year he has been identified with the interests of this State, and as one of its representative citizens is justly entitled to biographical mention in the history of his county.

Mr. Wallace was born in Illinois, November 5, 1839. His father, John Wallace, came from England when a boy, and settled in Pennsylvania, moving from there to Illinois. He married Mary Verner, a native of North Carolina.

In 1854, with his wife and four sons and one daughter, he crossed the plains to Oregon. While no misfortune befell them, they were in great danger on this journey. A party not far behind them were attacked by the Indians and massacred. Arriving in Oregon they wintered at the farm of Captain English. In the spring they came to Polk county. Here the father purchased a piece of land on the Yam Hill river, built his cabin and began pioneer life. He subsequently resided some time in Dallas. Then, buying a farm on Scott creek, he moved to it, and there spent the rest of his life, and died in 1863, aged sixty-three years. His wife passed away in 1888. Both had long been members of the Methodist Church, and were people held in high esteem by all who knew them.

Their son, L. M. Wallace, is the only survivor of the family. When he reached the age of twenty-one he left the parental home, and was for some time engaged in teaming. In 1882 he purchased the 300 acres of land on which he now resides. Here he has since lived and toiled, the result of his well-directed efforts being a finely developed farm, on which is a good residence and other first-class buildings. Mr. Wallace is an energetic and public-spirited man, interesting himself in everything that has for its object the well-being of the community in which he resides. He affiliates with the Republican party. For a number of years he served as Clerk, and later as Director of his School District. He is a worthy member of the Congregational Church, and by his upright life has won the confidence and good-will of all who know him.

In 1871 Mr. Wallace married Miss Julia Hussey, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Nathaniel Hussey. (A history of her venerable father will be found on another page of this work.) The names of their children are: Leeter, Lloyd, Ray, Mable and Lew.



**J**AMES K. GRAHAM, Clatsop county, has been a resident of Oregon since 1848. Following is a brief sketch of his life and that of his family:

His father, George Graham, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 18, 1822. In early life he removed to Illinois, where he was married, October 5, 1844, to Miss Celia Purvine, who

was born in that State, October 2, 1823. January 27, 1847, their son, James K., the subject of this article, was born. The following spring, 1848, they started on the long and tedious journey across the plains to Oregon, where they arrived late in September. Joy at reaching their destination was turned into sadness a few days later by the death of the wife and mother, which occurred October 4. On the 29th of November, 1848, he married Miss Salome R. Larkins, and in 1850 he and his family settled on their donation claim, six miles southwest of Oregon City, paying \$800 for the right. A little log house served for their home the first summer, or, until Mr. Graham could build a more comfortable one. In 1855 he was converted under the preaching of Rev. H. K. Hines and his brother, Gustavus, and from that time until his death he was a devoted, whole-souled Christian man. His home became headquarters for all ministers of the gospel, and he and his good wife were noted far and wide for their genial hospitality and many generous acts and Christian graces. They were hardworking people, their earnest efforts were crowned with success, and they had plenty of this world's goods for themselves and to spare. He helped organize their school district and build their primitive schoolhouse. And while he took an active interest in procuring educational facilities for the pioneer children, he took a deeper and more earnest interest in the cause of religion. He gave a corner of his land for a church site and aided materially in the erection of the church. There he worshiped twenty-five years. He loved the house of God, took the whole care of it upon himself, and was always there to open it for divine services. Later in their lives both he and his wife experienced the blessing of sanctification. His death occurred October 8, 1886, and hers March 12, 1892.

James K. Graham was reared from infancy in Oregon, receiving his education in the district schools and in the seminary at Oregon City. When the civil war broke out he was too young to be accepted, but as soon as he was eighteen he joined Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, and served one year, at the end of which time the war closed and he was honorably discharged. Then he went to Salem and learned the harness business. Afterward, for nine years, he was engaged in the harness business at Oregon City, in the meantime having been engaged in farming several years. In



1880 he came from Oregon City to his farm, and on it has since remained, this property being one of the finest farms in Clackamas county, and his residence a commodious and attractive one.

February 14, 1867, Mr. Graham married Miss Hannah Wingfield, who was born on the Mollala in Clackamas county, Oregon, October 20, 1850. Her father, Joseph T. Wingfield, was born in Virginia, November 19, 1807, a descendent of English ancestors, who were among the early settlers of Jamestown. Grandfather Thomas Wingfield was a soldier in the colonial army during the war for independence. Mrs. Graham's father was married in Virginia in 1832, to Miss Hannah Knapp, a native of Connecticut. They had seven children. In 1846 they came to Oregon, and October 22, 1850, Mrs. Wingfield died, leaving a little daughter two days old. This daughter is now Mrs. Graham. Her venerable father is now living with her. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have six children, as follows: George K., Horton N., Clara A., Harden Wallace, Guy R., and Vida E.

Mr. Graham affiliates with the Republican party.

**C**ALVIN JACK, another one of the prosperous farmers of Washington county, Oregon, is a native of Highland county, Virginia, born September 13, 1849. In 1856 the Jack family moved to Iowa, in 1860 to Nebraska, and in 1863 crossed the plains to Oregon, the subject of this sketch being in his fourteenth year at the time they came West. He drove one of the ox teams, and a great deal of the journey he made on foot. He was sent to the public schools in Iowa, Nebraska and in Oregon, and spent his youthful days working as a farm hand for wages. When he was twenty-one years of age he purchased his first land, 120 acres, at \$3 per acre. It was bought on time, and by hard work and economy he paid for it. After his marriage he purchased more land, and on the original place he has since lived and prospered.

Mr. Jack was married December 2, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth A. Masters, who was born in Washington county, this State, December 18, 1857, daughter of A. J. Masters, an Oregon pioneer of 1843. They have four children: Mettie May, Benton A., James H., and Francis Albert.

Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and also of the Grange. In the latter he has been Master and Secretary, and has held other official positions. They now have their membership in the Hillsborough Grange. He is a stockholder in the Grange store at that place, and takes an active interest in all public measures which have for their object the good of the county. He has most acceptably filled the offices of School Clerk and Director. Politically he is a Republican. One of the self-made men of the county, industrious, honorable and upright, he is richly deserving of the prosperity he has attained.

**D**AVID ZIMMERMAN, of Clackamas county, is one of the leading tanners of the State of Oregon.

He was born in Pennsylvania February 11, 1837, and is of German ancestry. In 1856 he removed to the State of Missouri, and from there, in 1863, crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams, and coming in company with a train of eighty wagons. They were six months in making the journey, and upon their arrival here located in Clackamas county, where the colony with which he came had a large tract of land. When this colony disbanded he received as his share sixty acres of the land, to which he subsequently added fifty acres more.

Soon after his arrival here Mr. Zimmerman engaged in the tanning business, which he has since successfully continued, and which he is now carrying on extensively. He manufactures large quantities of harness, skirting, collar and lace leather, his products finding a ready market in San Francisco and Portland.

In 1862, the year previous to his coming to Oregon, Mr. Zimmerman married Miss Elizabeth Wolfer, who was born in the State of Indiana in 1837, being two months younger than her husband. One child was born to them in Missouri and five in Oregon, namely: Catherine, the oldest daughter, is the wife of J. D. Ritter; Triphena, who married Edward B. Miller, resides near her father; Rudolph William; Martha; Judith, wife of D. B. Gordon, also resides near by; and Beatrice, who died in her ninth year. The father and mother are still spared to each other, and are among the most worthy and highly respected people of their community.



Rudolph W. Zimmerman, who is now running the large tannery business, is one of the enterprising and capable business men of the county in which he was born. He dates his birth here, May 27, 1866; July 21, 1891, he married Miss Anna C. Ziegler, who was born in Oregon, September 2, 1869. They have a little daughter, born September 15, 1892. Young Zimmerman affiliates with the Republican party.

UGUSTUS J. FANNO, a native son of Washington county, and one of her most successful citizens, was born on his father's donation claim March 19, 1855. His father, Augustus Fanno, also came to Oregon in 1846, and was born in the State of Maine, in Cumberland county, March 26, 1804. The family ancestors came from France, and grandfather Fanno came to America during the "reign of terror" in France, being despoiled of his estate, and proscribed by the Revolutionists. He settled with his family near Portland, Maine. His grandson, the father of our subject, at the age of twenty years, became a seafaring man, and for a number of years followed the sea for a living. Finally he left that life and taught school in the State of Missouri, and there married Miss Martha Ferguson, a native of that State. One child was born in that State, Eugene B., and he now is a resident of Newport.

With his wife and child, Mr. Fanno moved to Oregon, in 1846, but after he had landed in this State his wife died in Oregon City, and her burial took place at Linn City. After this affliction Mr. Fanno came to his donation claim of 640 acres in the spring of 1847, his nearest neighbor then being five miles away from him. In 1849 he married Miss Rebecca J. Denny, a native of Kentucky, born in 1819. Six children were born to this marriage, two of them died in infancy, and the others were Augustus, who is our subject; Zantaphine, who married I. L. Morelock, and resides on a farm near the old homestead; Ziona, who married James D. Wilmot, and resides on a part of the old donation claim; and A. R., who is a partner with his brother, Augustus, on the claim.

The father of the family died January 29, 1884, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been a man of peace, a good, honest, industrious citizen, and left his children a rich farm, and the richer heritage of a good name.

Our subject was reared on the farm near Portland, and was educated at the Tualitin Academy. When he became of age he engaged in farming, raising in particular onions, on a large tract of Beaver-dam land. In this business he has prospered until he is one of the largest and most successful onion-raisers in the State, shipping each year large quantities of onions to California and the Northwest, and many bushels, thousands of them, to Alaska annually.

Besides his farming operations, our subject is interested in other business enterprises, and is a thoroughly practical and capable business man of the highest business integrity. His marriage occurred December 31, 1879, to Miss Kate Guerin, a native of Missouri, born in 1856, and a daughter of W. H. Guerin, a lawyer of Sturgeon, Missouri. One child has been born of this marriage, Helen, now in her twelfth year.

In politics Mr. Fanno has voted the Republican ticket, but in recent years he has given his attention to the reform questions in politics. Mrs. Fanno is a member of the Christian Church, and a very estimable lady.

EORGE H. BROWN, a successful and enterprising farmer of Clackamas county, Oregon, is a native of the State of Iowa, born March 25, 1862. He is of English parentage, his father, Samuel Brown, and his mother, Hannah Brown, both having been born in England in the year 1826. They came to the United States in 1851 and settled in the State of Wisconsin. There three sons were born to them: Samuel A., Ellis C. and William W., and after their removal to Iowa four other children were added to the family, namely: Robert J., Mary I. E., George H. and Sarah J. The father was successfully engaged in farming in Iowa until 1869, when he came with his family to Oregon, arriving in Oregon City on the 3d of June. He purchased 320 acres of land five miles south of Oregon City, and there he and his wife still reside, respected and esteemed by all who know them. One more child was added to the family in Oregon, but it died in infancy. The sons, Samuel A. and E. C., are graduates of the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, and are successful practicing physicians in Portland. Samuel A., E. C., William W. and

R. J. all graduated at the California State Normal School. Mary I. E., who graduated in the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, married Mr. Frank Winslow, and resides in Seattle. Sarah Jane married Mr. Wort A. Rodkey, and is now a resident of Portland. Robert purchased the home farm and lives on it.

George H., the subject of our sketch received his education at the California State Normal School, and was for some time engaged in teaching. Quitting the schoolroom he turned his attention to the stock business, and, in partnership with his brothers, was engaged in the sheep industry in eastern Oregon for seven years, and with marked success. In the spring of 1891 he purchased forty-four acres of land, and in the fall of the same year added to it twenty-eight acres more, and built on it an attractive and commodious residence. It is his intention in the near future to devote a portion of his land to horticulture.

May 8, 1892, Mr. Brown married Miss Maggie McArthur. She was born in Iowa September 3, 1866; daughter of David McArthur, and is of Scotch ancestry.

**JONATHAN O'DONALD**, a well-known and respected pioneer of 1852, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1828. When seventeen years of age he went to learn the carpenters' trade. He served three years at his trade, and by careful and persistent industry became a skillful workman.

In 1847 Mr. O'Donald was married to Miss Catharine Weaver, and they afterward removed to Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1852. He and his family then joined the westward tide of emigration, arriving in Salem the same year, this city being then a hamlet with a very small population. His wife and one child, William Henry, accompanied him, the other surviving children: Emma, Ella, and Elmer, being natives of Oregon. Mr. O'Donald was a second time married, to Miss Eliza Cross, a native of Illinois, and they have had four children, two now living: Frank and Anna; and Mrs. Asa Wyman.

Politically Mr. O'Donald is identified with the Democratic party. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace, and while filling this office

he tried between 300 and 400 cases, only two of which were appealed, and in both his decisions were affirmed. While he has not accumulated a handsome estate, he enjoys a competence, and has been one of the staunch, reliable citizens who have made the present prosperity of Salem a possibility.

**JAMES H. SEWELL** is one of Washington county's most enterprising farmers and manufacturers, as well as one of her prosperous native sons.

He was born on his father's donation claim in Washington county, Oregon, May 24, 1847. His father, Henry Sewell, came to Oregon in 1843. He was born in England in 1816 and educated in his native country, and remained there until he was sixteen. Emigrating to America, he first went to Iowa and then to Missouri. In the latter State he worked at the carpenters' trade for a number of years, up to 1843, when he crossed the plains to Oregon, driving a team to pay for his board during the long and tedious journey that lasted six months. Arrived at the Tualatin plains he took up 526 acres of land in what afterward became Washington county, the property on which his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides. He built a log cabin and kept "back" two years. Then, in 1845, he married Miss Mary Ann Gerrish, a native of England, who came to Oregon with her father, James Gerrish, in 1844. Mr. Gerrish first located on the Tualatin plains for a short time, then removed to the northern part of Yam Hill county, where he died. He was a Methodist minister in early days, having a circuit extending into several counties, and was industrious in his holy calling, preaching the gospel without price.

When gold was discovered in California, in 1848, Mr. Sewell went overland to the mines, and after mining some time near Sacramento, was taken sick and returned to Oregon with his brother-in-law, Hon. A. F. Hinman, now of Forest Grove. The following year he again went to California, and was again taken sick and obliged to come back to Oregon. Each time he brought back about \$500. He continued on his farm the rest of his life. A Baptist minister and a devoted Christian man, his life was one of great usefulness. He often

held meetings throughout the country, and always without charge for his services. He held the office of Justice of the Peace a number of years, and was also elected County Superintendent of Schools a number of times. His wife died in 1864, and his death occurred in 1870. They were hospitable, kind-hearted and benevolent, and were widely known and highly esteemed. Their four children are all living. The oldest daughter, Laura, married John J. Dingmore. They reside in Goldendale, Washington. John Wellington resides on a small portion of the old homestead, and has other lands. Annie is the wife of Asa Eggleton, and lives in Portland. Her husband is a custom-house officer.

James H., the oldest of the Sewell family, was reared on the home farm. When twenty years of age, in 1867, he went to eastern Oregon, where he was engaged in the stock business until 1870. His father dying that year, as above stated, he came home and took charge of the farm and the younger children, and here he has since resided. He has been prosperous in his undertakings, has acquired other lands, and is now the owner of 740 acres. He is doing general farming and raising horses and cattle, and still has the descendants of the cows his father brought across the plains.

Mr. Sewell is the founder and owner of the North Pacific Clay Works. Seeing the need of a good article of tile on his own farm, he purchased an old mill at the nominal price of \$30, and went to work. It was an experiment, but proved that he had on his land abundance of clay of the very best quality. After starting the business he sent East and purchased the best and most improved machinery and engaged in the manufacture of tile on a large scale, and the business has grown under his management until he has the largest tile factory in the State. He makes shipments to all parts of the country, has a large demand in his own county and now has on hand a large supply of tile of the very best quality. He is also interested in the manufacture of brick at Hillsborough.

Mr. Sewell was one of the founders of the Grange, in 1873, and was its Secretary for ten years. He helped build their store, had charge of it two years and is now one of the directors.

In 1872 Mr. Sewell was married to Miss Sarah E. Allen. She was born in California in 1854, daughter of Isaac Allen, who came with his family to Oregon in 1859. Mr. and Mrs.

Sewell have two children, James A. and Alice E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has passed all the chairs in his lodge and is a member of the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Republican.

**G**USTAVUS A. CONE, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of the well-known, prosperous farmers of French prairie, was born in Rush county, Indiana, November 21, 1823. His ancestry originated in Scotland, but came to the United States and settled in Vermont previous to the Revolution and were participants in the Colonial army. Grandfather, Oliver Cone, fought through that memorable war for Independence and was in the battle of Plattsburg, and came out of the war safely, living to be eighty-four years of age. His son, Gustavus A., was born in Vermont in 1798, and when he reached man's estate he came westward and settled in the State of Indiana, where he married, in Rush county, Miss Mary Garrison. She was born in South Carolina in 1799.

The father of our subject removed in 1832 from Rush county, Indiana, to La Porte county, same State, where they made their home until 1841; then until 1853 he lived in Iowa, and moved to Oregon, settling near Butteville. He died April 7, 1881, and his wife had preceded him in 1878, and only three of the children still survive. The subject of this notice was the third child in the family and he was reared on his father's farm in Indiana and there grew to manhood, attended the common schools and later learned the trade of cooper. At this he worked until 1847 and on April 12 of that year he left Michigan city, in company with Mr. Alfred Stanton, to cross the plains to Oregon. He drove an ox team and they had a long and tedious journey, but arrived safely at Oregon City November 25, 1847.

After his arrival in Oregon he worked at his trade for some time and in February, 1849, he went to the mines in California and mined on the south, middle and north forks of the American river. From the mines he went to Sacramento and for a few months kept the Sacramento Hotel. While in California he met with reasonable success and has often made in the mines as much as \$100 per day, and saved about \$5,000. Mr. Cone came to San Francisco, and in the fall of 1849 he sailed for Ore-

gon and October 15 he came to his property on French prairie and purchased the right on a donation claim of 640 acres.

On his land in Oregon our subject lived alone until December, 1850, when he married Miss Rebecca Iler, a native of Ohio, born February 14, 1834. Her father, James Iler, came to Oregon in 1847. Our subject built a small farm house on the property in which they began their married life. On this property our subject has since resided, and his patient industry has been rewarded. He has built a nice residence and other farm buildings, and now his farm is one of the best in Oregon. Here has been born seven children, as follows: B. F., who resides in Moscow, Idaho, where he fills the office of County Clerk; Louisa, who married John Murry and resides near her father; Louis died of typhoid fever in his twenty-first year; Laura is the wife of John W. Long and resides near her father; Herman resides in Woodburn; Anna is the wife of Lincoln Rice and resides in Idaho; and Gustavus A., Jr., is at home with his father. In addition, Mr. Cone has twelve grandchildren. Mrs. Cone died February 13, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cone had lived together thirty years. She had been an estimable lady, a faithful wife, kind mother and good neighbor. On December 17, 1883, Mr. Cone was married to Miss Maria McCollum, a native of Ohio, daughter of Cornelius McCollum.

In addition to carrying on his farm, Mr. Cone for seven years engaged in the mercantile business at Butteville, with his son, B. F., the firm name being Cone & Son. He is now one of the stockholders of the Farmers' warehouse and engages in general farming and stockraising and also is interested in hop-raising. Every inch of the old farm is still his own. In politics Mr. Cone is a Republican, becoming one at the time of the formation of the party and is a man who does not easily change his views. He is a Master Mason and has held all the offices in the blue lodge. Mr. Cone is an intelligent and capable man and a creditable representative of the Oregon pioneer of 1847.



RS. SARAH JANE MULL is one of the noble pioneer women who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843, and whose history is full of incidents showing what the pioneer women of this State had to undergo.

Only a small part of her experiences, however, can be given here, for a complete sketch of her life would fill a whole volume.

Mrs. Mull was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, October 4, 1826, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Parmeter) Jenkins. Her great-grandfather, Peter Parker, was born in England, came to America prior to the Revolution and was an officer in that war on the side of the colonies. He married a lady who was born in France. After their marriage they resided in North Carolina for some time and then removed to Kentucky. Grandfather Theophilus Parmeter was born in North Carolina, as also was Grandfather William Jenkins, and the whole family, on both sides, moved to Kentucky in the early history of that State. Mrs. Mull's parents had ten children. They brought eight with them to Oregon in 1844—Mrs. Mull having come the year before—and upon their arrival here, settled where Reedville is now located, from which place they removed to Polk county and took a donation claim at what is now Dallas. From there they moved to eastern Oregon and then to Goldendale, Washington. Her father was a merchant and farmer, and he and his family were Methodists. His death occurred in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His wife died in 1873, in her sixty-seventh year. Four of their family are still living.

When the subject of our sketch was sixteen years of age she was married, on the Platte purchase, October 1, 1842, to Andrew Jackson Masters, a native of Kentucky, born March 20, 1816. In the spring following their marriage they started with the Platte company of emigration for Oregon. The company was large and the train was composed of 300 wagons. They forded all the rivers, and were often in imminent danger of being trodden under foot by the vast herds of buffaloes that could scarcely be turned aside by the emigrants. The Indians also gave them some annoyance. But notwithstanding all these dangers they made the journey in safety.

After they arrived at the Grande Ronde valley, Mrs. Masters' health was such that it became imperative for them to reach Dr. Whitman's station sooner than it was possible to if they continued to travel with the train, so they took pack horses and left the emigrants, she and her husband pressing on alone. After having traveled long enough to have reached their desired haven, their provisions became exhausted, they found they had lost their way, and they

were then a day and a night without food or drink. Night again! Very much fatigued, they camped on the bleak mountain side, but had nothing with which to make a fire. Their distress was increased by howling wolves, and Mr. Masters pelted them with stones to keep them off. The gray light of morning brought to an end a fearful night, and also discovered to them that their horses were gone. Mr. Masters went in pursuit of them and after a long and futile search returned to her and said: "We will have to die here in the mountains, and all I regret is that I brought you here, my darling, to perish like this." She threw her arms around his neck and replied: "Let us trust in God. He will help us through." About fifteen minutes after this they saw two Indians coming toward them. These Indians offered to return their horses if they would give them a shirt and pair of pants. Mr. Masters took off his shirt and gave it to them, and also gave them a red silk handkerchief. The horses were brought back and the red men directed our friends to Walla Walla. They were then only three miles from the fort. Here they found Dr. White and Mr. Lovejoy who took them in, cared for them and aided them in getting to the Dalles. A part of the way Mrs. Masters was scarcely able to sit up. They arrived at their destination October 1, and on the following day she gave birth to her first child, a son, whom she named Marcus White Masters, in honor of Dr. White. The missionaries were very kind to her, and to them she has ever felt that she owes a debt of gratitude. The rains had commenced by this time, and they persuaded her to stay with them for the winter, and while she remained her husband came down to the valley to look for a location. He was gone until spring, and during his absence the baby died, aged six months. The last of April he returned and worked at the mission, making plows and a fanning mill for the missionaries. Later, he and his wife made a trip down the river in a Hudson's Bay boat, and, as they supposed, came up the Willamette some distance. They then discovered that they were in a slough. Night came on and they slept on the margin of the slough. The tide rose in the night, and carried off their boat and the things in it, which the missionaries had provided for them. Thus, they were a second time entirely destitute. The Indians went in search of the boat, and Mr. and Mrs. Masters started on foot to find the Willamette river.

They walked till late in the afternoon, wading through wet places and fording small streams. In one of the streams she lost her footing and was carried some distance by the current before her husband caught her and pulled her out. They finally reached Linnton, worn and weary, and some time later the Indians found the boat and brought it to them. At Linnton they met Peter Burnett (afterward the first Governor of California), General McCarver, and others. After resting a few days at Linnton, they came to Washington county, and purchased a right to some land from a Frenchman who had an Indian wife. After living on this property some time, they left it for fear the wife might claim her share. They then took up a claim on the Tualitin near where Farmington now is, and settled on it, being three miles from any neighbor. This brave woman was alone in their cabin much of the time, as her husband was off at work. The wolves came up to the house and sniffed through the cracks until she could stand it no longer, and they finally left the place. They then located three miles northeast of Hillsborough, and three months later took the donation claim where she now resides. Here they had a splendid tract of land, two miles long by half a mile wide, for which they paid 500 bushels of wheat, in five annual payments, and for some time were engaged in raising horses and cattle.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Masters and his wife and their two children went to California, and at Sutterville, three miles below Sacramento, they opened a hotel and successfully conducted the same one year. They then returned via water, being shipwrecked at the mouth of Columbia river and losing a great deal of goods purchased in California, to their Oregon land, bringing with them \$10,000. After their return they kept hotel for several years. Since 1854 she has resided at her present home. Both she and her husband worked hard, were prospered in their undertakings, notwithstanding they had many discouragements, and were just beginning to take comfort in life when the saddest of all misfortunes overtook them. One morning in 1856 Mr. Masters started to attend a religious meeting, and had only gone a mile down the road when he was shot through the head by a neighbor with whom he had been at variance. A man came to the farm and told one of the children to tell his mother that his father was dead. She picked

up her baby and rushed after the man to hear it for herself. When he told her she sank down in the road in a swoon. The man who shot her husband was James McMillan, now of Portland. He had a trial, claimed self-defense and was cleared, and still lives to meet the judgment that God gives, that being the court to which the widow and her children appealed. Mr. Masters had a large pocketbook with him, in which were valuable papers that were never found.

She had seven children by him, one born only a short time after his death. They are as follows: John W., a farmer residing at Hillsborough; Mary E., wife of Christian Lystrup, resides on a portion of the claim her father took; Thurston, a merchant and farmer, at Goldendale, Washington; William, supposed to be in Alaska; and Elizabeth A., wife of Calvin Jacke, resides on a farm near her mother.

In 1859 Mrs. Masters married the Rev. Henry Willoughby. By him she had three children: Laura, who is now Mrs. Perry Steeples and resides in Hillsborough; Sarah, wife of James Curran, of Hillsdale; and Charles H., who is at home with his mother and has charge of the farm.

In 1866 the subject of our sketch was united in marriage to Noah Mull, with whom she lived about twenty years, when she became a widow again. She is now in her sixty-sixth year, has seen and passed through danger and great trials, and is still an active and useful woman, loved and respected by all who know her.



**ELISHA BEDWELL**, of Monmouth, Polk county, is an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847. He was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, September 9, 1819. His father, Ira Bedwell, was a native of Tennessee, who married Miss Barbara Catron, a native of Virginia. They had eight children, of whom two only are now living: Elisia and John.

Our subject was the sixth child and was reared in his native State until his sixteenth year, when in 1836 the family removed to Henry county, Missouri, where Elisia resided until 1841, when he removed to Platte county with his father-in-law, and remained until the spring of 1844, when, with his father-in-law and entire family, he moved to Texas, but soon re-

turned to Henry county, Missouri, and there remained until April 12, 1847, when he started across the plains to Oregon. The father and head of the family had died when our subject was only six years old.

In 1841 Mr. Bedwell married Sarah Ann Davis, a native of Missouri. They had two children, one of whom died in Texas; the other, H. F., crossed the plains with his grandmother and uncle in 1862. They made a safe journey across the plains and arrived in the northern part of Yam Hill county October 25, 1842. Elisia took a donation claim of 640 acres of land, three miles west of the present site of North Yam Hill. In September, 1848, he went overland to the gold mines of California and mined on the middle fork of the American river. Here he met with fair success, taking out as much as \$200 per day at times. In 1850 he returned to Oregon and purchased a claim near North Yam Hill that cost him \$2,000. He remained on this farm until 1874, when he sold and purchased thirty-four acres in Monmouth, on which he built a comfortable residence, and has lived there ever since. He paid \$30 an acre for this land, but it is now worth \$200 per acre. In addition to his other duties Mr. Bedwell is one of the founders and stockholders of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth, and he is one of the reliable citizens of that little city.

Mr. Bedwell lost his first wife in 1844, in Texas, and on June 19, 1850, married Miss A. M. Shelton, a native of Missouri, daughter of Zebedee Shelton, who came to Oregon in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Bedwell have had ten children, namely: George W., died in his twenty-first year; Mary, wife of Mr. Herman, resides in Douglas county, Oregon; S. Mildred, wife of Cass Riggs, resides in Polk county; Barbara J., wife of O. Waller, resides in Monmouth; Annie died in her seventeenth year; Edward resides in Polk county; Alice died in her twenty-first year; Herschel died in his seventh year; L. E. resides with his parents; and E. L. died when six months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedwell are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Bedwell is a strong Republican, and has been one since the organization of the party. All his honorable, upright life Mr. Bedwell has given strict attention to his own affairs, and both he and his wife are esteemed by all who know them. Both are in the enjoyment of good health and Mr. Bedwell has never had a doctor in his whole life. Mrs.



Bedwell's mother resides with them, and she is now in her eighty-fourth year, but enjoys good health, and is a venerable pioneer of 1846. The entire family is one that commands the respect of all, and it is one that is worthy of all prosperity and prominence in the State that has become so dear to those who have had a hand in the upbuilding of the great commonwealth.



**ADDISON BRALY**, a prominent farmer of Yam Hill county, is the son of J. C. Braly, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, who settled first in Washington county, and attended school in Forest Grove. Coming then to Yam Hill county, he worked for his board. After the discovery of gold in California he repaired to the center of the great excitement, and by mining took out considerable gold. Next he settled in Santa Clara county, and for a time engaged in farming. Later he settled in San Jose, the county seat, where he engaged in the livery business for five years. Returning then to Yam Hill county, he purchased the Riverside farm, a mile and a half northeast of McMinnville, and on this large and valuable tract of land he resided and prospered for twenty-two years. He built the McMinnville Bank, and conducted it three years, thus having the honor of starting the first bank in the county. Removing to San Diego, California, he has since engaged there in banking. Now, in 1892, he is in his sixty-first year, and he still owns his Riverside farm in Yam Hill county, one of the best in this part of Oregon.

He married Miss Mary Whishman, a native of Missouri, and had nine children, of whom eight are living.

The son, Addison, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in San Jose, California, July 18, 1864, and in 1869 the family moved to Yam Hill county, where he was brought up on his father's farm. In his educational course he attended McMinnville College. When he became of age he took the farm of 916 acres and conducted it five years on shares, meeting with excellent success. His present farm consists of 1644 acres, on which he has good buildings and all the appliances of a first-class farm.

Mr. Braly was married, September 23, 1885, to Miss Etie Laughlin, the stepdaughter of Dr. Sitton, one of the honored pioneers of Oregon.

Her father was also one of the most favorably known of the pioneers of this State. They resided on his father's farm until 1890, and then moved to their own nice home, where they have since been making numerous improvements. Mr. Braly has been very successful as a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Braly are excellent members of society. She is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat, but takes little part in public affairs, occupying himself with his own home matters. They have one son, whom they have named James Fred. He was born January 21, 1889.

Mr. Braly is a good representative of the Oregon enterprising farmer, and is illustrating how productive is the soil of Yam Hill county, if intelligently managed.



**WASHINGTON F. ALLEN**, a highly reputable and very successful pioneer of Oregon's metropolis, made his appearance on the scene of this commonwealth in 1855. He is a native of Lexington, Kentucky, where he was born on July 22, 1821. His father, Richardson Allen, was a native of Virginia, in which State he was born on May 20, 1771, and who married Miss Parmelia McCrackin, a member of one of the F. F. V.'s—first families of Virginia. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Isham Allen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Soon after his marriage his father removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he resided until 1830, then moving to Missouri, where he died in 1843, his wife surviving him twenty years, dying in 1868.

Our subject was the youngest child, and is the only survivor of the family. He was sent to school in Kentucky and later in Missouri. He engaged in farming for a time in northeastern Missouri, and was later employed in steamboating from St. Louis to other points on the river. Soon after this he enlisted as a soldier, and served in the war with Mexico, his company being the Fourth Indiana Volunteers, which were in General Lane's brigade. He participated in several of the hard-fought battles of the war under General Taylor, and later under General Scott. After being honorably discharged at the close of the struggle, he returned to Missouri, and in 1852 crossed the plains to California. He was six months and



four days on the journey, arriving at the end of that time in Sacramento. He mined for two years in El Dorado county, meeting with indifferent success, both making and losing, but came away poorer than when he went, notwithstanding that in one day he took out as high as \$200, the largest piece he ever found being worth \$22. After leaving the mines, he went to Vacaville, California, where he remained a year engaged in farming, coming at the end of that time to East Portland, Oregon, where he purchased 240 acres, which he farmed for thirty years. When he bought it, in 1855, it cost him \$10 an acre, and in 1886 he sold it for \$700 an acre. It has been platted and sold, some very fine buildings being erected on it, and much of it is now valued at \$2,000 an acre.

Mr. Allen was married in 1849 to Miss Matilda Frush, a native of Maryland. They have nine children, all, excepting the two eldest, having been born in Portland. Their daughter, Mary C., married Mr. John W. Shattuck; Mildred married Mr. T. J. Carl; Matilda S. married Mr. William J. Selby; and Pamela is the wife of Mr. O. F. Cospers. The sons are Robert C., George G., Arch F., William and Walter F. In 1872 Mr. Allen had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died in March of that year. She was a lady of great intelligence and many charms of character and manner; was a faithful wife and fond mother, and was beloved and lamented by a large circle of friends. Mr. Allen was again married on February 24, 1874, to Mrs. Tilghman, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Hon. John McDougall. Her father was an early settler of Ohio, being of Scotch ancestry, and came to the Pacific coast in an early day, having been the second Governor of California. Members of their family have been noted in the army and navy.

Mr. Allen has built a handsome residence on a pleasing site, comprising a whole block in one of the choicest residence portions of the city. The house is suggestive of comfort and elegance, while the grounds are tastefully and attractively laid out. Here, retired from active pursuits, Mr. Allen and wife pursue the "even tenor of their way," happy in the sympathy and regard of many friends and acquaintances.

In politics Mr. Allen has always been a Democrat. For many years he has aided in advancing the interests of the schools of his vicinity, and for thirty-four years has been a director of schools in his district. When the Morrison

street bridge enterprise was started, he assisted it materially by becoming a stockholder. This undertaking has since been of great value to the city. He also aided the water-works in a similar manner. Of high honor and morality, cordial in manner and interesting in conversation, he is a credit to the community and an ornament to society.



**L**EWIS C. THOMPSON, one of the most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Yam Hill county, is a native son of Oregon, having been born in Oregon City, August 23, 1847. He is a son of R. R. Thompson, one of Oregon's most noted and successful pioneers, who now resides in San Francisco, California. His father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1820, and his ancestors were originally from England or Scotland, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to America at an early day. He received a limited English education in Pennsylvania, and learned the cabinet-makers' trade. He later emigrated, as a poor young man, to Cadiz, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Harriet Bell, a native of the Buckeye State. They had three children when, in 1846, with his wife and children, he crossed the plains with the usual conveyance of that day, an ox team, which slowly wended its way to the land of promise. On arriving at Vancouver he was obliged to work at anything he could get to do, in order to keep the wolf from the door. In 1847 he removed to Oregon City, where their fourth child, the subject of our sketch, was soon afterward born. The father commenced life in Oregon City without means, other than natural intelligence and good health, but by persevering efforts, supplemented by the wonderful resources of the country, he became in time one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the State. He first worked at his trade in Oregon City, when gold was discovered in California, and he went to the mines, where he got for his share a large milk pan full of gold dust, with which he returned to Oregon City. He then took an interest in the flour mills, speculated in lands, and built the Colonel Wright, the first steamboat on the Upper Columbia river, besides engaging in numerous other minor enterprises. He thus became prominently identified with the development of Oregon. He continued his steam-

boating for years; he also continued to increase his interest in large grants of land, which constantly became more valuable. Thus circumstances conspired to land him high and dry on the shores of prosperity, out of the tempestuous sea of toil and poverty.

He then, in 1858, moved to Portland, where he continued steamboating, and also became interested in the real estate of that city, being still a large holder of property in the metropolis, as well as in other towns on the Pacific coast, including large interests in California. In the early history of Oregon he served successfully as an Indian agent, and while in Portland was elected a member of the City Council, evincing in all his undertakings and official capacities the most excellent judgment and highest executive ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had ten children, all of whom are now living: Eliza F. is now Mrs. M. A. King, and resides in San Francisco; Sarah Ann is Mrs. Captain O. W. Pollock, and resides in Arizona; Mary Ellen resides at home with her father; the fourth is the subject of our sketch, and was the first to be born in Oregon; Martha J. is now Mrs. D. Linderman, and resides in San Francisco; S. F.; R. H. Thompson, resides at Rodondo Beach, California, where his father has large interests; Lillie is the wife of Charles Yates, residing in San Francisco; Frank resides at Rodondo Beach.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the Portland schools and at the Pacific University at Forest Grove. Later, he aided his father in the steamboat office at Dalles, and had the management of that end of the business for about five years, being also telegraph operator there. He was then for a couple of years in Washington Territory, where he was engaged in stock business when, in 1872, he came to Glenn Brook farm, in Yam Hill county, where he has since resided. This property is owned by his father, and comprises 2,550 acres of land, where Mr. Lewis Thompson is farming on a large scale, raising grain in large quantities, and is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, principally Norman, Percheron and Hamilton horses and Durham cattle.

Mr. Lewis is now building on this property a large and handsome house, with all modern improvements. It is situated on a beautiful elevation, and commands a fine and extended view of the surrounding country, including the lovely valley in which his farm is located. The river

is seen winding in and out among the verdant grounds of the distant scene, looking like a silver ribbon from this point of view. Altogether it is as charming a place as any one would care to see, while a home among these surroundings would be pronounced a paradise by many.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1870 to Miss Emma Juker, an estimable lady, and a native of New York. She was a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Juker, prominent and respected people of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children: Lewis Leslie, Lawrence Eugene, Clarence Guy and Nina Belle, all intelligent young Oregonians, who reflect credit on the State of their nativity.

Mr. Thompson has passed the chairs in both branches of the I. O. O. F. and is a member of the Grand Lodge.

In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his county and of the State, in both of which, during his life time, he has witnessed with growing interest the constantly increasing development which, in so short a space of time, has placed Oregon in the van of the glorious sisterhood of States.



**D**AVID STUMP, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1845, now deceased, was born in Ohio October 29, 1819, son of John Stump. The early life of our subject was spent in his native State, where he received his education, but when still a young man he removed to Iowa, and while there sometimes engaged in surveying. Among other surveys he laid out the town site of Oskaloosa. In 1845 he crossed the plains to Oregon, and as he was a good marksman enjoyed hunting on the way. Buffalo, deer, elk and antelope were plentiful, and his love of hunting was fully gratified. Upon reaching Oregon he proceeded directly to Polk county, settled upon a tract of land, which he later sold, and removed to California during the mining excitement.

Returning to Oregon he was married March 10, 1850, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Chamberlin, daughter of Aaron and Catherine (Viles) Chamberlin. The father was a native of New York, born in 1809, while the mother was born in New Jersey in 1806. In 1844 they crossed the plains with five children, and two were added

in Oregon. At the time of the journey Mrs. Stump was but ten years of age. Upon arrival in the State of Oregon Mr. Chamberlin took a donation claim four and one-half miles south of the present site of Monmouth, and this property is still owned by the youngest son. In 1868 he went to Sonora to visit a son, but was taken sick and died March, 1869; his wife dying in October, 1883, aged seventy-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stump began married life in a little log cabin, six miles south of Monmouth, on a donation claim, which Mrs. Stump still owns. They were comparatively poor, but were young, hopeful and energetic, and their work resulted in successful returns. Mr. Stump engaged in stock-raising, surveyed nearly all the donation claims in that portion of the county, and finally became the owner of 2,200 acres of land. He retired from his farm in 1878, and purchased a good home in Monmouth, on the corner of Jackson street and College avenue, where his wife and daughters now reside. In politics he was a Republican, being elected County Surveyor by his party. In the Legislature of 1874 he represented his district in the General Assembly. During his life our subject was a member of the Christian Church, with which denomination his wife is still connected, and in which he was a Deacon at the time of his death. He also took a deep and abiding interest in the college, and served as one of its trustees for a number of years. After three years of suffering, caused by an attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered, the release came and Mr. Stump passed from this life to the life eternal February 21, 1886. He died as he lived, a good, upright and pure Christian, and his last days were filled with a hope of the everlasting life to which he was passing. So exemplary had been his life that no fears assailed him on that last bed of sickness. As a citizen he was highly esteemed for his many noble traits of character. Two sons, two daughters and his widow were left to mourn his demise. All four of the children enjoyed the advantage of a college education, graduating from the college at Monmouth, now the Oregon State Normal School, while the two daughters took a post-graduate course at Wellesley, Massachusetts. The children are as follows: J. S. Stump, married, residing on the 400-acre farm given him by his mother; Mary S., widow of Rev. T. F. Campbell, who died January 17, 1893, resides with her mother, as does the other daughter, Cassie B.; the other son, John B., has one

of the finest farms, of 600 acres, in the county.

Mrs. Stump's family was one of the first to settle in this portion of the county, and she has made her home here for forty-eight years. Although very young when the family settled in Oregon she distinctly remembers when the Willamette valley was a wilderness of wild flowers, and the only roads the deep Indian trails. The cabins of the settlers were few and far between, and many have been the hardships she has passed through during her long residence in Oregon.

 **WILLIAM P. COSHOW**, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, was born in Connersville, Indiana, July 4, 1831. His father, Robert Coshov, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, but emigrated to Ohio in childhood, and subsequently to Indiana, where he was married to Julia Perin, of that State, and pursued an agricultural life.

O. P. Coshov remained with his parents until the spring of 1851, when he started for Oregon, securing his transportation by driving one of the teams of R. B. Cochran. The journey was fraught with the usual incidents of emigrant travel, but as they were well equipped they met with no serious accident and reached the farm of William Cochran, in Linn county, after six months of travel. This gentleman had crossed the plains in 1847. After helping R. B. Cochran erect his cabin he started for the Rogue river mines, but sickness claimed him for its own and he returned to the Willamette valley without having made any "raise." In 1853 he located a claim one and one-half miles north of Brownsville and engaged in farming and raising of stock. In the Rogue river war of 1855 and 1856 he was a member of Captain Keeney's company, and during the three months' campaign passed through severe engagements, but without accident; in fact, but one man was killed in the whole 120 men. In 1858 he sold his farm and moved to the Harrisburg precinct, purchased 440 acres of land and farmed it and raised stock until 1868, when he rented his farm and removed to Brownsville to secure school privileges for his children. In the spring of 1869 he bought an interest in the business of J. M. Morgan, and continued it for five years and traded his share in it for stock in the Brownsville Woolen Mill, but operated the other business in the interests of that corporation.

The company then erected the business block on Main street, for which our subject traded his mill stock in 1889, and then closed out the stock of the merchandise that he had been handling and retired from active business, except as engaged in the handling and sale of real estate and insurance. He still owns 320 acres near Harrisburg, and 650 acres in close proximity to the town of Brownsville. He is a member of blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M., and though not active in politics is an urgent advocate of educational institutions for the best interests of the growing young city.

He was married in 1853 to Sarah E. Cochran, daughter of William Cochran. They have had ten children, namely: William L.; Sophronia A., wife of J. M. Howe, merchant in Eugene; Robert H., secretary of the Salem Woolen Mills; James N., farmer and stock-raiser; Mary E. wife of J. Franzen, mechanical engineer; Oliver P., Jr., attorney at McMinnville; Sarah E.; Ida A. wife of George C. Stanan, druggist, of Albany; George H. and Kate E. Mrs. Coshow is still living, death having never entered their doors. The home has also been enlivened by eighteen grandchildren, who add joy and music to the household.

**A**LEY P. ROBY is a native of Oregon, born near Salem, Marion county, in 1860. His father, Thomas Roby, was a native of Virginia, but in early manhood emigrated to Missouri and was married to Eleanor Farrens. He then followed farming until the spring of 1854, when he purchased an ox team and a pioneer outfit, and with his wife and children set out for Oregon across the great plains. In due time, without particular incident, they landed in Oregon and locating near Salem; followed farming until 1880, when Mr. Roby returned to his native place, and remained there.

Eley was educated in Marion, and then began the struggle for support in the finishing department of the Willamette Woolen Mills at Salem, where he remained two years until the mill was destroyed by fire. He then farmed until the fall of 1877, when he secured a position in the finishing department of the Brownsville Woolen Mills. In 1882 he was put in charge of the dry finishing and was made foreman of the entire finishing department in 1884. This position he

held until the dissolution of the firm five years later. In the same year, 1889, the Eagle Woolen Mills were organized and Mr. Roby became a stockholder and with the opening of the mill in June, he had the position of foreman and he is still in that position.

He was married in Brownsville in 1879 to Jennie Leach, of Massachusetts, and they have two children, Lena (Gertrude and Merle). The family reside in the cottage home that Mr. Roby owns, situated near the mill.

He has served two terms as the President of the City Council and one term as Mayor of the city. This evinces the confidence imposed in him by his town's-people.

**C**APTAIN RICHARD HOBSON, deceased, was a native of England, born in Derbyshire, October 23, 1820. His father was a hatter by occupation, who lost his wife and sought a new country in which to rear his five motherless children. After some time he decided upon America. With limited means he crossed the ocean, with a party of Mormons, under the leadership of a bishop, who had chartered a ship for that purpose and landed at New Orleans in March, 1843. Thence to St. Louis, Missouri, via steamer. There he made the acquaintance of Miles Ayres, who was organizing a company to go to Oregon, and Mr. Hobson was persuaded to join the train. Dr. Whitman was also there and confirmed their resolution of making the trip. This was the first large emigration to Oregon, and the experiences over the new route were varied and exciting, but the "Mecca" of their pilgrimage was at last reached after six months' travel, and they settled upon Clatsop plains, where Mr. Hobson pursued an agricultural life.

Richard remained with his father and assisted in caring for the farm, and in 1853 was married to Miss Kate K. Young, of English descent, a native of Australia, who, with her parents and eight brothers and sisters, emigrated to Oregon, in 1849. Not liking the climate of Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. Young returned to Australia in 1854, and the same year Richard Hobson and wife sailed for the same land. Locating near Melbourne, Mr. Hobson secured and completed several large contracts for the fencing of large estates, and was thus employed until 1859,

when he returned to Oregon and purchased a farm on Clatsop plains. He then built a small sail-boat and ran upon the bay between Clatsop and Astoria, doing a general passenger and freight business. After a few years he engaged in steamboating about the river, and securing a pilot's license for both bar and river, operated between the ocean and Portland, as opportunity permitted. In 1871 he removed his family to Astoria, purchased city property and established a home, continuing to operate upon the river until 1876, when, through failing health, he sought a dryer climate and passed the winter in the Sandwich islands; finding relief he again sought these islands, in the fall of 1877, but died at sea, on the bark, *Jane A. Felthinburg*, while returning to Oregon, May 24, 1878. He was a man with whom honesty was a watchword; strong and practical in his Christian principles, noble, pure and widely mourned. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson had nine children, four of whom survive, namely: William, now engaged in steamboating on Puget sound; Mary L., now Mrs. John Phair, of San Francisco; Etta A., wife of H. F. Prail, a business man of Astoria, and Charles, now securing his education.

**THOMAS M. SHORTRIDGE**, contractor and builder, Sheridan, Oregon, is a son of one of the honored pioneers of this State. He was born on his father's donation claim in Yam Hill county, June 20, 1856.

Charles Franklin Shortridge, his father, a native of Virginia, was born February 11, 1811, a descendant of English ancestors, who settled in the Old Dominion long previous to the Revolution. Grandfather William Shortridge was a soldier all through the struggle for independence. The mother of our subject, *nee* Emeline Fields, is a Kentucky lady, the date of her birth being May 26, 1827. She is a daughter of James Fields. Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge were married in Kentucky, and in that State had two children: Lewis L., and Corilla, now Mrs. Leighton, of Oakland, California. In 1852 they came across the plains to Oregon, landing at Portland after a long and tedious journey. That was the memorable cholera year. Many were the new-made graves by the wayside, each with its own sad story. One man in the Shortridge party died of cholera, and Mr. Shortridge

himself came near dying. In October he reached Colonel Graves', now the Bewley farm, and from there crossed the hills and took a donation claim of 320 acres of land. Here he built a little house and, his money all being spent, he and his family began life in Oregon with absolutely nothing. On this property the worthy pioneer lived and toiled from 1852 to 1883, making a living, improving his land and raising a respected family. His life was characterized by simplicity, industry and frugality, and in all the world he had not an enemy. His death occurred January 19, 1883, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had long been a devoted Christian and a member of the Methodist Church. He was a Republican from the organization of that party, and during the Rebellion was a strong Union man. The land which he secured from the Government and the home which he built are still owned by the family. His venerable widow, a Christian mother, and an excellent type of the pioneer women of Oregon, now resides with her son in Sheridan. Of Mr. Shortridge's children we record that Ann, the only child by his first wife, married Franklin Crowl, and resides in Missouri; Olive O., died in her third year; Hester married James Fristo, and resides in Morrow county, Oregon; Lewis, born in 1848, in Kentucky, attended McMinnville College, enlisted at the age of eighteen in Company B, First Oregon Regiment, served three years, and is at present proprietor of a hotel in Dolph, a great summer resort; Thomas M. is the next son; Samuel, an engineer, unmarried and living with his mother in Sheridan.

The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm, attended school at Monmouth and Sheridan, and in his youth learned the trade of carpenter. In 1879 he went to California, resided two years in Contra Costa county, and while there was married November 18, 1882, to Miss Anna L. Ware, a native of Missouri. Her father, John Ware, came to California in 1849; mined two years and made a fortune; returned East for his family; is now eighty-six years of age and resides in Contra Costa county.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge came to Oregon. For two years he conducted his father's farm. Then he purchased property in Sheridan, built a residence and moved here, and has since been engaged in house building. He is a man of good business ability, is well informed on all general topics of

the day, and is justly proud of his native State. Politically he affiliates with the People's party. He belongs to the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, being active workers in the same and are helping to build their new church edifice in Sheridan. They have two children: Etta May and Thomas B.



**NATHAN HUSSEY**, a venerable Oregon pioneer of 1845, and one of the very first settlers in the western part of Polk county, was born in the State of Ohio December 14, 1815, son of Nathan and Mary (Stewart) Hussey, natives of Virginia. The ancestors of the family emigrated from France to America previous to the Revolution and settled in the Old Dominion. The father of our subject served in the war of 1812. He and his wife had nine children, of whom only three are living: Nathan and his two sisters. Nathan was two years old when the family removed to Illinois, and in that State he was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the primitive log schoolhouse.

In 1845, hearing of the rich soil and mild climate of Oregon, Mr. Hussey crossed the plains with ox teams to this coast, bringing with him seven yoke of oxen and ten cows. The following spring he settled on a donation claim, then a beautiful, clean country, all the trees on the hills having grown up since. Here he built his little home and engaged in stock-raising, and here he has resided forty-six years, having accomplished many a hard day's work on this property. He is now seventy-seven years old, and still keeps up his work as of yore. He is one of the two survivors of the first settlers of this part of the county.

Mr. Hussey was married in Illinois in 1836, to Miss Sarah Burden, a native of that State, and at the time they came to Oregon they had three children: William H. Harrison, Norman and Christopher, all now married and settled in life. They had six children born in Oregon, one of whom, Elizabeth, died in the twenty-second year of her age. Mrs. Hussey passed away in 1872. The other children are: Julia, wife of L. M. Wallace, settled near her father; Sophia, also married; Riley and Frank Nathan, at home; and Winfield Scott, a resident of Ballston.

As the years passed by and Mr. Hussey became able he purchased 300 acres of land, which he gave to the two oldest sons. He also gave another son 160 acres, and now has 160 acres for himself. He is living with his eldest son, Frank. His political relations have always been with the Republican party. During the Salmon river excitement, he went to the mines and returned with a few hundred dollars in gold. Few men have lived as peaceable a life as he. He has never sued and has never been sued.

Such is a brief sketch of one of Oregon's brave pioneers, one who had the courage to break away from civilization and become one of the men who made it possible for the, then, unsettled Territory to become the great State of Oregon.



**CYRUS BLAIR**, an enterprising farmer of Polk county, was born on his father's donation claim in this county, January 1, 1859. Of his life and ancestry we make the following brief record:

The Blairs originated in Ireland. Grandfather Blair emigrated from the Emerald Isle and settled in Virginia, where his son, Thomas R. Blair, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1818. In 1844 Mr. Thomas R. Blair crossed the plains to Oregon with ox teams. After his safe arrival in Oregon, Mr. Blair located 640 acres of land on Mill creek, five miles southwest of where the town of Sheridan now is. He was among the very earliest pioneers of that part of Polk county, and made a choice selection of land. Soon after his arrival here he married Miss Emeline Buell. They built a cabin on their claim and began pioneer life in a primitive manner. Mr. Blair engaged in farming and stock-raising, and by an honest and industrious life was prospered. He interested himself in every thing that pertained to the well-being of the settlers and the growth and development of the State. He was a Republican in politics, and was nominated by his party as a candidate for the State Legislature, but declined the honor. He was Postmaster for a time and also held the office of Justice of the Peace. He helped to organize the Mill Creek Grange, No. 91, was an officer in the lodge, and did all he could to improve the condition of his



neighbors and himself. Three of their nine children died in infancy. The others have grown to be respected citizens of their native State. Nathan, the oldest, is a blacksmith, and resides near the old homestead; Matilda, is the wife of William Ridgeway; William A., is married and resides on a farm in this vicinity; Sarah A., lives with her sister, Mrs. Ridgeway; Thomas E. is married and lives on a farm two miles and a half from the old home. The mother of these children died July 6, 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and hers was a beautiful character, a representative pioneer woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother, and an earnest Christian. About a year after her death, Mr. Blair married Miss Emma Co-sand. Their only child they named Lloyd R. Mr. Blair died on his farm March 16, 1884. He led an upright and industrious life, was prospered in his undertakings, and raised a respectable family.

Cyrus was reared on his father's farm, attended the public school, and completed his education with a course in the Portland Business College, graduating in 1885. He inherited ninety-eight acres of his father's donation claim, which portion included the family residence. All his life has been devoted to farming and stock-raising. Prosperity has attended his earnest efforts, he has added to the land he inherited, and is now the owner of 298 acres, located on a beautiful little stream in a picturesque and rich portion of Polk county.

August 16, 1885, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Miller, a native of Yam Hill county, and a daughter of R. J. Miller. They have three children: Richard R., Velna M., and Madie E., living; and one, Cyrus W., deceased.

Mr. Blair is a member of the Grange, and is Secretary of his lodge. He affiliates with the Republican party.

**W**ILLIAM MAUZEY, another one of the Oregon pioneers of 1843, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 10, 1819. His father, Thomas Mauzey, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1803, and when a lad moved with his father, Peter Mauzey, to Kentucky, being among the early settlers of that State. Peter Mauzey died in Kentucky. The ancestors of the Mauzey family came from

France at an early day and settled in the South. Thomas Mauzey married Miss Lucinda Lawson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1802, daughter of Jacob and Sally (Rice) Lawson, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish ancestry. They had a family of eleven children, the subject of our sketch being the fourth born. The father died in Kentucky in the sixty-fifth year of his age; the mother passed away at the age of fifty.

William Mauzey was reared and educated in his native State. He attended school in a little log schoolhouse, with only the New Testament for a reading book, and with a teacher whose time was employed chiefly in wielding the rod. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Mauzey removed to Missouri, where he peddled with a wagon for three years. In 1843 he crossed the plains with oxen to Oregon, driving a team to pay for his board. They started on the 25th of May, made a safe journey, and arrived at their destination October 25. He came direct to the Tualatin plains and took the donation claim of 320 acres of rich land, on which he has since resided. Here he built the log cabin of the pioneer and "bachelor" about four years, during which time he passed through many hardships. He went ragged and barefooted and lived on boiled wheat while he cultivated his land, plowing with a rude wooden plow, with an iron point bolted to it. After the second year he got flour and lived better; but as he looks back at the suffering and privations he endured he feels that the Oregon pioneer's land cost him twice what it was worth. However, he lived through it and saw brighter days. June 10, 1847, he married Miss Ellen Evans, daughter of Dr. Evans, a physician and Baptist minister who came to Oregon in 1845. Life on the farm then became more pleasant. The discovery of gold in California allured many of the Oregon pioneers to that State in the spring of 1849, and with the overland throng went Mr. Mauzey and his wife. After remaining at Sacramento two years they returned to their farm, and on it he has since resided.

They had five children, all of whom are living: The eldest daughter, Lucinda Jane, is now the widow of Irving Ballard and resides in Seattle; Thomas Alexander is in the lumber business in Washington; Maria is the wife of William Beagle, and resides on a farm at Pendleton; Martha Ann married James Imbrie; they are farmers and reside near her father; the youngest child, Mary Laticia, married L. L. Smith,



who is conducting a meat market at Portland. Mrs. Mauzey died in 1861. In 1869 Mr. Mauzey returned to his old home in Kentucky, and while there married Miss Martha Jones, a native of Fleming county, born June 8, 1832. She is the daughter of Ammon Jones, of that State.

Mr. Mauzey is one of the most prosperous farmers of the vicinity in which he lives. He has bought and sold several farms, and is now the owner of his original donation claim and fifty acres more adjoining it. He and his wife are charter members of the Grange, and he is Past Master of his lodge. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and while he has declined office, he has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of his county, the State and the Nation.

**J**OHNSON S. JACKSON, a native of Washington county, and one of its prosperous farmers, was born on his father's donation claim November 23, 1855. His father, John B. Jackson, was one of the pioneers of this State. He was born in Virginia March 14, 1820, a relative of "Old Hickory" Jackson, and in the Old Dominion he was reared. When a young man he went to Iowa, and in 1843 came to Oregon. On this long journey he drove oxen for his board, being then a single man and bringing nothing with him save a trusty old Kentucky rifle, which is still the property of John S. Jackson. The trip was made in safety, and upon his arrival in Oregon young Jackson came direct to Washington county, and took a donation claim of 640 acres, located three miles northeast of the present town of Glencoe. Here he established his home, improved a farm, and became one of the prominent factors in developing the interests of this part of the country. He built the first grist and sawmill here. The discovery of gold in California took him overland to the mines in 1849. He was sick, however, and did not remain there long. On his return home he devoted his attention to his mills, was prosperous in his undertakings, and became the owner of 1,400 acres of land besides property in the city of Portland. In July, 1846, he married Miss Sarah S. Parker, a native of Virginia, born in 1820, daughter of Hon. Samuel Parker, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, and at one

time a member of the Oregon Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had nine children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born May 1, 1847, died June 16, 1867, leaving two daughters; Margaret Angeline, born December 22, 1848, married John Dorland, and is now a resident of Goldendale, Washington; Rachel C., died of consumption on her nineteenth birthday; Henry N., died in his fifth year; John S.; Amanda S., born November 8, 1857, is the wife of R. J. Newell, Goldendale, Washington; Andrew G., who died in his seventeenth year; Ellen L. is the wife of Samuel Johnson and resides in Washington county; U. S. Jackson, born March 1, 1868, died September 8, 1892. The father died December 22, 1869. His widow still survives and is now in the sixty-third year of her age.

John S. Jackson was educated in the public schools and in Tualatin Academy, and when he became of age engaged in farming, and has since had charge of the old home place. He is a staunch Republican, has served four years as Constable and two years as Justice of the Peace, and February 15, 1892, was appointed Postmaster of Glencoe. He has the confidence and good will of all who know him.

**G**EORGE AINSLIE, the able and popular senior member of the firm of Ainslie & Company, sash and door manufacturers, Portland, and an Oregon pioneer of 1864, was born in Scotland December 13, 1835. He was raised and educated in his native country, where he learned the carpenters' trade, and where he remained until he arrived at maturity. He then sought his fortune in America, where he hoped to have a better opportunity to prosper.

He arrived in Delaware county, New York, in 1857, and distinctly remembers the trying times of the civil war. He was in New York city at the time of the great riot, when he and eighty carpenters were working on Mr. A. T. Stewart's store, and Mr. Stewart came into the building and told them to go home and wait until it was over, and their pay would go on just the same. They went home, but later some of the men then joined the mob.

From New York city Mr. Ainslie went to Beaufort, South Carolina, where he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Later he left Beaufort with the intention of going to Oregon, but some of his friends persuaded him to accompany them to San Francisco. Accordingly, the party returned to New York city, where they set sail, arriving in due time at their destination. They worked during the summer in San Francisco; when work failed, and Mr. Ainslie came to Portland, which numbered at that time, in 1864, about 6,000 inhabitants.

Soon after his arrival, he fortunately met Mr. Porter, who was building on Third street, next to the Presbyterian Church, and who gave Mr. Ainslie work, which continued until Christmas, when the rain became so heavy they were told to quit work. On being told this, Mr. Ainslie replied, "If that is the case, I will return to San Francisco," whereupon Mr. Porter told him to stay and he would try to give him work in the shop. Soon after this he was made foreman by J. C. Carson, for whom he continued to work until 1872, when he started in business for himself in a sash and door factory on the corner of Second and E. streets. He was soon afterward burned out, losing everything, but immediately restarted his business, when, after three years of gratifying success, he was again burned out, and although he had \$9,000 insurance on his property and goods, he lost heavily.

He then started in business with Mr. Lewis and Captain Flanders, who advised him to remove to Fourteenth and P streets. Accordingly, he rented the block on that corner, on which he erected a large and complete factory, occupying the ground as a tenant for ten years, when the lease having expired, he purchased the block. His present partner is Mr. Fred Eilers. Mr. Ainslie has purchased a second block adjoining, besides other lots in the city, all of which have greatly increased in value since he purchased them. He has built a large and comfortable residence on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, where he and his family reside.

After an absence from his native country of eighteen years, he finally returned on a visit to his relatives and to the home of his childhood.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Sarisa Smith, an estimable lady and a native of Iowa, who crossed the plains with her brother and other relatives in an early day. They have three children, all born in Portland: George Ainslie, Jr., Phemie and Carrie.

Mr. Ainslie is Republican in his political affiliations, and although taking no active part in public affairs is deeply interested in the welfare

and progress of his State and adopted country.

He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he has rendered efficient aid.

The Scotch in this country are so invariably industrious, honest and prosperous, that the name has become synonymous with all that signifies worth and success. The present instance forms no exception, Mr. Ainslie being eminently deserving of his good fortune.

**D** H. ALLEN, one of the leading business men of Albany, Oregon, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1837, son of Stephen and Martha (Genun) Allen, also natives of the Empire State. His father was a carriage manufacturer. In 1840 he moved to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and opened a small manufactory, which he conducted until the spring of 1852. At that time he started for California, but was destined never to reach the Golden State. While on the plains near Fort Laramie, he died of cholera.

N. H. Allen received his early education in Wisconsin, and completed his studies in Chicago. At the age of nineteen he was employed as bookkeeper in that city, being thus engaged two years. He then opened a grocery store, afterward did a dry-goods business and was engaged in speculation until 1871. In the memorable fire of that year he suffered great financial loss, and subsequently closed up his business affairs and started for the Pacific coast. He arrived in Albany, Oregon, in August, 1874, and has since been identified with the interests of this city. He purchased of L. Martin a half interest in the old saw and planing mill, at the foot of Montgomery street, which they operated about seven years, bringing logs from the Cascade mountains. They kept from thirty to fifty men employed in the mountains cutting logs, and not only supplied their own mill, but also furnished logs for other mills below, thus doing an extensive business. Mr. Allen sold his interest in the mill in 1881, but subsequently purchased the entire property and still owns it. In 1881 Messrs. Allen & Martin engaged in the dry-goods business in Albany. At the end of two years Mr. Martin retired, and Mr. Allen continued the business alone until 1887, when he sold a half interest to W. F. Read, and the following year Mr. Read bought

the other half. Since then Mr. Allen has devoted his time to the management of his electric light system, which he established March 29, 1887. Securing water-power, erecting buildings, and commencing operations with one Schuyler arc and one Westinghouse incandescent machine, he pushed his enterprise forward, and wired the town for thirty-five arc and 325 sixteen-candle power incandescent lights, demonstrating the practicability of the project. He sold stock and in July, 1889, incorporated as the Albany Electric Light-Power & Telephone Company. The business has increased to such proportions that he has already doubled his capacity and in the near future will add machinery to meet the increasing demands. Mr. Allen retains a controlling interest in the company and acts as secretary and manager. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Milling & Mining Company, in which he fills the office of vice-president.

Of his private life it should be stated that Mr. Allen was married in Chicago, in 1873, to Miss Mary N. Hanawalt, a native of Iowa. They have four children: Edna, Mamie, Frank and Alma. He built his residence corner of Sixth and Baker streets, in 1880, and besides this owns other valuable property in Albany, and has 200 acres of timber land near Brownsville.

Mr. Allen is a Knight Templar, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W. Politics and public office are not in his line, but in business, enterprise and development, he is among the "hustlers" of the city.

**ROB. THOMAS H. CRAWFORD**, one of Union county's leading attorneys, was born in Washington county, Arkansas, March, 1848, and was the oldest in a family of eight children born to George A. and Martha J. (Wilson) Crawford, natives of Tennessee, who emigrated to Oregon in 1870, settled in Clackamas county, and there died soon after coming to the State.

Thomas received a common school education in the public schools of Arkansas, but he was not satisfied with this and so entered the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, from which he graduated in 1874. He then chose the profession of law for his calling. Although he possessed no means to carry on his studies, he

was ambitious, and therefore taught school to obtain the sufficient funds. He read law with Judge Kelsey, of Corvallis, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. After completing his law studies he went to Dayton, Washington, at which place he was made Probate Judge. After serving his term he moved to Baker City and remained one year, and then moved to Union, where he has since remained, engaged in the pursuit of his profession. He has a very large practice throughout the district. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney, but was defeated by a small majority on the part of his Republican adversary, although his majority in his home town was large.

The Judge was married in 1878 to Miss Rosezelia A. Smith, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon with her parents when she was a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have had two children, the oldest, Clarence H., born in 1879; and Maud, who died when only three years of age. The one child left Mr. and Mrs. Crawford is the pride and joy of their lives. Judge Crawford is very prominent in Democratic politics; is a Mason of good standing, and holds the office of Grand Deputy Chancellor, of his district, in the order of K. of P.

**WILLIS D. ARNOLD**, one of the leading business men of Union county, Oregon, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 6, 1851. His father, Diadate Arnold, was a native of New York, who came to Ohio when a young man and was there married to Miss Lonisa Charles, a native of Kentucky, and moved to Wisconsin in 1854, when Willis was but three years of age, and there he died in 1876.

Until he was eighteen years of age our subject lived in Wisconsin and there attended school, but in 1874 he went to California, where he engaged in the lumbering business, following this until 1881, when he came to Oregon and commenced work on the Union Pacific railroad, having charge of the timber work on the road. He was foreman over a gang of bridge men for two years.

Later our subject and his brother went into the lumber business for two years, and con-

tinued there for some time, having built a flume in the mountains for six miles at a cost of \$30,000. The Arnold brothers then organized a company known as the Hillgard Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which Mr. Arnold is president and manager. This is the second largest lumber company in eastern Oregon, and they manufacture everything of lumber. Their mills have a capacity of 80,000 feet per day; they are lighted by electricity, as they have a dynamo in the mill. They employ eighty men and their pay-roll is \$5,000 per month. All of the machinery is of the very latest and best. They use band saws and all new appliances for doing first-class work.

The company owns 2,600 acres of timber land, for which they paid a large sum of money, and they saw the lumber by way of the flume to the railroad. They take the largest contracts for doors and window sash, in fact, for anything that is made of lumber.

The marriage of our subject took place in 1870 to Miss Ida M. Fitch, daughter of Clinton and Henrietta Fitch, who moved to California when Mrs. Arnold was a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have four children: Gertrude, Arthur, Ether and Freddie. Mr. Arnold has always been an active business man. He started out a poor boy and had his share of misfortunes. At one time he had accumulated \$1,800 and loaned it for the accommodation of a friend, but lost it all. Again he began working by the day and soon had enough to start a mill. In his lumber business he has been very successful, and no doubt takes a proper pride in being the president and manager of the largest business of his line in Oregon.

Politically he is a prominent member of the Republican party in a Democratic county in 1890, and has only served out two years of his term of office. Mr. Arnold has made all of his money out of pine timber in the mountains of Union county, Oregon.

AMUEL F. MARKS, Aurora, Clackamas county, is another one of Oregon's honored pioneers of 1847.

He was born in Harlan county, Kentucky, August 15, 1838. His Grandfather Marks came from Ireland and settled in Maryland, where his

son, John Marks (our subject's father), was born in 1795. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. He married Miss Fanny Forester, a native of Kentucky, born in 1798. In 1838 they removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and nine years later from there across the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams. Seven children had been born to them. One died in infancy and the others came with their parents to Oregon. They are as follows: Alexander K., Mary A., Elizabeth D., Levina, Samuel F. and Eliza Jane. Mary A. was married at this time, and her husband, Jacob Adams, came with them. The journey across the plains was of seven months' duration, and was made in safety. They came direct to Clackamas county, arriving September 17, and for a mare and a yoke of oxen, valued at \$400, they purchased the right to a donation claim of 640 acres of land, the only improvement upon it being a cabin. They worked out for provisions on which to subsist the first winter. Like most of the industrious pioneers of this State their earnest efforts were rewarded with success, and resulted in the development of a fine farm. Here the father died in 1874 and the mother in 1859.

Samuel F. Marks was next to the youngest child in this family, and was fifteen years of age when he arrived in Oregon. He went to the district school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, and after his parents became too old to work he continued with them, and cared for them in their declining years. He inherited one-half of the donation claim. He has since added to it eighty-four acres, making 411 acres, which he now owns. This is one of the most valuable farms in the county. During the Yakima Indian war, in the spring of 1856, Mr. Marks was a volunteer under Captain Cason.

Mr. Marks was married October 10, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Abbot, a native of Illinois, born in 1841. They have had eleven children, five of whom died in infancy. The others are John R., of Klamath county; Rena Jane, wife of Charles Wait, and the mother of three children, died in her thirty-third year; Emma F. became the wife of Jacob Hanson, and resides in Salem; Thomas J., at home; Jacob E., at school in Portland, and Bertha I., also attending school in Portland.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Marks is that of the Baptist denomination. He was in politics a Democrat previous to the great civil

war, then he became a Republican, and was a strong Union man, and now he had adopted the principles of the People's party. He has been prominent in the affairs of the county in which he has so long resided, was a charter member of the Grange and was Master of the lodge; served on the School Board as Clerk and Director; and is now a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He built the comfortable and attractive residence in which he and his good wife reside. Long may they live to enjoy the fruits of their honest and earnest labors.



**J** D. MATTOCK, a representative of the interests of Eugene, was born in Benton county, Tennessee, March 8, 1839. His parents, E. L. and Susan C. (Fry) Mattock, were natives of North Carolina, but subsequent to marriage removed to Tennessee, where Mr. Mattock farmed for a few years, and in 1840 moved to Dade county, Missouri, and reclaimed land from the prairie and improved a small farm, remaining there until the spring of 1853, when he sold out and purchased prairie outfit, consisting of six wagons and the necessary number of oxen, with 100 head of cattle. With these and his wife and eight children he joined several neighbors and crossed the plains. They met with no accident until they reached the Malheur river, where they attempted to cross the Cascade mountains by the Elliott cut-off, and became lost in the Klamath lake country several weeks and their provisions gave out, and they were obliged to kill the poor jaded cattle to keep themselves from starving. Egress was at last discovered by following a branch of the Willamette river, and they arrived at Battle Disappointment October 26, 1853, six months after commencing the journey. Mr. Mattock located near Goshen and followed farming until 1863, when he went to Boise mines in Idaho, where he was taken sick with a fever and died, aged forty-six years.

J. D. Mattock secured his primary education in Missouri, and when they crossed the plains he walked the entire distance, so as to drive the cattle. He finished his education at Columbia College, at Eugene. After leaving college he was married, and located near Goshen, where he engaged in farming, and so continued until 1863. In 1864 he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Lane county, and served in that ca-

capacity two years, during which time he taught school. In 1866 he removed to Pleasant Hill, and engaged with his father-in-law, Mr. B. Rutledge, in pork-packing, and in 1867 he bought the mercantile stock of Mr. Rutledge and continued the business. In 1868 he sold his store and purchased 850 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which business he followed until 1884, and then moved to Eugene and purchased the good-will and stock of general merchandise of T. G. Hendricks, and has since followed mercantile life. He rented storeroom until 1886, and then built a three-story brick building, 28 x 110, feet on the southwest corner of Willamette and Eighth streets, where he removed, and has every convenience to conduct his growing business. Mr. Mattock still owns 296 acres, being the original donation claim, and 314 acres additional. In business relation he has always prospered, although never having had the experience of clerkship, but he has relied on his own sound judgment, and it has crowned his efforts with success. He is a stockholder in the Eugene Milling and Lumbering Company, and is also a director in same. He occupies the same positions in the Eugene Cannery, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Eugene.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in 1874 he was elected to represent his party at the State Legislature, and he has served two terms in the City Council. He is a Knight Templar, F. & A. M., a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and of the Christian Church.

He was married at Pleasant Hill in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth M. Rutledge, of Illinois, and daughter of B. Rutledge, an Oregon pioneer of 1853. She died nineteen months later, leaving a little child, Elizabeth C., now Mrs. S. C. Smith. He was again married in 1867 to Miss Louisa Rutledge, and she died in 1891, leaving eight children, namely: Edis D. and Caswell C., both engaged in the store; Lula C., Carrie A., Bertha, Maud, Joseph F. and Eugene.



**H** J. HEFTY.—Among the representative architects of Portland we find H. J. Hefty, a native of Switzerland, born in canton Glarus, in 1858. In that locality the family have been known for many generations, as canton Glarus was the cradle of the Hefty family. The father, H. J. Hefty, was a prom-

inent architect and builder, who made a specialty of mill work, and by him woolen mills were erected in northern Italy, at Bergamo, and that agricultural district was transformed into a wool-producing district.

Our subject attended the high schools of Munich and then prepared himself for the technical high-school at Darmstadt, Germany, from which he graduated in 1879. Reared under the influence of mechanical life, his otherwise idle moments were spent in practical work with his father, and after graduation he passed nearly two years with his father in studying the science of construction. While looking for a place of settlement he learned of Portland, through his brother, Peter, who came to that city in 1879, so, in the spring of 1881, subject bade good-by to the scenes of his childhood and emigrated to New York and thence to Portland, where he immediately commenced a business of contracting and building, employing twenty or twenty-five men. This he continued for three years, when, with a full knowledge of construction, he retired from that branch with reputation established and thereafter devoted himself to architecture. Being familiar with foreign styles of architecture, Mr. Hefty began making innovations on the renaissance style as formerly adopted, and he changed to the Queen Ann style, which was cordially received and became very popular. He devoted much time to residence architecture. Among the more prominent public buildings are: Washington block, designed by him in Romanesque style; St. Helen's Hall, after the old English; and the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Portland. He was then appointed architect for the new city hall of Portland, and began the process of erection when, through political dodgery, the work was stopped. In 1870 his plans for the First Congregational Church were accepted, and he was appointed Superintendent of Construction. The church is built in an Italian gothic style, and is located on the corner of East Park and Madison streets, being built of stone, at an expense of \$100,000. The Vendome and Grand Central Hotels were built after his plans, both being unique and handsome buildings.

Mr. Hefty was married in Switzerland in 1881 to Miss Agatha Durst, and the wedding trip was the journey to Portland. They have three children: Bessie, Edward and Alfred. Mr. Hefty is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, thoroughly infused

with the science of his profession, and with his European knowledge, gained by travel and research, diverges from old styles of architecture into plans now more varied and far more beautiful, and his buildings bear the fullest evidence of his originality, ingenuity and ability.

JACOB HOOVER, deceased, was an honored Oregon pioneer of 1844. He was born in Green county, Kentucky, March 29, 1814; son of Felix Hoover, also a native of Kentucky. The Hoovers originally came from Germany. Several generations, however, have been born in America. From Kentucky the family removed to Indiana, and subsequently from there to Illinois. In the last named State Jacob Hoover married Miss Jeriah Cave September 18, 1834, and their union resulted in the birth of six children, only one of whom is now living, Thomas B., a merchant in Gilliam county, Oregon. Mrs. Hoover died in 1843, and the following year Mr. Hoover married her sister, Malinda Cave. Their father, James Cave, a native of Virginia, and for over fifty years an active and useful minister in the Methodist Church, came with his family to Oregon at the same time Mr. Hoover did, and in Yam Hill county, this State, his death occurred May 6, 1862. They started on their journey across the plains to the far West on the 8th of May, and in due time arrived in Washington county, Mr. Hoover's family at the time of his arrival here consisting of his wife and four children: Thomas B., John Wesley, Morris and Jackson; the youngest child having been born in Nebraska, while they were en route to this State.

Mr. Hoover came to Oregon a poor man, and upon his arrival here took a donation claim of 640 acres of land. As the years rolled by he improved his land, prosperity attended his efforts, and he was ranked with the prominent early settlers. His widow and a son and daughter still reside on the home place. They have in their possession, and highly treasure as relics of pioneer days, the pot and skillet in which they cooked their frugal meals while crossing the plains, and which they still used after they established their home in the little log cabin they built on the claim. In 1849 the discovery of gold in California took Mr. Hoover to the mines, where he remained about six



months. Then, returning to his family and farm, he resumed his agricultural pursuits, and continued the same until the time of his death. In politics he was a Democrat, by that party was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and as a public official proved himself efficient and obliging. In religion he was a consistent Methodist. He led an honorable and upright life, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His death occurred December 19, 1886. The following named children were added to their family after they came to Oregon: Jacob, born February 9, 1846, is President of the Exchange National Bank, at Spokane Falls, Washington; Rebecca, who died in infancy; Harriet, born June 9, 1848, married Mr. Benton Killin, now a prominent lawyer of Portland; Letitia, born October 10, 1849, is the wife of William H. Connell.

Mr. and Mrs. Connell reside on the home farm with Mrs. Hoover and her son Jackson, and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Connell own together and are farming 600 acres of choice land, a portion of it being the original donation claim. Mrs. Hoover is now in her seventy-third year. With the exception of impaired eyesight, she is still well preserved, both mentally and physically. She is a fair representative of the brave women who crossed the plains to this country in the pioneer days.

**C**RASTUS SAVAGE, a resident of Washington county, was born in Augusta, Maine, January 4, 1814; the son of David and Hannah (Edson) Savage. He left Maine in 1835, and went to Ohio, and settled in Fulton county, Illinois, in the fall of 1838. He was married to Jane Townley in 1841, and they had two children. He went from Illinois, in 1843, to Missouri where, in March, 1845, he lost his wife and one child. In September he returned back to Adams county, Illinois, and, in 1846, married Mrs. Smith, a widow, whose maiden name was Jordan. They had five children, all of whom are living.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Savage returned to Missouri, and remained there till the spring of 1853, when he, with his family and two of his brothers, started for Oregon, crossing the plains with ox teams, and arriving in the Willamette valley September 25, 1853, having been

a little over six months making the trip. He engaged to work on the Willamette falls for a short time, then moved to Washington county the same year, where he has remained ever since.

He has served as Justice of the Peace for eighteen years. He has traveled all the way from the tide-waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in a wagon. The eldest daughter is married to M. S. Dailey, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume, and she resides in Hillsboro; the second child is Charles Guild, now living in Idaho, Fayette City; the youngest daughter married Fred Oakerman, and is now living in Harney county, Oregon. His three sons are married and living, one, the eldest, at Newberg, Yam Hill county, Oregon, and the second at Bridgeport, Washington county, Oregon; the youngest is at the old home.

**H**ENRY L. BENSON is one of the prominent educators of Josephine county, where he has filled the position of principal of the public schools of Grant's Pass for the last six years. He has also served as president of the State Normal School at Drain, from 1880 to 1886, prior to taking up his residence in this city.

Mr. Benson is a native of Stockton, California, born in that city July 6, 1854. His parents are Henry C. and Malinda M. (Williamson) Benson, the former a Methodist minister, born in Ohio, of English-Quaker ancestry. The latter is a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of thirteen children, the subject being the sixth child. He removed to Santa Clara when a child two years of age. The family still reside in that city.

Henry L. was reared and educated in Santa Clara, California, and completed his collegiate course at the university at San Jose, graduating with the class of 1873. He engaged in teaching school for some years, reading law in the meantime. He first read law under George F. Baker, of San Francisco, subsequently returning to San Jose. Here he completed his studies in law in the office of Judge Harrington. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and the following year to the Supreme Court. He engaged in the practice of his profession in San Jose for two years, and while there served as



Deputy City Attorney. He came to Douglas county, Oregon, in 1880, and to Josephine county six years later. In June, 1892, he was elected District Attorney. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party.

He was married in Merced county, California, September 7, 1876, to Susie Daugherty, of California. They have four children: Rea W., Arthur S., Gail E., Harry G., and one son, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson are very estimable people, and are greatly respected by all who know them.



**M**RS. L. E. MARRS, of Currinsville, Clackamas county, Oregon, is one of the brave pioneer women who crossed the plains to this State in 1850. She was born in Missouri, July 12, 1838. Her father, William Wade, a native of Virginia, born September 18, 1796, married Sarah Dunham and after their marriage moved to Missouri, where several of their children were born. In 1850 Mr. Wade and his family, consisting of wife and five children, Mrs. Marrs then being in her twelfth year, came across the plains to Oregon. He settled on a donation claim two miles south of where Currinsville is now located, and there he and his good wife spent the rest of their lives, her death occurring in 1865, and his May 11, 1882. They were members of the Methodist Church, and were highly respected people.

In 1852 the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. George Currin, an Oregon pioneer of 1845. He was born in Grayson county, Virginia, on March 7, 1816, where he lived until 1843, when he and the rest of his mother's family emigrated to Missouri, but their new home proved so sickly that he and his brother Hugh resolved to come to Oregon. During their last winter in Missouri their mother died, and in the spring of 1845 the two bachelor brothers, together with two of their little nephews, Hugh and William Fields, started on the long and tedious journey across the plains. After withstanding many hardships and suffering all the privations of pioneers, to the then far West, they arrived at Phillip Foster's on the 10th of October of the same year. Being completely worn out by the long, toilsome journey, they con-

cluded to winter near their destination. In the spring of 1846 they went farther up the Willamette valley, but returned and took up adjoining places, at what is now Currinsville.

After his marriage to Miss Wade they established their home on his donation claim and developed it into a fine farm. On this place he passed his remaining days, and died January 14, 1879. Mr. Currin was a man of quiet, regular habits, was always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and destitute, and was a kind and indulgent parent.

Following are the names of their children: Martha Jane, wife of William Lewellan, of Springwater; Sarah A., wife of William Sperlin, Linn county; Lucretia, wife of Linsey Hale, resides near her mother; William H., a merchant of Corvallis; Christiana, who died in her fifteenth year; M. Ellen, a graduate of the State Normal School, is engaged in teaching; Robert H., at home and attending school; Francis M., a teacher; and Ollie M., at home.

November 26, 1884, she married Lafayette Marrs, her present companion, who was born in Arkansas, November 16, 1834. He had five children by a former marriage.

Mrs. Marrs still owns her half section of land, upon which they reside, successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and she and her family are people of the highest respectability.



**J**W. KERN, one of Oregon's worthy pioneers, came to the State in 1851. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Washington, opposite Peoria, on the 1st of July, 1838. His father, William Kern, was born in Pennsylvania in 1814. The ancestors of Mr. Kern were from Holland, however. He married the mother of the subject of this sketch, a Miss Ann Shull, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors had come over from Germany previous to the Revolution and settled in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Kern had seven children, of whom the second one was the subject of this article. Only four of these six children are living.

The family crossed the plains in 1851 and first settled six miles west of Portland, and in 1854 removed to a farm five miles east of the same city, where Mr. Kern, Sr., has since resided

pursuing his occupation of farmer. Their first home was a shanty in the forest on donation land. They improved it, planted an orchard, and were pioneers in every sense of the word. Mr. Kern remembers the first apple that formed on their trees and tells how the children made a beaten path going back and forth watching its growth. They made this land very valuable, and Mr. Kern, Sr., has attained to a ripe old age upon the land he took from the Government and reclaimed from the forest, honored and respected by all. His wife died many years ago.

J. W. Kern was reared at the old home, being educated at the Methodist Academy. During some of his early years he was a clerk in Portland. Then he engaged in supplying wood for the steamboats on the river doing a large business with the transportation companies. He was so successful in this that he engaged in steamboating for himself, and in 1864 built the steamer, U. S. Grant, being the captain for five years, during which time he ran principally Portland and Astoria, but after six years of this life he sold his boats and turned his attention to real estate and farming, buying and selling land on his own account. He platted Kern's Addition to East Portland and this proving a success he afterward platted the Waverly tract, in connection with Ellis G. Hughes. Upon all of this property many fine residences have been erected, Mr. Kern having erected sixteen of them himself. Mr. and Mrs. Kern gave a valuable block to the Baby Home Association, of which Mrs. Kern is president. The association has built a \$6,000 structure on it, and is caring for little homeless children until good homes can be found for them at the age of three years. It is a commendable charity, and the ladies connected with it are doing a noble work.

Mr. Kern has just completed a beautiful home for himself on the rise of ground, on which the Rev. Clinton Kelly (Mrs. Kern's father) built his first home on his donation claim. This locality is a most pleasing one, as from the heights can be seen the city of Portland and the surrounding country. It is also a somewhat historic spot, as it was to this hill that the settlers came during the Indian outbreak and fortified themselves, and were accorded a most hearty hospitality by Mr. Kelly.

The little clearing that the pioneer made was in those days surrounded by a dense forest, but now the land is all cleared off and the great city stretches out her arms to it, and elegant

houses are seen on every side. Mrs. Kern's father took this land from the Government in 1848, and Mr. Kern is reserving forty acres of the old homestead for a park around the beautiful home.

Mr. and Mrs. Kern were married on the 7th of April, 1861. Her maiden name was Sarah M. Kelly and her father was a Methodist minister and one of Oregon's most honored pioneers. Mrs. Kern has borne her husband nine children, of whom all but one are living, and all were born in Multnomah county. Their names are: Loyal Elsworth, Mary M., Mildrid Laura, Clinton William, Annie Penumbra, Eugenia S., Beatrice Victoria, Vera Margaret, and the youngest a child of six months, died in 1888.

In politics Mr. Kern is a Republican, but is quite independent in such matters. He has taken an active interest in school affairs. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. He is a strictly temperance man, and never so much as touches a drop of anything that intoxicates. He is a pleasant gentleman, a good citizen and a successful business man, who is highly respected by all who know him.



**WILLIAM LEANDER CURTIS,** a widely and favorably known citizen of Forest Grove, whose beautiful residence property adjoins the Pacific University grounds, is a native of Vermont, born in Richmond, Chittenden county, March 14, 1819. His parents, Aaron and Annie (Hall) Curtis, both natives of that State, and both descended from early settlers of New England. They had nine children, three still living, our subject being the fourth child and youngest son. In 1832 they removed to Huron county, Ohio, where they resided until the father's death in 1840.

Our subject early learned the carpenters and joiners' trade, at which he worked for a year in Michigan City, Indiana, but within the year returned to Ohio, remaining there as a mechanic and farmer until 1871, when he came to Forest Grove. Here he purchased land adjoining the city on the north, contiguous to the Pacific University, where he now has 105 acres of highly improved property, and where he has farmed and continuously resided since. He has erected two handsome residences on this attractive site, carefully preserving much of its original beauty,

having retained many of the largest and finest trees, which offer a pleasing view to the eye, and a grateful retreat on a sultry day. Mr. Curtis' object in moving to Forest Grove was that his children might have the advantages of the higher education of the university, and his son, William K., graduated at this institution in the class of 1877.

Mr. Curtis was married on December 20, 1842, to Miss Roxy Ann Spencer, a native of Oneida county, New York, who was a daughter of Nicholas Spencer, a highly respected citizen of that State. They have had four children, all born in York, Sandusky county, Ohio. Edward, the eldest, graduated at college, is married and has four sons, and resides in Clackamas county; Josephine Marie, a graduate of Delaware College, Ohio, is a widow of Mr. James Robb, and resides with her parents; William Kedzie, a college graduate, is married and has two sons, and resides in Dayton, Yam Hill county, Oregon; Emma Matilda died in infancy.

Mr. Curtis has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization, but has never aspired to office, preferring, rather, a retired life, which has been abundantly filled with his business and family interests.

He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church, in which he has held the office of Recording Steward for forty-three years consecutively.

He and his faithful wife celebrated their golden wedding December 20, 1892, in a quiet way, and a marked event in the family history. The children were all present except the wife of Mr. Kedzie, and two little ones, one of whom was sick, and a niece raised in the family, living in North Dakota. The aged parents were remembered by the children in presents,—the father by a heavily gold-mounted ebony cane, and the mother by a pair of gold spectacles and other presents received. Their pastor and wife and other near friends outside the family were present. They are pursuing the quiet tenor of their way, secure in the affectionate regard of a host of personal friends, the respect of the community, and sustained by the tribunal of a searching conscience.

**D**ON. JOHN C. CARSON'S name is one of the most illustrious in the annals of Oregon's growth and prosperity. He was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, on Febru-

ary 20, 1825. His father, James Carson, was of Irish ancestry, who emigrated to the colonies long before the Revolution. He settled in Pennsylvania, and participated in the war for independence. He married Sarah Crosthwaite, a native of the Keystone State and of French ancestry. They had eight children, of whom five are living. Of this family, our subject, John Crosthwaite Carson, was the fourth. He moved with his parents to Richland county, Ohio, in 1834. He attended school in Richland, later entering the Ashland Academy, about 1842, where he remained for three years under the able tutorship of Prof. Andrews, afterward a brigadier general in the Union army, and the president of Kenyon College, from which President Hayes graduated. While attending college Mr. Carson supported himself by working at the carpenters' trade, which he had previously acquired. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Kenneyman, of Ashland, Ohio, coming with him to California in 1850, intending to start a hospital in San Francisco. The Doctor's ill health prevented the fulfillment of this project, and he returned to the East, Mr. Carson going to the middle fork of the American river, where he engaged in digging gold. From there he went to the Reading diggings, where for a time he kept the Mountain House, located on the Trinity mountains. This house occupied a site immediately on the trail of the miners, who packed over the mountains. He had a sign out, "Meals, one pasö (dollar)." He conducted this house for six months, making some money. He then came to Portland, Oregon, where he has since resided, dating his arrival in September, 1851. Before coming here, he had been sick, and had spent his money, being without means in a strange land. After looking around Portland for something to do, he went to Foster's and engaged to teach school. After teaching for two weeks, the men who had hired him quarreled, and he gave up the school. In company with another man he floated on a raft from Church's mill to the Clackamas bridge, coming down in about two and a half hours, a feat never before or since performed. He then went to Oswego, where he worked at his trade for nearly a year, at the end of which time he returned to Portland, where he engaged in contracting and building until 1857. During that time he built many of the good houses of the day, the one in which A. N. King resides being

the last, which was erected thirty-five years ago, and the shingles with which he covered it still turn the rain. In 1857 he erected the first door and ash factory in Portland, which was first located at the foot of Jefferson street. In 1865 he moved the factory to the foot of F street, remaining there for three years, when he removed to his present locality on the corner of Front and S streets. Here he has the most extensive establishment of its kind on the Northwestern coast. The business is now principally wholesale, and the manufactures are shipped all over the Northwest. He is also interested in a similar business at Grant's Pass in southern Oregon.

In 1854 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Talbot, a native of Kentucky. They had one daughter, Luella Clay. In 1859 the devoted wife and mother died. He married, in 1860, Mrs. Eliza A. Northrop, a native of the State of Indiana. They have five children, all born in Portland. They are: Rose M., now the wife of Mr. Eugene Sturgis, of Portland; Elizabeth, John D. and Fanny D. The oldest daughter, Luella C., is a professor in the State University.

Mr. Carson has invested in considerable city property, and has built a handsome residence on the corner of Nineteenth and J streets, surrounded with beautiful grounds, ornamental shrubbery and all modern conveniences and improvements.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish rite Mason. In religious matters he is a Congregationalist. In politics he is a Republican, having had the honor, with Senator H. W. Corbett and others, of organizing that party in Oregon, the meeting having been held in Portland, and by its principles he has ever since consistently stood. He was a member and the President of the Common Council in 1855-'56, and has several times since represented the Third Ward in that body. He was a member of the Board of Experts appointed to effect a settlement between the United States Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1865-'66. After taking much testimony, they made a report, which saved the United States Government several millions of dollars. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, which position he has held almost continuously since. In 1887 he was President of the Senate, and at the last two sessions of that body, was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

A parallel might be drawn between the history of Portland and the life of Mr. Carson, the

two having started from small beginnings and both having accomplished great things. The poor young man of energy and ability; the embryo city, with its possibilities all unknown, have run an emulative race, both an honor to the State and to the world.

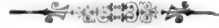


**J**AMES H. BROWN, of Logan, Clackamas county, is one of Oregon's worthy early settlers, he having come to the Territory in 1853.

Mr. Brown was born in the State of Illinois, June 6, 1844. He was bereft of his father by death when only two years of age, and was then given by his mother to Mr. J. W. Gibson to raise. He, however, remained with Mr. Gibson only six years, at the end of which time he crossed the plains to Oregon with Mr. Samuel C. Ritchey. He was at that time in his ninth year, and, although quite young, helped take care of the stock; rode a horse and led one, and made himself generally useful. After a journey of six months' duration, they arrived at Portland in safety, in the fall of 1853, and settled in Washington county, two miles south of Hillsborough. He resided there until he was sixteen years old, and then started out to do for himself. He was employed at farm work for a time, then began to learn the trade of blacksmith, and has worked at the blacksmith trade nearly ever since. In 1865 he located in Oregon City, where for two years he worked as a joiner. Then he came to Logan and ran a shop at the mill. In 1871 he came to his present locality and purchased the eight acres on which his residence and shop are located. Here, by honest industry, he has made his living for twenty-one years, repairing and manufacturing for the farmers in his vicinity, and has thus been an humble, though none the less important, factor in the improvement and development of the country.

On the 4th of September, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth McCubbin, a native of Missouri, born in 1850. She came with her parents to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Nancy Jane, now Mrs. S. W. Minton, a resident of Marion county, Oregon; William H., Charles Fred, and Ella Pearl, who died January 11, 1890, in her fourth year.

For seventeen years Mr. Brown has been a Master Mason, and most of that time has been an officer in the lodge. He is in politics a Democrat, and at this writing he is serving his third term as School Director. Both he and his wife are charter members of the Grange, and from time to time have held office in it. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church.



**J** Q. A. YOUNG, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and a prominent farmer of Washington county, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, July 19, 1828. His father, Elam Young, was born in the State of New York in 1789, a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers. He was reared in his native State, and learned the trade of millwright. During the war of 1812 he enlisted his service, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane was wounded. In 1810 he married Miss Irene Eaton, who was born in 1791, daughter of Samuel Eaton, the Eatons being Connecticut people, and after their marriage they moved to Ohio, settling on the frontier and there rearing their family of eight children. Only two of the family are now living.

In 1847 the father and mother and six children, the subject of our sketch being the youngest, started on the 7th of May to cross the plains with ox teams. Their journey was attended with many hardships and difficulties. They had deep rivers to ford, buffalo herds to encounter, and steep mountain passes to climb. One night twenty of their oxen were lost, and their long search in the morning for them was fruitless. Often night overtook them where no water was to be found, and both the emigrants and their oxen suffered from thirst. We regret that want of space forbids a minute description of their journey; so, without further reference to the early part of their trip, we pass on to where they reach the Umatilla river. There Dr. Whitman met them and gave needed instructions as to the best way to reach the Dalles. His kind advice and encouragement at this time, when it was so much needed, acted like "oil on troubled waters." Mr. Young's father was employed by Dr. Whitman to go to the Whitman station, thirty miles north, and build a grist-mill for the Cayuse Indians; so the family started in that direction, and overtook a Mr.

Saunders and his family, Mr. Saunders having been employed by the doctor to teach school. The next day they met Captain Bewley coming from the station. He had left his son, Crockett A., and daughter, Lucinda, at Dr. Whitman's. Mr. Young and his family remained at the station a week, and then went up in the mountains, a distance of about twenty miles, to get out lumber for the mill and granary. Our subject's brother, James, was engaged by Dr. Whitman to haul lumber to the station, and a man by the name of Smith was sent up to cut logs. After they had been at work about six weeks, James was about ready to start down with a load on Monday. Rain, however, prevented him from starting until the following day. They told him to bring back some beef, as they were about out. He did not return when they expected him, and they waited till the following Monday, in the meantime living on salmon, trout, and bread made of unbolted flour. Another brother, Daniel, then started down to see why James had not returned. Upon reaching the mission he learned from the women that were left, of the massacre of Dr. Whitman, his wife and twelve others, by the Cayuse Indians. James had been killed when within a mile of the station, on the same day he left the mountains. The others were killed the day before, Monday, November 29, 1847. After Daniel arrived, the Indians held a council to decide what they would do with Smith and the Young family, the result being that they sent Daniel back to tell them to come to the station. He reached the camp in the mountains about an hour before sundown, and told the terrible news. Half an hour later five big Indians, well armed, came to see that they did not make their escape. Feeling themselves entirely within the power of the red men, the next morning they yoked up the oxen and started for the mission, the Indians bringing up the rear as guard. They reached their destination a little after dark, and were at once shut up as prisoners in the same room in which the Indians that day had killed Bewley and Sales. These two men were sick at the time of the massacre, and when it was found they would get well, they too were killed and were thrown out the back door. With these dead bodies lying near the house, the floor covered with blood, the prisoners expecting soon to share a fate like that of their friends, the situation was indeed awful, and can better be imagined than described.

At the time of the massacre the Indians attacked all points at once. Some of the settlers were killing beef, others were working in the blacksmith shop, and one was at work in the mill. The teacher was in the schoolroom with his scholars. Dr. Whitman was in his library, reading. They shot the doctor through the head with a pistol, and that was the signal for the awful work to begin. After he lingered several hours, they tomahawked him. Mrs. Whitman was wounded, as also was a Mr. Rogers, who was at their house. The two flew up stairs, and with an old musket, pointed down at the Indians, he kept them at bay for a time; but when they heard the Indians talk of firing the house, they went down, the Indians promising not to kill them. However, they were riddled with bullets. They lingered until after dark. Mr. Osborn, his wife and three little children, the youngest only a few days old, were in a room by themselves when they heard the first report. At once aware of what was being done, he pulled up the flooring and they all crowded under the house, where they remained secreted until night. They heard Mrs. Whitman praying that night that the Lord would sustain her parents in the great affliction that would soon fall upon them. They heard Mr. Rogers moan and say, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," and then all was still. Later in the night they raised the boards and crept out from their hiding place, went down the Walla Walla river five miles and secreted themselves in the brush, and during the day they heard the Indians passing up and down the trail. The next night they traveled down the river toward Fort Walla Walla. His wife, with her infant, was in no condition to travel, soon became exhausted and could go no farther. He then hid her and the children in the brush, and he went on to the fort to procure assistance. The fort was then held by the Hudson's Bay Company. Arrived there at noon, weak and hungry, Mr. Osborn asked Captain McBane, who was in command, for a horse with which to go after his wife and children, but the captain refused to render him any assistance. He gave him some food and told him to go to Umatilla, but not to come back to the fort. At this juncture an artist, named Stanley, came up, and learning of the situation, offered his horse. With an Indian as guide, and with a little meat and some crackers furnished by Stanley, Mr. Osborn returned for his wife and children, and started

with them for Umatilla. By this time Mrs. Osborn was so much exhausted from exposure, fear and famine that she could not sit alone on the horse, and they tied her to the Indian. Learning that some of the murderers' lodges were near Umatilla, she refused to go any farther in that direction, saying, "I doubt if I can live to get there, and if I must die I may as well die at the gate of the fort." They then went to the fort, and were granted admittance. The next day a man by the name of Hall, who was working on the granary at Whitman's, and who was wounded in the face, reached Fort Walla Walla. Captain McBane refused to let him in, but let him have a small boat. In it he started down the river, and that was the last seen of him. Saunders, the teacher, and the two Sager boys, aged fifteen and seventeen years, were among those massacred. Two boys by the name of Mason, who were at school, made their escape on horseback to Fort Walla Walla. Dr. Whitman had adopted six children, whose parents had died in crossing the plains, four girls and two boys. These two were the Sager boys who were killed.

The day following the massacre, Vicar-General Bronlett went to the mission and had the victims interred. He went there to baptize some of the murderers' children. That fall a priest and some nuns had made their station on the Umatilla, among Whitman's Indians, and the emigrants were puzzled to know how it came that the Catholic priests were exempt from harm during this time of trouble.

A blacksmith by the name of Canfield was wounded in the side, made his escape and struck the trail that went east to the Nez Perces Indians, where Rev. H. H. Spalding had a mission. By traveling at night and hiding in the daytime, he reached the mission and told Mrs. Spalding of the massacre. Rev. Spalding had a mission on Snake river, at Lapwai, 120 miles from Whitman's station, and they had been over to the Umatilla to visit some sick Indians who had sent for them. Dr. Whitman went home on Saturday, and Mr. Spalding remained until the following Tuesday. As the latter was returning he met the priest, Bronlett. An Indian soon passed them, and the priest then told Spalding of the massacre, and also told him to avoid passing the mission on his way home.

The release of the prisoners was purchased by Peter S. Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who came from Fort Vancouver to Fort



Walla Walla, and gave the Indians blankets, butcher-knives and ammunition in exchange for the whites. December 31, before daylight, Mr. Young and his party started with ox teams for the fort, reaching it about an hour after dark. They were all put into one room, and were so crowded that it was difficult to find sleeping room on the floor. Captain McBane allowed the Indians in the inclosure that night, and their war dance was kept up until after midnight. The captain came to our friends and said: "You must not say here what you think was the cause of the massacre, for these very walls have ears." Mr. Spalding and his family had joined the people at the fort. It should here be stated that he left his daughter, Eliza, at Whitman's while he made the journey above referred to, and she was among those taken prisoner.

New Year's, the day following their arrival at the fort, the whole party started down the Columbia river in three batteaux, with crews of Canadian Frenchmen. Mr. Ogden, the chief factor in the company, being in the leading boat. The party was composed of sixty-two persons, ranging in age from one to fifty-seven years. They ran the Dalles in safety, on two occasions made portage of a mile or so, and in due time arrived at Fort Vancouver, suffering from cold and exposure, but glad of their escape. They remained there one day, and then embarked in two barges for Oregon City, their destination, which they reached without further mishap.

At Oregon City Mr. Young's family secured a small, one-room shanty, into which they carried the few little bundles they had brought with them. Our subject and his brother Daniel obtained a contract to cut twenty cords of wood for Mr. Stewart, a blacksmith. Later his brother worked in a sawmill, his father made patterns for a foundryman, and he made ax-handles with a butcher-knife and sold them to the stores, receiving in payment "Oregon scrip," money issued by the merchants. The following spring, May 10, 1848, they removed to the Tualatin plains, in Washington county, and in the fall of 1849 they settled on what is now the T. L. McEldorony place. In the meantime, through the volunteers who went to fight the Indians, they recovered two of their cows and one ox. Here the father died, in his sixty-seventh year, and the mother in her seventy-fourth. Honest, in-

dustrious, hospitable and kind-hearted people, they had the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

Here, December 25, 1856, J. Q. A. Young married Elizabeth Constable, a native of Bates county, Missouri, born July 1, 1840, daughter of Barton Constable, who died of cholera while on his way to Oregon, in 1852. Her father's death occurred on the 3d of June, and on the 9th of September the baby died. Her mother died before they started West. Thus five orphan children were left, the oldest then only twelve years of age, and they were cared for the rest of the journey by a nephew of Mr. Constable. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had eight children, as follows: James D., William B., Jasper E., Abraham Lincoln, Lowell A., Frank C., Martha, Elizabeth and Mabel Jane.

As the years passed by and the country became settled, Mr. Young saw the dawn of brighter days. He has given to each of his children a tract of land, and retains for himself fifty-seven acres, which is six miles from Portland, on which he is raising fruit. He and his good wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a Trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

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**W**ILLIAM S. ARNOLD, A. M., Professor of Natural History and English Literature at Willamette University, is a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, born November 30, 1842. His father, Solomon Arnold, was also a native of Virginia, but being left an orphan in childhood, knew little of his ancestry. In early youth he was thrown upon his own resources, and chose the trade of a stone mason, in which he became very proficient, contracting for all kinds of stonework and masonry. His wife was a member of the Sinar family, of Scotch lineage, and well known in Maryland; her father was an inn-keeper in colonial days, when the hotels were located a day's journey apart. He was on the line of the national turnpike, between Baltimore and the Ohio river. Solomon Arnold was a Union man, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, sacrificed his home and removed to White county, Indiana, where he lived during the rebellion. His wife died February 3, 1864, but at the close of the hostilities he returned with the surviving mem-



bers of his family to the scenes of his boyhood, which by division had become Mineral county, West Virginia; here he resided until his death, June 10, 1870, aged sixty years. The early education of William S. Arnold was secured in the primitive pioneer school sessions of three months during the winter. These opportunities, however, were cut off by the reverses of his father, and at the age of fifteen years he began assisting in the support of the family. He removed with his father, in 1861, to Indiana, and was engaged in farming until July 15, 1863, when the country was aroused by the approach of Morgan's forces. Young Arnold then enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Tennessee, where he was chiefly on guard duty along the railroads and in the mountain passes. He was honorably discharged March 2, 1864, and re-enlisted January 23, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was again sent to eastern Tennessee, and was stationed at Tullahoma on guard duty, being discharged September 19, 1865. He then returned to Indiana.

Realizing the necessity of further educational advantages, than had ever been granted him, he applied the money he had saved during the war to this purpose. He entered the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, the old battle-ground of Tippecanoe, where he remained until 1868, passing his summer vacations in the study of penmanship and business methods at Eastman's and Bryant & Stratton's Business Colleges, Chicago. In 1868 he took a short course at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, after which he took charge of the intermediate department of the Brookstone (Indiana) Academy. He remained there one year, at the end of which time he went to Wanatah, Indiana, where he organized the graded schools; he was connected with the schools there until 1871, when he began pursuing the classical course at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. By teaching in the university and during the summer he managed to complete this work, and was graduated with the class of 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. He next taught in the Bryant & Stratton and in the Metropolitan Business Colleges in Chicago, and in 1877 started a school of his own in partnership with B. M. Worthington. After 1878 he conducted this school alone as the Evanston Business College. He was placing it upon a firm foundation when the

trustees of Willamette University offered him the chair of Natural History and English Literature, requesting also that he organize a business course for the university. He accepted the proposition and came at once to Salem, organizing in September, 1880, the business course which he has conducted with marked success, in connection with his other lessons. In point of connection with the university Prof. Arnold is the oldest member of the faculty.

In 1880 the Northwestern University conferred the degree of A. M. upon him, an honor which his alma mater was proud to pay.

Prof. Arnold was married at Evanston, Illinois, July 26, 1881, to Miss Alice L. Misner, and of this union four children have been born: Frances Alice, Ella Agnes, Myrtle Marguerite and William Wallace. The family reside at the corner of Center and Winter streets, where they own a handsome home. Professor Arnold is a member of the A. O. U. W. For many years he has been Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a successful instructor in the Sabbath-school, of which he was Superintendent for three years. In all educational and moral work he has taken a deep interest, and ranks among the most prominent citizens of his State.



**HENRY BARBER**, senior member of the firm of Barber & Hill, a prominent business house of East Portland, was born in Albany, New York, July 13, 1832. His father, George Barber, was a native of Schenectady, that State; his ancestors came to America before the Revolution. Our subject's grandfather, Ralph Barber, served as a soldier in the war for independence, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth. George Barber married Hannah Keith, a native of Newark, New Jersey, and had five children, of whom two only are now living.

Mr. Henry Barber, the youngest son in the above family, and the third child, was reared in New York until he was nineteen years of age, soon after which date he enlisted in the army and a little later came by water to California, landing at San Francisco in June, 1853. He served as a soldier five years in Company M, Third United States Artillery. In 1855 he came to Oregon and fought in the Indian war. At the battle of White river he was shot through the leg, but he was in the hospital only ten days

He was honorably discharged, and then he located on a donation claim at Rafton. Clearing off his land, he took the timber to Oak Point and Astoria. While he was engaged in this business he lost a barge and a valuable raft by a stone in the bay.

In 1860 he came to Multnomah county, and was married to Miss Margaret Ann Redick. For two years he was engaged in Government surveying, and then he came to Portland, where he was for a time in the employment of the Willamette Mill Company. Then he came to East Portland, and was for nineteen years in the employ of H. A. Hoyne, the period ending with July 15, 1879. He then started in the undertaking and embalming business, on the corner of Fourth and I streets, where he operated until 1891, when he moved into his present rooms in the nicest business block in East Portland, built by his son-in-law, Mr. Holman, and named the Barber Block. Here he has without exception the finest undertaking rooms in the Northwest, if not on all the coast. The firm of Barber & Hill was organized November 1, 1891.

Mr. Hill, the junior member of the firm, is a first-class, practical embalmer, and undertaker, and has a diploma from the United States College of Embalming.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber have had two children, both born in Portland. Their eldest daughter, Julia Ann, is the wife of Edward Holman; and their younger daughter, Hannah, married H. C. Whitley. Mrs. Barber died June 4, 1890. She was an early settler of Oregon, and a good and faithful wife and mother, being greatly beloved by her family and friends.

In politics Mr. Barber is a Republican, and he is a reliable and worthy pioneer and business man.



**PAUL HILTIBRAND**, who has been a worthy and successful resident and farmer of Polk county for forty-seven years, came to his present location in 1845. He was born in Ohio, June 7, 1823. His father, John, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1798, and settled in Pennsylvania with his father, Jacob. He served in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the wrist by a gunshot in the famous battle of New Orleans. He removed to Kentucky, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred November 7,

1867. He was a Baptist in religion, and was a worthy, good man. He had been twice married; his first wife, our subject's mother, died in 1846. By her he had eight children, only three of whom are now living.

Our subject was reared in Ohio until his eleventh year, when they removed to Kentucky, where he resided until he came to Oregon, in 1845. He was in his twenty-third year when he made the trip, in company with Stephen and Isaac Staats and others. They were a set of brave young men, and have all proven themselves worthy Oregon pioneers. They made a safe and pleasant journey of seven months and sixteen days, counting from the time they left St. Joseph, Missouri, until they arrived in Polk county. They arrived at Rickreall, near the present site of Dallas, November 14. He remained here three weeks, and then came to his present location, where he took up 640 acres of land. Here he built a little hewn-log hut.

He was married July 3, 1846, to Miss Evaline Tetherow, daughter of Solomon Tetherow, who was the captain of the company with which our subject crossed the plains, and it was to the captain's experience and ability that they owed their escape from the Meek's cut-off. He advised going north, and struck off with his own teams, and the others followed. Mrs. Hiltibrand was born in Missouri, March 27, 1828. Her parents settled on their donation claim, and were honored and respected until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Hiltibrand settled on their first donation claim in 1846, one mile north of his present home, and after a year he sold his right and paid \$300 for the right to his present farm. He bought it from Mr. Porter Lock. Here he has lived, labored and improved his farm, and made of his donation claim one of the fine farms of the county. He has added 466 acres to his original farm, making him, in all, the owner of over 1,100. The property has increased in value until it is now worth \$40 an acre. At first our subject dealt largely in stock-raising, but later he has been engaged in general farming in addition to the former pursuit. Mr. and Mrs. Hiltibrand have had five children, namely: Savina, now Mrs. Outhouse, a widow, who resides in La Grande; Ida Elizabeth, now Mrs. Marshall Schofield, resides with her parents; James is on a part of the farm; and John W. is also on the farm. These children were all born on this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hiltibrand are members of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an Elder and Clerk, and is one of its substantial pillars. His politics are Democratic, but he has been retiring and has attended to his own affairs, so has not figured much in politics. He has lived a good, industrious life; made a good record as a citizen, lived at peace with his neighbors, and now he and his wife are enjoying the evening of their lives in the shade of their own vine and fig tree. May they be spared many years to enjoy the fruit of their united labors.



**B**ILYEU is among the rising young attorneys of the city of Eugene. He was born in Miller county, Missouri, May 24, 1853. His parents, Joseph and Anna (Osborn) Bilyeu were natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively. (For detailed sketch of parents see biography of William R. Bilyeu, which follows.)

L. Bilyeu crossed the plains with his parents in 1862, and afterward attended school in Washington county, and completed his studies at the Pacific University at Forest Grove. He was elected Superintendent of Schools in 1876 for a period of two years. While attending to the duties of his office he began to study law in the office of Judge R. S. Strahan, of Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He then entered into partnership with Judge Strahan, and resided in Albany until 1882, when Mr. Bilyeu opened a branch office at Eugene. The partnership continued until Judge Strahan was elected Chief Justice of Oregon, when the partnership dissolved, Mr. Bilyeu continuing the general practice at Eugene. In 1884 he was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature, and served through the regular and special sessions. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Corporation, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1886 he was re-elected, and during that session obtained an appropriation of \$30,000 for the University of Oregon, which was used in constructing what is known as "Villard Hall." He was also reappointed Chairman of the Committee on Corporation, where he performed valuable service. He has served four terms as Councilman of Eugene, and by the appointment of Governor Penoyer, he is a member of the State Board of

Equalization for the Second Judicial District, and is Democratic nominee for re-election in June, 1892.

Among the most prominent of his cases we cite the C. E. Chrisman will case, he being attorney for the contestants. The questions involved were "testamentary capacity and undue influence," and after passing through the higher courts of the State, the will was sustained and was thus settled. The law that the "burden of proof must be established by the proponents," was established in this suit. As member of the State Board of Equalization in 1892 he defended the action of the Board before the State Board of Tax Levy, comprised of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, who were about to ignore the action of the Board of Equalization, but through Mr. Bilyeu's able effort the action of his board was sustained.

He was married in Albany in 1878 to Miss Margaret Irvine, of Linn county, a daughter of Hon. R. A. Irvine, pioneer of 1852. They have one child, Coke I.

Mr. Bilyeu is a Knight Templar, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 2, of Eugene. He resides on the corner of Lincoln and Seventh streets, and also owns valuable acre property adjoining town and in East Portland.

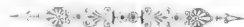


**H**ON. WILLIAM R. BILYEU, City Attorney of Albany, Oregon, was born in Miller county, Missouri, in 1847. His father, Joseph Bilyeu, a native of Tennessee, and of French descent, emigrated with his parents to Illinois when he was only ten years of age. He was reared on the farm, and at mature years was married to Miss Anna Osborn. About 1840 they removed to Missouri and settled in Miller county, engaging in farming and stock-raising. In 1862 he gathered together his possessions and with his wife and seven children started for Oregon, their "prairie schooner" being drawn by horses. Arrived in Oregon, he purchased a farm of 360 acres near Hillsborough, in Washington county, and resided on it until 1866, when he removed to Polk county, and in 1868 to Linn county. Selecting a place near Seio he bought 320 acres, established his home and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1888. He then sold out and purchased 300 acres, six miles east of Albany, where he now resides.

William R. was educated at Pacific University, Forest Grove, graduating in 1873. He then taught school in Marion county two years. In 1875 he began reading law in the office of Mallory & Shaw, at Salem, and the following year was admitted to the bar. He was, however, engaged in mechanical pursuits until 1879, when he began the practice of law at Albany, entering into partnership with Judge J. C. Powell, and continuing with him six years. At the end of that time they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Bilyeu has since been alone. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party. During his term of service he introduced the mortgage tax law, which was carried and, although having strong opposition, is still in force. He was also active in measures pertaining to State insurance laws. In 1882 he was re-elected for four years. He introduced the bill regarding methods of distribution of school funds, and secured such legislation as would give the smaller districts a certain amount of money without regard to enrollment of pupils, the rest to be divided pro rata. In 1886 he resumed practice in Albany. He was chairman of the convention that gave Sylvester Pennoyer his first nomination for Governor. In 1888 Mr. Bilyeu was nominated as one of the Democratic Presidential Electors, and he stumped the State for Cleveland. In January, 1891, he was elected City Attorney of Albany, and was re-elected the following year.

He was married at Corvallis in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Goldson, a native of Mississippi, and has two children, Charles T. and Walter R.

Mr. Bilyeu is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, F. & A. M., and the Uniform Rank, K. of P. He owns valuable improved property at Albany and Independence, and among the legal profession enjoys the confidence of his associates and the esteem of a large acquaintance.



**J**OHIN G. BOOS, the popular Mayor and business man of Forest Grove, is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born September 24, 1852. He is of German ancestry, his father, J. J. Boos, having come from that country to the United States in 1847. He located in Wisconsin, where, like many others of his nationality, he has contributed materially to the

growth and prosperity of the country by his habits of industry and economy. He married Miss Catharine Weitzel, and they had twelve children, seven of whom are now living, all industrious and reputable citizens of this country.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth child, and was reared and educated in his native State, where he learned the tinners' trade, working at it for five years, after which he was for three years engaged in business for his father in Nebraska. At this time, hearing favorable reports of the extreme Northwest, he concluded to try his fortunes in that more genial clime.

Accordingly, in 1877, we find him beginning business in Forest Grove, in a small way as compared with the large business his firm are now doing. He commenced as tinner and dealer in stoves, but by close application to business, and by liberal methods, he was greatly prospered that in 1885 he engaged in a general merchandise business, including wagons, carriages and farming implements. He is now conceded to have the largest mercantile enterprise in the city. His success is in a great measure due to his liberality and interest in the general welfare of his favorite city, having taken advantage of every opportunity to lift her up and tide her over all obstacles which might have proved shoals of disaster. In return he has been swept along by the general wave of prosperity, until he is now safely established on the firm foundation of commercial worth.

Mr. Heitzhausen, his brother-in-law, is the other member of the firm, who is a careful, honest and able business man, giving close attention to the details of the business, thus efficiently aiding in the prosperity of their enterprise.

Mr. Boos has emphasized his faith in the future bright prospects of his favorite city by investing, from time to time, as his means would permit, in choice city and adjacent country property, having now much valuable real estate. Besides this he owns a large quantity of stock in the Forest Grove Stone Company, of which he is president. This company has an inexhaustible quarry of blue sandstone, located five miles from Forest Grove. They are now engaged in cutting the stone, which enterprise is destined to be of very great value.

He was married on October 6, 1872, to Miss A. T. Heitzhausen, his partner's sister, a most estimable young lady. They have had six children, five of whom are now living: Edward J.,

Paulina, William, Laura E. and George Ernest; a beautiful daughter, Lillie, died in her ninth year.

He is a Republican in politics, and as an indorsement of his worth his constituents have elected him to the highest office in the gift of the municipality, in which capacity he is serving ably, reflecting credit alike on himself and the excellent judgment of his party. The honor is all the more flattering because it was bestowed unasked and unsought by him.

He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., holding in the latter fraternity the office of Past Master.

A favorable conclusion is so easily drawn from the record of this honorable career, that it is perhaps impertinence to point out more fully his worthiness to be the recipient of the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-men.



**JOHN R. BOOTH**, a prominent citizen of McMinnville, was born in Iowa, November 19, 1844, and in 1847 he was brought by his father, in emigration, to this State. His father, Richard Booth, was born in England, September 20, 1812, and came to America when a boy. November 17, 1840, he married Miss Margaret Routzon, a native of Ohio, and had four children before he came to Oregon, namely: Zebuda Jane, Sarah Alice, John Routzon (our subject) and Mary Elizabeth. With his wife and children he crossed the plains to this State in 1847, with teams of oxen and cows, and thus he had a supply of milk during the journey. He was six months on the journey, arriving in Yam Hill county during the last of November, and settling on the donation land claim, on which his son (the subject of this article) now resides, two miles east of McMinnville. This was, of course, a choice tract of land, and with the improvements made upon it by the enterprising proprietors, it has become one of the best homes in the county. During the first eighteen years he, with his family, lived in a log cabin.

After his coming to Oregon he had eight more children. His wife died in 1865, and May 13, 1883, he followed into the eternal future, in his seventy-first year. He was an honest and respectable citizen. The names of his children born here are: William J., now a resident of Tillamook county; Benjamin M., Richard S.

and West O. are in the State of Washington; Joseph A. C. resides near Pendleton, Umatilla county; Margaret L. is the wife of J. C. Pennington, residing on the old homestead; N. S. B. is in Yaquina, Benton county; and Clarence C. is in Washington.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, on attaining manhood, rented land for two years, and then purchased eight acres, then twenty-seven, and forty, as he was able; and being a tenth heir of the old homestead, he purchased the interest of five of the others, and he now has an aggregate of 188 acres of valuable land near the city. In 1890 he built a nice farm residence. His industry and close attention to business has been rewarded with very satisfactory results. He is both a grain and a stock farmer. In order to make a market for his cattle, he, in company with S. J. Hibbs, opened a meat market under the firm name of Booth & Hibbs. The latter has since retired from the firm and Mr. Booth is carrying on the business alone, having a large trade in McMinnville. Mr. Booth is a charter member of the Grange, and has served as its Master, and also has aided in building the Grange hall and warehouse, and he is a stock-holder in their store. In his politics he is a Republican, and he has ever been interested in the educational affairs of his district; has served as School Director. He is an enterprising and successful business man, deserving and enjoying the good-will of his fellow-citizens.

His brother-in-law, J. C. Pennington, is County Treasurer of Yam Hill.

April 8, 1868, is the date of his marriage to Miss Ellenette Olds, a native of Michigan, and the daughter of Mr. Aaron K. Olds. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have one daughter, Bertha L., who is now the wife of Fred Hibbs, her father's partner in the meat market.



**HENRY W. PRETTYMAN** came to Oregon in 1847, and is a native of Delaware, being born in that State July 31, 1839. His father, Dr. Perry Prettyman, was a native of the same State, but his ancestors were English and came to this country previous to the Revolution. Dr. Prettyman married Elizabeth Vessels, a native of the same State. Some time after their marriage they removed to Missouri, in 1842, where they lived five years, and then with his wife, four sons and a daughter he

crossed the plains to Oregon. The oldest son, David, was in his seventeenth year, and Daniel L. in his fourteenth year. Their daughter, Hester, died soon after their arrival in that State. Henry W. was in his eighth year, and William D. was only six months old. They lived in Oregon City two years, and then selected for their donation claim, section 6, township range 2 east, just three and one-half miles east of the center of the city of Portland. There were then just two men on the east side, J. B. Stevens and the Rev. Clinton Kelly. The city of Portland then consisted of one frame house and six log cabins. They, following the example of the others, built a cheap log house, cut a road through the forest and began pioneer life. Dr. Prettyman had practiced medicine five years before coming to Oregon, and he continued the practice here thirty-five years, going to the sick on horseback, far and wide, all over the State, by day and night, treating the rich and the poor alike.

He was born March 29, 1796; was married December 25, 1825; studied in Baltimore, Maryland, for a botanic physician and met with remarkable success in his practice. After he had lived on his land for some time, and the country began to be settled, he said to his sons: "I shall live to see this land worth \$100 an acre; you will live to see it worth more." Before his death it had become worth \$300 an acre. He sold some of it off in small tracts, divided it up between his sons, and now the taxable valuation has reached several millions of dollars, and the land sells for from \$2,500 to \$6,000 an acre. It lies just between East Portland and Mount Tabor, and is all built over with beautiful residences. Dr. Prettyman died in 1872, and his wife only survived him a year. He was a Republican, one of Oregon's most reliable and worthy pioneers.

Henry W. Prettyman was their third child, and was reared on the farm attending the public schools. He engaged in the nursery business on his own account, in a small way, in 1872, and made it the vocation of his life. Recently he retired from active business, having made a snug little fortune. During the time he was in the nursery business it grew into a large enterprise. When he retired he had a stock of over 200,000 trees, and the property sold for a large amount besides.

He has built a beautiful residence on an eminence facing the city of Portland. It stands on the land on which the family settled in 1849.

twenty acres of this, now very valuable land, surrounds the house for grounds. He has other houses and farms in Powell valley.

Mr. Prettyman married Rachel D. Vandeventer, in 1868. She is a daughter of William Vandeventer, and was a native of Iowa. They came to Oregon in 1852, across the plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman are members of the Methodist Church, and take an active part in the church work. Mr. Prettyman has been very successful in all his undertakings, and he and his wife are highly esteemed in the country in which they have so long lived.



JAMES T. WISDOM, a prominent resident of Baker City, Oregon, is the subject to whom we call attention. He was born in Randolph county, Missouri, November 22, 1841. His parents moved to Trenton, Grundy county, Missouri, when James was small, and thus he became a student in the schools of Trenton, and from there entered Edinburg College when he was but eighteen years of age, thus showing that he had applied himself, and was of quick intelligence.

After leaving school, our subject began to put his knowledge to practical test, teaching in his native State until 1863, when his parents moved to Oregon, and he accompanied them, joining his brother, J. W., who had gone there the year before. (For family history see sketch of J. W. Wisdom.) After his arrival in Baker county, James resumed teaching, continuing for four terms. At this time he was twenty-two years of age, and he then went to Portland and entered the business college there, from which he graduated in 1878. From there he went into a school of pharmacy in Portland, and in 1879 entered the drug business with his brother, in Baker City, continuing until 1882, when he changed to farming and stock-raising. In this he has been eminently successful, and now has 800 acres of land, 400 in one tract, eighty in one, 320 in the other. Upon this land he has made improvements, having two tenant houses, and is now erecting a large barn for the accommodation of his blooded stock.

Mr. Wisdom has taken great pride and pains in securing the very best stock of both horses and cattle, having a herd of fine shorthorn cattle, the best he could procure from Kentucky-

bred families. They are registered, as are also his blooded horses. One of these is Chesapeake, the son of Lexington, a noted race-horse of Kentucky. Also in his herd may be found some fine trotters.

Mr. Wisdom has done credit to his name, for he has invested in city real estate, owning two fine business houses, located upon Main street, in Baker City. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Modern Woodmen of the World, carrying an insurance of \$3,000 in these orders. He was elected to the office of County School Superintendent in 1872, but did not have the time to attend to the office, consequently did not qualify. He now gives all of his time and attention to his stock and other personal interests—and these are not few, as he has property all over the city, a fine residence where he lives, and a twenty-acre tract in the middle of the city. Also he is interested in a gold mine which he has every assurance will prove one of the best. Two tons of the quartz assayed \$261, and development work is being pushed on the mine. Mr. Wisdom is a Democrat.

The marriage of our subject took place January 28, 1892, to Mrs. Lavina Shinn, the widow of the late James H. Shinn, ex-Sheriff and County Judge of Baker county. He was elected in 1874, serving four years as Sheriff, then he was elected to the office of Judge and served in that capacity for four years. Mrs. Wisdom had a family of five children, as follows: Asa C., now connected with the firm of S. B. McCord, in the hardware business in Baker City; Albert E. is in the sea-mail service from New York to Bremen; Robert F. is in Idaho, driving stock to the Eastern markets; and James H. is at home, ten years of age, attending school. Mrs. Wisdom is the daughter of John Toney, who came to Oregon from Illinois in 1864. She is a lady of many amiable characteristics.



**JOHN LYNCH**, a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1851, and a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, January 1, 1827. His father, Elbert Lynch, was a native of Tennessee at an early day, where he married Miss Elizabeth Janes, also a native of that State. Two children were

born there, and eight in Missouri, where the father died, and, in 1853, the mother and children crossed the plains to Oregon, locating in Polk county. The mother remarried, her second husband being Mr. John Dickey, and they had four children. The mother continued to reside in Polk county until 1880, when her death occurred. She was a woman of superior intelligence and many charms of person and manner, and was greatly lamented by her family and friends.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm in Missouri, where he had very limited opportunities for acquiring an education. When but twenty-one years of age, in 1848, he married Miss Eliza N. Sparks, an estimable lady, and a native of North Carolina. She was the daughter of Mathew Sparks, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1851.

Mr. Lynch and his wife resided in Missouri until 1851, when he sold out and came to Oregon, traveling overland, with a wagon and four oxen, six cows, provisions and a gun. They brought bedding and a few cheap articles, and were six months in making the journey. This, however, proved to be an enjoyable trip, as he recalls it now with great pleasure. He was accompanied by his wife and two children, Sarah Jane and Elizabeth, but both of the latter have since died.

He located in Polk county, near Sheridan, on a donation claim of 320 acres. Here they camped until the log house was raised, when they began pioneer life. Here they resided for nine years, when Mr. Lynch sold at an advantage, and bought a farm on Mill creek, where he was very prosperous, and added from time to time to his property, until he had 900 acres of as fine agricultural land as was to be found in the country. He later sold this for a valuable farm on the city line, between Yam Hill and Polk counties. Here he built a fine residence and good barns and otherwise improved it, also cultivating the land, and, in 1881, sold it very advantageously. He then removed to McMinnville, in order that his children might have the benefits of a higher education at the college. Here he purchased five acres of good agricultural land, on which he built a comfortable residence, where he and his family have since resided. Besides this he also purchased 116 acres within the city limits, which he platted, calling it the Cozine Addition, which sold readily at very remunerative prices. Since then he has erected



a number of buildings, platted several towns, and made many improvements. He is a most industrious man, finding it impossible to "keep still," and is working at something constantly. All his ventures are governed by good judgment, and he has accumulated a handsome income.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have had sixteen children, all but one of whom lived to maturity, and twelve surviving. John Henry, the eldest, resides in Grande Ronde valley and is a farmer; William Westley is a farmer in Benton county; Albert is a farmer, and resides in Nestuck; Hugh Ellison is a farmer, living at La Grande; Joseph W. is also at La Grande; Isaac is a farmer at Wheatland; Francis Marion is a dentist in Washington; Jeremiah is also a dentist; and Lowellen is now in college; George B. McClellan and Mary Lillie Malinda. They have thirty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have been married for forty-four years, and have been eminently successful in life. They have raised a numerous family, none of whom are known to have used whisky or tobacco, or spoken a profane word.

Mr. Lynch has always been a Democrat until recently, when his strong antipathy to the liquor traffic has caused him to become a Prohibitionist.

He and nearly all of the members of his large family belong to the Baptist Church, to the support of which they have always liberally contributed, both of their means and influence.

Upon reflecting on such a life, it is difficult to tell which is most to be admired, the State, which makes such prosperity attainable, or the man, who industriously cultivates her resources. Both have their due, and both are typically great, as a careful analysis will clearly testify.

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**D**R. RICHARD SANDFORD, physician and druggist, Glencoe, Washington county, Oregon, has been identified with this State since 1852.

Dr. Sandford was born in London, England, December 30, 1829, son of James and Mary (Alexander) Sandford, natives of England, his father being descended from old English ancestry, and his mother from Scotch. They had a family of nine children, three of whom are liv-

ing. The Doctor was educated in his native land and graduated at the London hospital in 1848. In 1849 he sailed for America, as surgeon on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and upon his arrival in the United States located at Peoria, Illinois, where he practiced until 1852. That year he crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with an ox train, and after his arrival here located in Multnomah county, six miles north of Portland. In 1873 he went to California, practiced three years in Colusa county, and then returned to Portland, where he remained until the following June. After this he practiced a year in Silverton, Marion county, in 1878, moved to Molalla, and seven years later, in October, 1885, moved to Glencoe, where he has since resided. Here he purchased property and built a good residence and drug store, both in the same yard. He has the pioneer drug store of the town and is also doing a large and lucrative practice.

November 21, 1878, Dr. Sandford was united in marriage to Miss Alice Maria Bagby, a native of Clackamas county, Oregon, born December 21, 1861, daughter of William R. Bagby. It may here be stated that the Doctor crossed the plains in company with Mr. and Mrs. Bagby. They have three children: Mary Alice, Eugenia Eliza, and James Richard, all at home and attending school. Mrs. Sandford is a registered pharmacist and attends to the drug store in the absence of the Doctor. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a Trustee. The Doctor is also a member of the K. of P.

During the Yakima war Dr. Sandford went to the front with the rest of the brave pioneers and served as Assistant Surgeon. They endured many hardships and privations and at times had nothing to eat save horse and mule flesh. He has practiced medicine for forty-four years, and during this time has, both professionally and otherwise, made many warm friends. Few men in this vicinity are held in higher esteem than he.

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**H**ON. JAMES M. PARTLOW, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1850, now residing at Hillsborough, was born in Virginia, April 11, 1824, a son of Virginia parents. Elijah Partlow, his father, was a soldier in the war of

1812, and Nancy T. (White) Partlow, his mother, was a daughter of Colonel William White, who served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Some time after their marriage, his parents moved to Tennessee, and later went from there to Texas. In the latter State they spent the rest of their lives, and died, the father at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother in her fiftieth year. Of their family of eight children only two survive, Mrs. Barlow and the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in his native State, and resided with his parents until their death.

In 1847 Mr. Partlow enlisted to serve in the Mexican war, under Colonel Sterling Price, and was all through that war. He participated in the campaign on the Rio Grande, was in several hard-fought battles, and made some hair-breadth escapes. The fiercest contest was the battle of Tause, in which Company K, to which Mr. Partlow belonged, lost one-eighth of its men. On one occasion he, with nine others, was detailed to take care of a number of horses of the company in the mountains, and while there they learned that the Mexican Rangers were coming to attack them. Our young friend and his party knew if they were taken it would be sure death. He was chosen commander of their number and undertook to lead them from the mountains to the American army. On the way they had to go down a steep mountain side that was covered with snow, on which the horses were unable to retain their footing. He ordered the men to take the bridles off, leave the saddles on, and drive the horses out on the slanting mountain side. The horses, as soon as they reached a place where the slant became abrupt, fell and on their sides went sliding down the mountain, at the foot of which they were caught and re-mounted. Reaching a Mexican town further on, they demanded food, but were denied it. The order was given to cock and trail arms, and in this way they bravely rode through the town. Later, they had to swim their horses across the Rio Grande, and at midnight, while still pressing forward, heard in English the words "Halt! Advance and give the countersign!" and were overjoyed to learn they had reached the outpost of the American army. During this journey they subsisted on a small allowance of parched corn. At the close of the war Mr. Partlow was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1850 the subject of our sketch hitched up

two yoke of cows, and in company with Mr. James Austin, crossed the plains to Oregon. When they reached the Cascade mountains they found 100 emigrants, men, women and children, whose journey had been impeded by mountain snows. Mr. Partlow and his partner passed them, made their way on to Oregon, there loaded pack animals with provisions and with volunteers from Oregon returned to render the emigrants assistance. After their arrival in the valley, Mr. Partlow's pocketbook contained just 30 cents. In Oregon City he met and became acquainted with Mr. John Rogers, at whose home he remained two months. In the spring he went to Yreka, California, where, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge White, he engaged in mining, which enterprise proved a successful one. During his mining experience the largest piece of gold he found was about the size of a turkey egg. Previous to his coming West, Captain Partlow had had some experience in boating on the Missouri river, and while he was in the mines, Captain Brazell, the great steamboat man of that day, wrote him to come to Oregon City and run the Oregon. This he did. After running this vessel some time he took command of the *Gazelle*, and later, was engaged in steamboating east of the mountains, on the Columbia and Snake rivers. After a most successful career as a steamboat captain, he turned his attention to investments in land, in which he also met with marked success. Realizing the fact that Vancouver, British Columbia, was bound to grow, he obtained letters of recommendation from Ladd & Tilton, of Portland, and First National Bank of East Portland, went to Vancouver and made purchases of real estate, the recent increased values of which prove the wisdom of his foresight. The Captain now has large real-estate holdings in Portland and various other places on the Pacific coast. His home is one of the prettiest little cottages in the city of Hillsborough, and in it, retired from active business, he is spending the evening of his useful life.

On the 5th of November, 1871, Captain Partlow was married to Mrs. Louisa Barrett, of East Portland, widow of John Barrett. The Captain and Mrs. Partlow have one son, James William.

Captain Partlow has been a life-long Democrat, but is now independent in his political views. In January, 1874, he was elected a

member of the Oregon State Legislature, from Washington county, and while in the Legislature he served the interests of his constituents to the best of his ability and in a manner that reflected credit on himself. He is a good representative Oregon pioneer of 1850. Long may he continue to enjoy life in the State of his choice and adoption.



**J** W. BRIEDWELL, a widely and favorably known Oregon pioneer of 1852, and an intelligent and progressive farmer and business man of Yam Hill county, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, February 17, 1832. His father, George B. Briedwell, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and was of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from the Fatherland to America previous to the Revolution, some members of which distinguished themselves in that memorable struggle for independence. He married Miss Sarah Maize, a native of Alabama, and of English ancestry. They had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all but one now living. In 1845 the family removed to Iowa, then the extreme frontier, where they resided at the time of the father's death in 1869. He was universally esteemed for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart, and left many friends to mourn his loss.

The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm in Iowa, and attended the district school in the vicinity of his home. When not quite twenty years of age, on October 13, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary Edmonston, a native of Adams county, Illinois, and in the following spring started with his bride across the plains to Oregon. He started with five yoke of oxen, three cows and a yearling heifer, all of which, except one yoke of oxen and the heifer, gave out and died on the journey, and they were obliged to lighten the load by throwing away their books and other weighty articles, which they highly prized. Added to this, Mrs. Briedwell had mountain fever, and the situation was most dark and discouraging, and could they have been placed back in their Eastern home, they would not have undertaken such a disastrous journey. There was, however, but one alternative, which was to push forward, which they did with all possible haste.

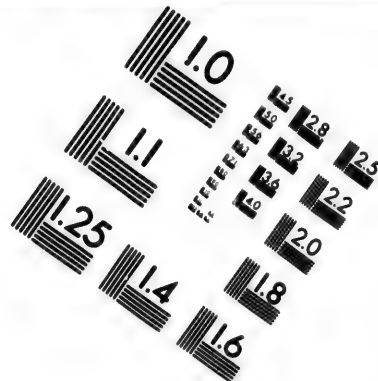
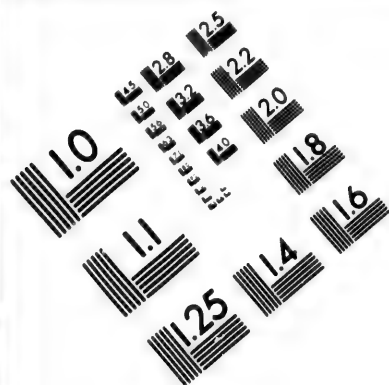
On arriving at Salmon Falls their only means of crossing was to convert the wagon boxes into boats, which they did, and the one in which they had most of their provisions sank and they lost its contents, and were obliged to buy sugar, coffee and flour, for which they paid from six bits to \$1 a pound. However, through it all they arrived in Portland, where they wintered. Mr. Briedwell did some teaming and also purchased some wheat in the Tualatin valley, which he had converted into flour, which he sold, and in this way managed to live and accumulate a little money.

In the following spring he took a claim of 320 acres, locating near Wheatland, in Yam Hill county, on which he built a cheap house, in which he and his wife resided for five years. At the end of this time he sold the land advantageously to Mr. Joseph Watt, and purchased the place on which he has since resided, which is situated one mile west of Amity. He first purchased 160 acres, on which there was a small house, five acres of the land being fenced. Here he and his family resided, and by steady industry he continued to prosper, adding from time to time to his original purchase, until he now owns 460 acres of some of the choicest agricultural lands in Yam Hill county.

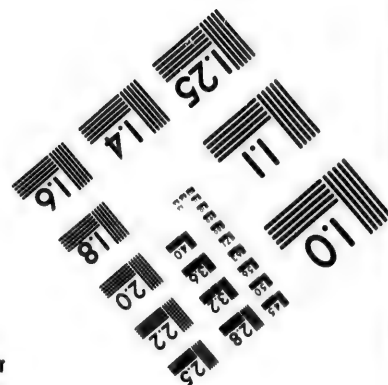
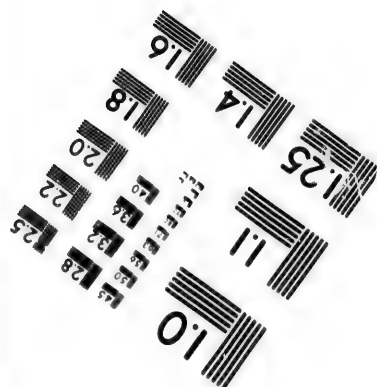
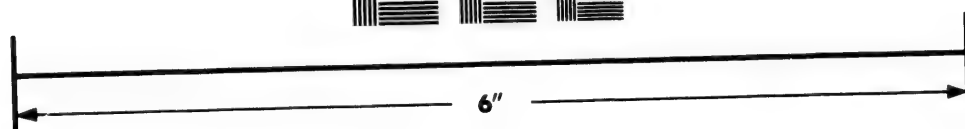
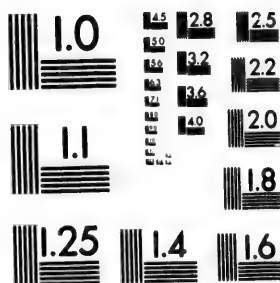
In 1881 he erected a large warehouse on his property, through which the railroad runs, and soon became an extensive dealer in grain, handling annually 100,000 bushels. This enterprise has completed his prosperity, which was already very substantial.

Mr. and Mrs. Briedwell have seven children, most of whom live in the vicinity. Margaret, the eldest, is the wife of James McCarty, and resides in Washington; Mary Ann is the wife of K. Kinman, and lives in Amity; Minnie V. married H. Holmes, and they live on the home farm; G. W. is managing the warehouse, and was County Clerk for four years; John W. is a prominent merchant of Amity; and Edward is in the hardware business in McMinnville.

On April 28, 1889, Mrs. Briedwell died, leaving her family and friends to mourn her loss. She had been a faithful wife for thirty-eight years, and was a devoted mother and sympathetic friend, and was widely esteemed for her many Christian virtues and loving heart. Her loss is especially severe on her devoted husband, to whom she was a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, contributing in no small degree to his prosperity.



# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Politically Mr. Briedwell is a Democrat, but has never taken any very great interest in politics other than desiring the election of honorable men to office, preferring rather to give his attention to his private affairs. He is a Past Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and is a worthy member of the Christian Church, to the support of both of which he contributes liberally of his means.

Thus is merit rewarded by prosperity and the confidence and esteem of all honorable men.

**M**ICHAEL BROWN was a pioneer of 1850 to the Pacific coast, born in Langford county, Ireland, March, 1827. Up to his eighteenth year he lived with his parents, and then emigrated to the United States by the sailing vessel, Mary Ann, which arrived in Boston in the fall of 1845. Michael then found occupation in the woolen mills of Massachusetts until the Mexican war of 1846; he went to New York and enlisted, but because of being under age he was rejected, and after another attempt at West Point he settled down to work at Cold Springs for a few months and then went to New Orleans, and was there engaged on river steamboats until October 14, 1849, when he boarded the steamer Falcon and started for California. In Panama he was detained three months, when he found employment upon the English sailing vessel, Circassian, engaged as a passenger boat, and landed safely in San Francisco February 14, 1850, with but 50 cents in his pocket.

He raised a little "stake" by laboring in that town for a few weeks, and then started for Trinity mines by the bark Galena to Trinidad bay, and then on foot to the mines, requiring fourteen days of hard travel, with many dangers from the Indians, and subsisting chiefly on muskels and dried salmon, with flour at \$1 per pound and salt at \$1 per ounce. With average success he continued mining until 1853, and then enlisted in Captain Goodal's Company for the Rogue river war. The contest was a very severe one and lasted several weeks, our subject acting as Corporal of a scouting party, which was enveloped by many dangers and marvelous escapes, but was not seriously injured.

In 1856 he visited New Orleans and was married to Catherine Sexton March 1, 1857, and

together they returned to Indian Creek, Siskiyou county, California, and established a small bakery, and continued mining, but through the erection of a stamp mill he lost everything. Following this character of occupation through mining districts of northern California and southern Oregon and Idaho, until about 1868, he then came to Portland and bought property on the corner of F and Fifth streets, which he subsequently improved in small cottages. Since that time he has been chiefly engaged in steamboat and railroad work as a steward and in charge of restaurants.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have six children: George, Mary, Celia, Mamie M.; Catherine, wife of Alexander Duar, of East Portland; and James. The family reside at 89 F street, where, with residences adjoining, Mr. Brown owns a substantial property. He has retired from active life, and after the many hardships and trials he is passing his declining years in peace and contentment.

**G**EORGE W. BORMAN, one of the leading and most influential citizens of Baker City, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, February 22, 1860. His father, E. T. Borman, removed to California when our subject was only two years old. The former was a native of Saxony, Germany, where he married Miss Wilhelma Tuope, in 1847, and came to America the following year. He settled in Portland, Maine, from which place he removed to Boston, thence to Chicago, thence to Kansas City, and in 1862 made his way to California, as before stated. Here he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he disposed of at wholesale. Mr. Borman located at Red Bluffs until 1874, when he removed to Baker county, Oregon, where he still remains. His wife died in Oregon, in 1876, aged forty-seven.

At the time of the death of his mother our subject was only fourteen years of age. He attended the public schools of California and Oregon, and the learning imparted to him at these institutions was all the schooling received by him. Mr. Borman has been engaged in mining all his life, some times on his own account, again serving as foreman of some of the largest mines in Baker county. He is interested in some of the well-paying placer mines of Baker county,

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*California Brown Charlton*

and gives his entire attention to them. He has worked himself up from a poor boy until he now lays claim to a considerable amount of property among which is a nice residence in Baker City, where he, his wife and four children live in considerable style.

Mr. Borman was married to Miss Maggie L. Rea, born April 10, 1857, in Jefferson county, Iowa, and came to Oregon with her parents. She is the daughter of Joseph M. Rea, one of the largest land owners in Baker county, where he engages in farming two miles out of Baker City. Four children grace the home of Mr. and Mrs. Borman, namely: Edward R., Clara V., Beatrice and Thomas L. Mr. Borman is the third oldest and youngest of his father's family. The other two members are: Clara A., married, and Edward W., now deceased.

In 1888 he was elected Assessor of Baker county, and in 1890 was elected Recorder of Conveyances of his county, which position he still holds, although he refused the nomination for a second term, his business affairs being so numerous as to prevent his accepting. He has devoted his spare time to the study of the office of his county. Mr. Borman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge No. 47, Baker City, and of Mendville Mendville Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., in which order he has taken the highest degree. He has filled the highest offices in that lodge, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workman. In politics he is a Republican, and few men enjoy more respect and esteem than does George Borman, the subject of this sketch.

**DR. CALLA B. CHARLTON.**—As a representative of the medical profession in the State of Oregon this lady holds a highly creditable position as representing the possibilities of womanhood in the higher callings of life, and success in overcoming difficulties, her career is even more noteworthy, and a brief outline sketch of her life, giving some of the salient features, becomes, therefore, a valuable contribution to this work, devoted to the history of Oregon, and the achievements of her people.

Dr. Charlton was born in Wisconsin, December 7, 1851, her parents being Valentine and Maria (Heeney) Brown. Her father was a na-

tive of English and Welsh ancestry, and of Irish descent, who was of Irish descent, and was born in New York State. Dr. Charlton is the fourth oldest of nine children. She was born in 1851 when the family removed to Oregon. In 1858, and was reared in Portland, where her father settled, and where he purchased several tracts of land, on a portion of which he resided until his death, in 1870.

The subject of this sketch received her education in Portland, at St. Mary's Academy. In 1870 she was married to Mr. James Charlton, but two years later was left a widow. With a little daughter to support and rear, and without means, her position seemed indeed unpromising at the time, but her courage, however, was equal to the occasion, and she determined then to enter the medical profession. To obtain the funds necessary to a consummation of her plan, she taught school, and thus tideed over the time until her admission to practice. In the meantime she read medicine with Dr. C. H. Babbity, of Portland, and at the earliest opportunity began attendance at the medical department of Washington University. There were then but few women students, and indeed it was only the second year that the sex had been admitted to the college, while many discriminating objections were placed upon them, and the course of study which they were admitted was much encumbered, essential features being eliminated. Against much opposition, Mrs. Charlton led the contest for the rights of women, which proved successful, and by which she won the lasting esteem of the faculty and management, among whom are yet numbered some of her warmest friends; her genuine earnestness in the search of knowledge in the line of her chosen profession, and much to do with the success of her studies.

Mrs. Charlton was graduated in 1879, and for the following six years was a practitioner of the old school (eclectic), with an office in East Portland. During this time, however, she became acquainted with one of the methods and results of homeopathy, and so firmly and favorably was she impressed with the merits of this school of practice that she determined to adopt it for her future work. In accordance with this resolution she went to Chicago, and there attended the Hahnemann Medical College until her graduation, in 1886, after which she was appointed first assistant physician in the



*California Brown Chantler*

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tive of Vermont, and of English and Welsh ancestry; her mother, who was of Irish descent, was born in New York State. Dr. Charlton is the fourth in order of age of their nine children. She was but a mere child when the family removed to Oregon, in 1858, and was reared in Portland, where her father settled, and where he purchased several blocks of land, on a portion of which he resided until his death, in 1870.

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hospital, under Dr. Ludlam, one of the ablest and best-known medical practitioners and authors of the day. Returning to Portland Dr. Charlton resumed practice here, and her success has won for her the highest recognition in the profession. It may here be stated that in her practice she has shown herself the true-hearted physician, who regards the profession as the noblest walk of life, its mission to alleviate the sufferings of mankind; and while her success from a material point of view has been great, from a professional, as well as humane, point of view, it has been even more marked, and her work for the poor has been unusual in its amount and effectiveness.

As a historical item it may be said in this connection that Dr. Charlton was the first teacher in the Holladay addition to Portland, the school being then conducted in a little log cabin. The school that now occupies the site is the North Central, one of the largest and finest in Portland.

She is an active member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Oregon, as well as the Multnomah County Society, and has prepared valuable papers treating upon topics of interest to the profession.

Personally, Dr. Charlton is distinguished by her loyalty to her profession and to her friends, and by the quiet determination which has won for her an honorable place in a field in which she was one of the pioneers of her sex.

She was reared an Episcopalian, and has always remained a consistent member of that church.

**RON. JAMES T. BOWDITCH**, counselor at law, and ex-member of the State Legislature, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, July 12, 1852, where he spent the first few years of his childhood. His parents were Isaac P. and Marian (Tinker) Bowditch, natives also of Vermont, and of English extraction. At the breaking out of the rebellion, the father joined the Federal army, and was an officer under General Peck. He lost his life in one of the small engagements near Norfolk, April 11, 1862, and at the time of his death he was connected with the Commissary Department, holding the rank of Major.

James T., the youngest of two children, moved with his mother to Wabasha, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools, and later entered the Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, graduating with the class of 1873. He then became a law student in the office of General Berry, at Winona, Minnesota, a noted practitioner of that State. Mr. Bowditch was admitted to the bar in 1877, three years later removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1884, on account of his mother's health, he located at Ashland. Since taking up his residence in this city his practice has proved prosperous, and he now stands at the head of the legal fraternity of the State. Colonel Bowditch has served two successive terms as a member of the State Legislature, from 1886 to 1889, and at this time is a member of the Governor's Staff, holding the honorable position of Judge Advocate General. He has been City Attorney of Ashland several years. As a staunch and steadfast Democrat, he has been of much service to his party, and still takes an active interest in political matters. Socially he affiliates with the K. of P., and was a charter member and organizer of Granity Lodge, No. 23, in which he has passed all the chairs.

**IRVIN D. BOYER**, secretary of the Eagle Woolen Mill at Brownville, was born in Edinborough, Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1859. His father, Neri Boyer, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in 1730, direct from Germany. In childhood Neri moved to western Pennsylvania, while the country was yet a wilderness and there in early manhood learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed through life. He married Mary Mitchell in 1840, and then settled at Edinburg, where he has continued to reside, engaged in contracting and building.

Irvin D. was educated at Edinborough and the State Normal School at the same place. He then drifted into the oil district about Bradford, Pennsylvania, and worked in the oil-works and at contracting until the fall of 1882, when he began teaching school at Salina, and continued teaching in Pennsylvania until 1886. He then went to Dazey, North Dakota, for nine months, and from there went direct to Brownville, Oregon, arriving there in August, 1887, and the following winter he taught the district school be-

tween Brownsville and Halsey, and in 1888 he was appointed principal of the public school at South Brownsville. He was one of the original stockholders of the Eagle Woolen Mills, and soon after the incorporation, April, 1889, he was elected secretary of the company, and manager of the local store.

He married at Brownsville, in June, 1889, Miss Hattie Long, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of J. M. Long, and an old schoolmate of his. Mr. Long came to Oregon in 1886, and is now engaged in farming near Brownsville.

Mr. Boyer is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and he resides on Main street opposite the public school. In March, 1890, he was one of the incorporators of the Brownsville Building & Loan Association, and is also a stockholder and assistant cashier of the Bank of Brownsville. He has served one term in the City Council, is a member of the School Board, and is one of the active, progressive young men of the city.



**JAMES H. BROWN.**—Three miles west of the town of Sheridan, on the beautiful Yam Hill river, resides the three Brown brothers, prosperous farmers and Oregon pioneers of 1850. Each has a good home and fine farm, a portion of their land being a part of the old homestead which their honored father, James H. Brown, took as his donation claim from the Government in 1850, forty-two years ago. On this land he made his home and labored and prospered up to the time of his death. He was born in Virginia November 10, 1796, a descendant of German ancestors. He removed to Illinois, and was there married to Miss Sophia Hussey, all of their children except one being born in that State.

Learning of the rich lands to be obtained from the Government and desiring a milder climate, with his wife and children, Mr. Brown started March 15, 1850, on his long journey across the plains to Oregon. Nancy, their youngest, was then only two weeks old. They had two covered wagons, six yoke of oxen, and a light wagon and a span of horses, and made the journey in safety. The only serious accident connected with the trip was James getting his legs broken. This was caused by his falling from the wagon and a wheel running over him. He was eight years old at that time. From the

Dalles they came on a scow to Portland, being rowed down the river by Indians, and having a white man for guide. Portland was then a small place. They came to the house of Grandfather Nathan Hussey (see his history in this work), spent the winter with him, and in the spring came to their present locality. Mr. Brown and his family began their Oregon life in a little frame house. He engaged in general farming and raised horses, cattle and sheep. He was a man of good judgment and ability, and by his fellow-citizens was chosen one of the Commissioners of his county. He was in politics a strong Republican, and in religion a worthy member of the Methodist Church. As the years rolled by he prospered, and in time built a nice residence on his claim, and made other improvements. He died May 30, 1875, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His good wife still lives, is now seventy-nine years of age, and makes her home with one of her sons. Their children are as follows: Mary E., wife of E. H. Lord, resides in Salem; Sarah, wife of William Savage, resides at Sheridan; Margaret J., widow of A. McMukan, lives at Salem; James H.; Joseph E.; Nathan A.; and Nancy, wife of William Sleppy, of Sheridan.

James H. Brown, the oldest of the three brothers above referred to, was born in Illinois June 14, 1842. From his eighth year he was reared on his father's donation claim. November 30, 1865, he married Miss Evalin Yocom. They have eight children, viz.: Wilber, Minnie, Henry H., Franklin, Dudley O., Althea, Bertha and Lloyd; and an infant, who died. He built June 29, 1886, a good residence, and to the land he inherited from his father's estate he has added by purchase until he is now the owner of 800 acres.

Joseph E. Brown was born in Illinois in 1844, and was six years of age at the time the family came to Oregon. When he was eighteen he enlisted in the First Oregon Infantry and served during the war on the frontier, helping to keep the Indians in check, principally in Idaho. At the close of the war he returned to his home. October 11, 1866, he married Miss Nancy A. Metzker. He inherited 260 acres of his father's donation claim, to which he has since added, becoming the owner of 460 acres. He built the nice home, in which he resides. He and his wife have eleven children, whose names are as follows: Eugene, who married Etta Tatam, and has one child, Isaac Ray; James A.; Edward;

Clay; Elenora, now Mrs. Frank Tatom, and has one child, Guy E.; Dela Mary, Claud, Joseph, John and Nancy S., and an infant, who died June 14, 1889. Mr. Brown is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Nathan A., the third of the brothers, was born in Illinois, November 18, 1848, and was two years of age when he arrived in Oregon. He was reared at the old homestead, and attended school in La Fayette and in Portland. His portion of the donation claim is that on which the family residence is situated. He has purchased other lands, his holdings now amounting to 500 acres. September 23, 1886, he wedded Miss Alice Fuqua. Their four children are: Archie, Lenora, Cata and an infant. He, too, is a Republican, and, like his brothers, is a successful farmer and highly respected citizen.



**J**AMES ABRAHAM, one of the most eminently respected of Oregon's noble pioneers, a prosperous citizen of Portland, and a generous philanthropist, is, we regret to say, not an American by birth, for we would gladly claim all that is great and good. However, he is the next thing to it, that is, a native of the Isle of Wight, England, where he was born July 29, 1811.

His father was a merchant miller, who, by the loss of several vessels, with their large cargoes, was financially ruined, and, in 1821, emigrated to the United States, intending to make a new start in life. He located in Ohio, then a new and undeveloped country, where he engaged in farming, meeting with deserved prosperity.

James Abraham remained with his parents until he attained his sixteenth year, when, possessing a muscular body and an ambitious mind, he determined to be self-supporting. Going to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was variously employed until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in the trade of carving and gilding, in the shop of John D. Morgan, manufacturer of frames and mirrors. By his energy, industry, and adaptability, he made rapid and efficient progress in his new business, and in a few months acquired the skill of a journeyman. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, as foreman of a shop which employed many workmen who were both older and more experienced than

he, the push and enthusiasm of Mr. Abraham securing for him the position. He subsequently purchased an interest in another company, and gradually built up a handsome business, continuing with unabated prosperity until 1834, when he returned to Ohio, where he joined his father in the erection of a sawmill, which they operated together for twelve years. To this enterprise Mr. Abraham devoted much laborious and earnest work, but made little financial progress, and, accordingly, in 1846, sold out his interest and returned to Louisville, where he resumed his old trade.

He was married in Johnson county, Indiana, August 1, 1849, to Miss Jane St. John, an estimable lady, and a native of Ohio. He then engaged in clearing a farm from timber, and set out an orchard, but being too ambitious to wait for his orchard to grow, and hearing in the meantime most glowing accounts of the marvelous opportunities of Oregon, he started, in the spring of 1852, with an invalid wife and one child, for the El Dorado of the West. They came all the way across the desolate plains with an ox team, which slowly and laboriously crept along.

Arriving in Oregon in the fall of 1852, he located a donation claim of 320 acres, near East Portland, on which he built a small shanty, and, after comfortably installing his family in their new quarters, he began to work for Meek & Luelling, nurserymen, with whom he learned the process of grafting and caring for trees. Subsequently, Mr. Abraham engaged in the nursery business on his own account, making his start without money, by picking up the discarded roots from other nurseries. From this small beginning he extended his interests until he succeeded in building up an extensive and profitable trade.

Accumulating means, he engaged in the purchase of real estate, thus becoming the proprietor of the town sites of Sunnyside and Mount Tabor, in both of which localities he resided for a number of years. In 1870 he made the first effort ever effected toward the establishment of a town at Sunnyside, which consisted in his planting trees upon Maple avenue. In his real-estate speculations, he has been a wise and successful dealer; foreseeing the future, great destiny of the country, he adhered closely to his convictions, and the results have fully verified his fondest hopes. He was one of the active promoters of the Mount Tabor railroad, for



which he, by his usual energy and perseverance, secured valuable right-of-way privileges.

Mr. Abraham has been as earnest in promoting public and charitable interests as he has in securing his own. This is exemplified in the case of the Portland Methodist Hospital. To this institution he sold the magnificent site on which it is built, for the sum of \$20,000; but, when it became embarrassed for lack of funds to complete and open the building, cancelled the obligation of its trustees for the entire amount, thus making his donation to this institution, \$25,000. Another incident in point is that of the erection of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in East Portland. On the commencement of this edifice, in 1890, Mr. Abraham donated \$20,000, to which large sum he added, at the time of the dedication of the building, in 1891, \$25,000 more; thus enabling its trustees to dedicate it free of debt, a thing which could not possibly have been done without his princely giving.

Mr. Abraham has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853, and much of the time has held important official relations to it. He is now one of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary Church, and also of the Portland Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham had one child, William Jay, a promising youth, but who died in 1864.

Thus is briefly given the most important events of an active and useful life, whose efforts have all been in the line of advancing the condition of his fellow-men, and have earned the gratitude of thousands of this and coming generations.

**S**OLOMON K. BROWN, who enjoys the distinction of having been one of the first settlers in the now populous Willamette valley, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, in 1810. His parents were William and Nettie Brown, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of South Carolina.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest of nine children, and his early years were spent in an abundance of hard work on a Miami county farm, in his native State, on which he toiled incessantly in the summer and attended the public schools in the winter.

In 1847 he and his family crossed the plains to Oregon, consuming six months and seven-

teen days on the trip. Arriving at their destination, they located on a claim in Benton county, near Monroe.

In 1849 Mr. Brown left his family on the claim and went to California, where he located on Feather river, and engaged in gold mining. He remained only four months, meeting with quite good success, and returned home with a fair supply of the precious dust. His return trip to Oregon was made on an old sailing vessel, and occupied seven weeks. Arriving at home, he purchased another claim with a portion of his gold. This claim he owned and improved for forty years, and made of it one of the choicest farms in the country. He has resided in Philomath, Benton county, almost twenty years, and owns considerable of the most valuable town property.

Mr. Brown was married, in 1832, to a highly estimable lady of Ohio, and they had four children. Their married life was, however, destined to but short duration, for after a few years, the devoted wife and mother died. In 1843 Mr. Brown married again, his second wife being Miss Ann Roland, by which marriage there were eight children, four of whom are now living. About twelve years ago Mrs. Brown died, and in Benton county, on November 14, 1880, he was married to an estimable widow, Mrs. Hulda A. Davis.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his State and country.

He has passed his eighty-second birthday, but looks robust and hearty, while his memory is perfectly clear on all topics, his conversation being ready and apt. He has been one of the staunchest supporters of the town, which interest has never flagged or grown cold. He is greatly esteemed by all who know him as an honorable man and worthy citizen.

**P.** BUNNELL, M. D., of Roseburg, was born in New Hampshire, April 15, 1833, a son of George W. Bunnell. Our subject was educated in the district schools, and in 1858 entered the Medical College of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in 1860. He then went immediately to Wisconsin, and in 1872 located in Roseburg, where he has since had a large and lucrative practice. His

beautiful residence is located on Chadwick and Jackson streets, and is surrounded by the finest lawn in the city. Mr. Bunnell is a natural mechanic, and all the articles of furniture are the work of his hands, and artistically covered with sea shells. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was one of the originators of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, Roseburg, of which he is now the High Priest. In 1881 he was appointed by the Government as Examining Surgeon of the Bureau of Pensions, and has served several years as Examining Surgeon for membership in the lodge.

Mr. Bunnell was united in marriage with Miss Katie Shamway, a native of New York. Their only daughter, Clara, is the wife of J. C. Fullerton.

**J**AMES BATCHELOR, Justice of the Peace of the city of Salem, was born in Great Bend, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1829. His ancestry came from Holland, in 1763, and settled in Montgomery county, New York, where Z. J. Batchelor, the father of our subject, was born. Later he removed to South Bend, where he was engaged in mechanical work until his death, June 22, 1829, leaving a widow and four children, the subject being the youngest of the family. He lived with his mother until nine years of age, and then he was bound out to learn the trade of carpenter and wagon-maker, where he was engaged until twenty-one years of age, receiving no education, as his employer demanded constant labor. After completing his term of service, he followed farming for about three years, and through the kindness of his employer he secured a modest education. In 1853 he began work for the D. L. & W. R. R. Company, with whom he remained until 1860, passing through the several stages of brakeman, fireman, engineer, baggage-master, conductor and train dispatcher, filling positions of trust and responsibility. He then returned to his friends in Bureau county, Illinois, and on the 22d of July, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, of the Ninety-third Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, Captain William Brown, Colonel Holden Putnam, grandson of General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. The Ninety-third Regiment was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and

experienced their first engagement at Hatchet Creek, Mississippi, when they met the army under General Price, in the fall of 1862. They then moved on to Holly Springs, and then our subject was detailed to run a train carrying supplies to General Grant, at Coffeeville. While on duty he was taken prisoner by General Van Dorn, but being paroled, he joined his regiment, which then moved to Memphis, and in December went into winter quarters at Ridgeway, where they remained until March, 1863, then moved to Helena, Arkansas, where the subject was detailed to the gunboat, La Fayette, then patrolling the Mississippi river. In six weeks he again joined his regiment at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and was one of the volunteers to man a transport to take it below Vicksburg, joining his regiment at Brainsburg, where began the great engagement that lasted eighteen days, and resulted in driving General Pemberton inside the forts at Vicksburg. Then began the bombardment of Vicksburg, which continued until July, 1863, when the city was surrendered to General Grant. Mr. Batchelor was taken sick from over exertion and exposure, and was confined in the Adams and Union Hospitals until September, when he was given a thirty days' furlough to go home, where sickness detained him until February, 1864. Then he again joined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, and was in General Sherman's march through Georgia. The regiment was then stationed at Altoona Pass, the base of supplies for the army of General Sherman, on guard duty, and was engaged in what was known as the "hard-tack fight," on October 15, 1864, and though large forces of men were not employed, it was a very fierce contest. The subject was wounded twice, but not severely, and continued in the discharge of his duties. In November his regiment was moved to Atlanta to join the forces of General Sherman, and then began the great march from Atlanta to the sea, our subject being detailed to special duty, that of foraging for supplies to support the army. On arrival at Savannah, December 24, the city surrendered, and the soldiers celebrated a very merry Christmas. The march was then continued through the Carolinas, with frequent skirmishes, until reaching Raleigh, North Carolina, where they remained until the close of the war. The troops then assembled at Washington, District of Columbia, and engaged in the grand review of May, 1865, our subject filling the honorable position

of guide on the extreme right, in advance of the main column. He was then detailed to hospital duty, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

Returning to his home in Illinois, where he remained until fall, he secured the position of ticket agent at Pond Creek station, on the Rock Island & Pacific. Here he remained until 1873, receiving tributes of commendation from his officials.

He was married in Benton, Mississippi, November 20, 1873 to Miss Elizabeth J. Schock, daughter of H. M. David Schock, South Bend, Indiana. He then returned to New Bedford, Illinois, and resumed his trade of contracting and building, which he continued until 1882, also filling the position of Justice of the Peace, Postmaster of Truxton, and Town Clerk of Manlius. Road Commissioner and on the Board of Supervisors, all in Bureau county. In June, 1882, he started for Oregon, locating at Salem, his first job being the construction of the Scotch Capitol City Mills. He has since engaged in contract work, farming, also being janitor and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the State Capitol. In July, 1890, he was elected Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, and since 1889 has been proprietor of the Capitol City Restaurant.

He has two children: Carrie A., and William L.

In 1870 and 1880 he served as Census Enumerator in Illinois, and in 1890 in Salem. He is Surgeon of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Department of Oregon.

**E. BLAIN**, dealer in gent's furnishing goods, clothing, and boots and shoes at Albany, Oregon, is one of the prominent and prosperous business men of the town.

Mr. Blain was born in Porter county, Indiana, in 1842, son of Wilson and Elizabeth (Wilson) Blain, natives of Pennsylvania and Michigan respectively. His parents settled in Porter county, Indiana, about 1834. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, a man of earnest, resolute character, and filled with the missionary spirit. He founded the town of Hebron, Porter county, where he established a church, built up a congregation, and remained until the spring of 1848. That year he joined the tide of westward emigration, and

with his wife and three children crossed the plains to Oregon, coming out as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. He had two wagons and eight yoke of oxen. Their trip was without particular incident until they were crossing the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route. There the rough and precipitous trail was too much for their poor and jaded oxen, and they gave out completely. While starvation and death in the mountains stared the heroic party in the face, they were met by a man from the Willamette valley, a Mr. Watson, who was looking for friends. He kindly rendered them assistance, helping them with his fresh teams to reach the valley and keeping them at his house until they were rested and their cattle somewhat recuperated. This Mr. Blain always considered as resulting from the kind watchfulness of his Heavenly Father. In due time they proceeded to Oregon City, where Mr. Blain remained two years, preaching and teaching and editing the Oregon Spectator. While there he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature. In 1850 he came to Linn county, took up a section of land near Brownsville, and founded the little town called Union Point. Here he built a school-house and a church. The membership of the latter he increased to seventy. This town, with its several stores and business places, was a scene of stirring activity during his life; but, with his death in 1860, it suffered a terrible blow and gradually became depopulated, until now only the name exists. Mrs. Blain is still living, having reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

L. E. Blain is the eldest of six children, all of whom are living. He received his education under his father's teachings, and when his father died he took charge of the farm until his brothers reached mature years. In 1861 and '62 he engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon, and was one of the first developers of the Idaho mines in the vicinity of Lewiston. The ambition of his boyhood had been to enter mercantile life, and in March, 1863, his wishes were gratified by his securing a clerkship in the general merchandise store of John Connor, with whom he remained until 1866. That year he entered into a partnership with John Barrows and Samuel E. Young, and under the firm name of J. Barrows & Co. engaged in the sale of general merchandise and agricultural implements. In 1874 Mr. Barrows withdrew, selling his interest to Messrs. Blain & Young, who

continued together until 1876, when they dissolved, Mr. Young continuing alone. Mr. Blain then established a store for the sale of gent's furnishing goods, clothing and boots and shoes, and in this business he is still engaged.

He was married in Albany, in 1865, to Miss Mary M. Miller, daughter of Dr. William Miller, a pioneer of 1852, who followed his profession in Albany until his death in 1864.

Politically Mr. Blain is a Republican.



**D**R. FORBES BARCLAY.—Among the worthy and good men who came to Oregon City, in 1850, none are more deserving of honorable mention than Dr. Barclay, now deceased. This gentleman was born on the Shetland isles, Scotland, December 25, 1812. His parents were Dr. John and Charlotte (Spencer) Barclay, the latter the daughter of William Spencer, of Gardenstein, Scotland.

In 1839 Dr. Barclay left England for Vancouver, to take the position of physician for the Hudson's Bay Company. The journey occupied nine months, and he remained ten months treating the officers of the company and all who needed medical treatment. In 1850 he came to Oregon City, and continued his practices for many years, never refusing to respond to any call made upon his skill, whether the patient was rich or poor, far or near, and by his liberality, as well as by his ability as a physician, he won hosts of friends wherever he chanced to be. He practiced for twenty-three years in Oregon City, during all of that time he utterly ignored himself, and strove to benefit humanity.

He was married in 1842 to Miss Maud Pambrun, a native of British Columbia, whose father served in the war of 1812, and later was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. The Doctor and his wife had the following children: Peter T., residing in California, secretary of a company; Alexander L., resides at the home; the daughter, A. C. A., now resides at the home place; Hattie, wife of Mr. William Pratt, superintendent of the locks at Oregon City; and William C., a seaman, first mate of a ship.

The death of this good man occurred in 1873, from typhoid and pneumonia, contracted from his patients, his system being relaxed from overwork. His faithful wife survived him seven-

teen years, until 1890, when she, too, passed away, in her sixty-third year. She was one of the typical women of Oregon City, and was highly esteemed for her many noble traits of both head and heart.

The Doctor was Treasurer of the Masonic lodge at Oregon City, from 1853 until the time of his death. He was reared a Presbyterian, but in the absence of his own church, when he came to Oregon City, he joined the Methodist Church, of which he was a consistent member.

In 1850 he and his wife built the home on Main street, on a half block of land, which he purchased for the purpose. The material for the house was brought from Boston, Massachusetts. The workmen received \$10 per day for erecting the house, which when completed cost \$17,000. Here this good man and his family lived for forty-two years, and the property is very valuable now.

There never occurred a death in Oregon City which caused so much general mourning as that of Dr. Barclay's. In addition to his professional ability he was a man calculated to win and retain the admiration and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, either socially or professionally.



**L.** BLAKESLEE, one of the pioneers and early educators of Union county, was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, March 13, 1827. His father, Levi Blakeslee, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and he was married to Pattie Tooley, a native of Bradford, Massachusetts, and then moved, in 1840, to Michigan. He was a manufacturer, having erected large manufactories in Michigan for cotton, wool and flour. In addition he owned 600 acres of farming land, and died, in 1841, aged sixty-six. His wife survived him until 1872, when she died, aged eighty-eight. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living, and our subject is the youngest of the family. He is now sixty-five years of age, and has a sister who is ninety years of age.

Our subject was educated in Michigan, after attending the Ontario College, at Ontario Indiana. He taught school for a number of years in Michigan. In 1864 Judge Blakeslee came to

Oregon, alone, leaving his family behind him as he made the long trip across the plains. After arrival in Union City he taught school for three years, and then made his way home via Isthmus of Panama. He then brought his family and possessions across the plains with teams and followed teaching in Oregon, after his return to that State. The first school of Summerville was taught by him, also one at Union. At the latter place he remained four years, and during that time was very successful, having as many as 125 pupils. During his vacations he would prospect in the mountains for gold. He bought a farm of 200 acres, on which he erected a feed mill to grind feed for the freighters and pack teams that passed from Umatilla landing to Idaho. This mill was run by water-power, and he sold it for \$11,000, and his land brought a very high price, as it was adjoining town.

In 1889 Mr. Blakeslee was elected City Recorder of Union, and in 1890 Justice of the Peace of Union township, and in 1892 Justice of the Peace for three townships.

Judge Blakeslee was married, in 1848, to Miss Caroline Dewey, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. She was born in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee have had seven children born to them, of whom five are yet living, namely: W. B., a farmer near Union; Linn is a graduate in a medical college of Chicago, and now practices in Caldwell, Idaho; Lillian, wife of W. H. Stafford; Ida, wife of Whit Hall, merchant in Marion; and Abba, the youngest daughter, resides with her parents and is a stenographer and type-writer, engaged in the county clerk's office of Union.

The Judge has been very successful in all his enterprises, having started a poor boy and worked his way up until he is now the owner of a good residence and a block of land in Union, besides other property. He has always been one of the leading men of his city and is always ready to assist in the upbuilding of churches and other public buildings. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1856, and a Republican ever since the organization of the party, and prior to that he was an old-line Whig.



**JOHN BURNS**, a prominent farmer and business man, of Polk county, and an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1843, was born in Illinois, April 28, 1833. He is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Garrett Burns, being a

cousin of the renowned Scottish bard, Robert Burns. Our subject's father, William Burns, was born in Kentucky, in 1800. He married Rachel Ford, a native of Ohio, born in 1811. She was the daughter of Robert Ford, and they had a family of eleven children, all of whom they reared to maturity, and all but two of them are still living. With his wife and eight children he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1848. The journey was made with oxen, and six months were consumed in the trip. Our subject was then in his sixteenth year, and was of much assistance to his father in that trip. They started March 23d, from Kendall county, Illinois, and arrived at Foster's farm, in the Willamette valley, September 27, 1848. The Mormons had stolen eight head of their cattle, but by pursuing the thieves they were able to regain them. One woman, Mrs. Fontz, died and was buried by the way. Mr. Burns' father purchased the right to a donation claim on the Luckamute, and then went overland to California, in 1849, to the gold diggings on Butte creek. He mined here and on the Mariposa. While there, he was the discoverer of a claim that is still known as the Burns' diggings. He retired to his farm in Oregon with \$2,000. In 1852 he returned East, bought a drove of stock, and in 1853 drove them back across the plains. He had purchased his land claim on the Luckamute of Colonel Waters, and he resided on this property until 1875, when he retired to California and died on the 23d of December of that year. His wife survived him until 1887, when she, too, died.

Our subject resided with his father until his twenty-first year, when he settled in Benton county, where he purchased a settler's right to 320 acres of land. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising successfully until 1866, when he sold and came to Polk county and purchased 400 acres of land of W. Sebing, where he has resided, worked and prospered for fifteen years, adding to his lands two other tracts of 320 acres each, making 1,040 acres, all in Polk county. In 1888 he purchased a flouring mill on the Luckamute, which he is still running, in addition to his farming interests. It has a full roller-process, and he is doing a good business.

Mr. Burns was married in December, 1853, to Miss Susan Hickland, a native of Indiana, born in 1833. She was the daughter of John Hickland, who came to Oregon in 1851. This lady bore her husband seven children, namely: John L., married and residing in east Oregon; Arthur

Q., resides in Polk county; Theodore M., at home; Eliza, wife of James Montgomery, resides in Cook county; Clarinda, wife of James McDermeat, resides in eastern Oregon; Emma is a widow, and the youngest, John, resides in Polk county. In January, 1876, Mrs. Burns died, and October 3, 1879, Mr. Burns married Mrs. Cornelia Evans, the widow of William Evans. She had a daughter, now Mrs. Charlie Brown, of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have one child, Rubie Muretta.

Mr. Burns is a Democrat in politics, but has always declined office. He has, by industry and intelligent effort, succeeded, and he has gained the good-will and esteem of all who know him.



**JUDGE DEAN BLANCHARD.**—There are few names better or more favorably known along the lower Columbia river than that which heads this sketch. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1854, and of Rainier many years. His political career and work in many other channels during his residence here has made him known to many who would perhaps never have learned of him otherwise, and being a gentleman of most kindly, sympathetic and pleasing manner, it is but natural that he should have many friends throughout the State.

Judge Blanchard was born in Madison, Maine, December 20, 1832, of a good American family, which was established in New England in colonial days, the great-grandfather taking part in the Revolutionary war, where he was a captain, and his grandfather Weston settled in Maine in 1786, but his father, Merrill Blanchard was born in Massachusetts. The mother of Judge Blanchard was named Eunice Weston Blanchard, was a native of Maine and died in 1842, her husband surviving until 1887.

Our subject was the second in a family of eight children, and his early life was that of a farmer and clerk, but later he learned the carpenter trade. He came to Oregon via Niaranga, in the old steamer, Northern Light. He engaged in clerking at St. Helen for a time, and then joined a Government expedition to Boise City, Idaho, being assistant wagon-master. He has followed his trade for several years at different points, and has engaged in clerking at Portland, Vancouver and other points. In 1857

he was made Auditor of Columbia county, and in 1858 was made County Clerk, being the first incumbent in office.

The year 1863 found our subject at Rainier, engaged in the sawmill business, and he still owns this plant and also a wood flume, which supplies the river boats when in port with fuel and fills large contracts outside. The Judge is a large land owner, possessing 1,000 acres of timber, besides tide lands and city property at Astoria. In 1874 he was elected County Judge, and has been re-elected several terms since then. He was made Postmaster at Rainier in 1864, and has held that office constantly ever since. In 1863 he established a mercantile store at this place, which he still conducts. His political views are Republican, and he has always been active in political life. He affiliates socially with A. F. & A. M., with A. O. U. W. and K. of P. and has passed the chairs in the first named order and belongs to St. John's Chapter of Astoria, and also is a member of the State Pioneer Association.



**BURTON BROS.**, manufacturers of brick, Salem, Oregon, are the proprietors of one of the most important industries of this city.

In 1875 Alvin A. Burton, a member of the firm, came to Salem as foreman of the brick manufactory at the State penitentiary, this institution having the contract for the brick to be used in the construction of the State Asylum for the Insane. He filled this position for five years, and under his direction an enormous amount of work was accomplished. Luman Burton came to Salem in 1878, and occupied a position similar to that of his brother at the State penitentiary. Edwin and Percy Burton emigrated to the State more recently, but assisted in the organization of the firm of Burton Bros.

They have twelve acres of ground where their yards are located, and are making arrangements to open a second yard in Portland, Oregon. Each of the four brothers is a practical workman, having been trained to the business by their father, who was master of the craft. They manufacture about 2,500,000 of brick annually, and have furnished the material for many of the fine blocks built in Salem. They are all men



of energy and superior business ability, and have placed their business among the leading establishments of the city.

They are natives of Rochester, New York, and removed to Illinois in 1856. Luman and Edwin belong to the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R.; both were soldiers in the late civil war, and served until the close of the war; they saw much hard fighting, and Luman was wounded at the battle of Shiloh by a gunshot, which carried away a splinter of bone from his left leg. He was a youth of sixteen years when he enlisted, and was a drummer-boy while in camp; but when there was a battle he carried a gun and fought with his company. Too much cannot be said in praise of the men who jeopardized their lives that the nation might be saved, and the great republic of the United States might be preserved.



**P**ROF. HENRY NICHOLAS BOLANDER of Portland Oregon, is a native of Germany, born in Hesse, now a part of Prussia, February 22, 1831. His parents were both Germans, and he was raised and educated in his native land, and in 1846 came to the United States and entered the theological seminary of Columbus, Ohio, and was a teacher for some years in the schools of that city. He was principal of the German-English school there, for two years. In 1861 he came to California because of the failure of his health. He settled in California, and for a few years was Professor of German in the private school of Dr. E. Cohn. He then received the appointment of botanist on the survey on the coast of California, and he served in this capacity for a year and a half. He continued his researches in botany for ten years, doing much good in that direction. In the fall of 1866 he was elected principal of the Cosmopolite schools of San Francisco, and retained the position until 1871, when he was elected superintendent of the institutes of California. At the expiration of his term of office was elected superintendent of the schools of San Francisco. His term expired in 1877. The next year he made a trip to Central America. In 1882 he went to Peru and Chili, and from there to Europe, visiting his native land. In 1882 he came to Portland, Oregon, and became Professor of German, in the Bishop Scott

Academy and St. Helen. He also had several classes in geometry, trigonometry and botany, in all of which Prof. Bolander is very thorough. In botany he is considered a very high authority indeed. Because of his extensive research in this study, the title of doctor was conferred upon him by the Lafayette College of Pennsylvania.

In 1857 Prof. Bolander married Miss Mary Jenner, the daughter of Samuel Hugg, of Switzerland. They have had nine children as follows: Louise J., now the wife of H. Callender and resides in San Francisco; Mary J. married Mr. Hervey, but she is now a widow and resides in San Jose; Amelia J. is the wife of William Eppelsheimer, they reside in San Francisco, he is the auditor of the first cable railway in the city; Edward J. is also in San Francisco; Henry J. was connected with the Panama steamer, but died of consumption, February 22, 1889; Louis Philip is engaged in the planing-mill business; Theodore Lincoln, merchant, residing at Portland with his parents; Clara Henrietta is the wife of Mr. J. Wright; and Malvina was the wife of Mr. Frank Anderson. The two last named are twins, and are hearty, strong women, and reside in Portland. Prof. Bolander has fifteen grandchildren, some of whom are married. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Science Club of Portland. He is a Republican in politics, and is a faithful member of the Episcopal Church. He is a well preserved man, and is highly esteemed because of his mental attainments, as well as because of his fine character.



**L**OUIS BLUMAUER, president of the Blumauer Frank Drug Company, Portland, Oregon, is a native of this city, born in 1856. As one of the representative business men of Portland, he is entitled to some personal consideration in this work. A brief resumé of his life is as follows:

Simon Blumauer, his father, a native of Bavaria, Germany, emigrated to America in 1848, and located in New York city, where he married and engaged in a mercantile life. In 1853 he purchased an increased stock of goods and started for Portland, Oregon, by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama. After his arrival in Portland he formed a co-partnership, under



the name of Blumauer & Rosenblatt, which firm conducted a successful general merchandise business until 1873. That year Mr. Blumauer sold out and retired from active business. He built the Blumauer Block, corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, and has other valuable improved and unimproved property interests.

Louis Blumauer received his classical education in Portland, and then entered the New York College of Pharmacy, New York, where he graduated in 1876. Returning to Portland, he became a member of the firm of Blumauer & Huebner, which opened a retail drug store on First street, between Morrison and Yam Hill streets. After two years the firm dissolved, Mr. Blumauer purchasing the entire interest, which he continued under the name of L. Blumauer & Co., with a large and lucrative trade, until 1890. That year he removed to the corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, organized and incorporated the Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, and engaged in the wholesale drug business. Of this company, he was made president, and still holds that position. Prosperity attended their efforts, and it soon became necessary to increase their facilities for business. In February, 1892, they removed to the new Wilson Block, on Fourth street, which was built for their occupancy. This building is 50 x 90 feet, four stories and basement, every apartment of it being occupied by this firm.

Mr. Blumauer was married in San Francisco, in 1884, to Miss Frances Carpenter, a native of Vermont.

He is a member of the Alumni of the New York College of Pharmacy, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association of the United States.

 **SAMUEL HEIPLE**, a prominent farmer of Clackamas county, and an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, September 1, 1828, and is of German descent. Great-grandfather Heiple, a native of Germany, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution. His son, David Heiple, lived to be ninety years of age, and his son, also named David, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1796. The younger David Heiple, father of our subject, was married in his native State to Miss

Tenney Swanek, a daughter of Jacob Swanek, their marriage occurring June 29, 1824. In 1829 they removed to Ohio, and in 1841 from there to Missouri, settling in Cedarville township, Rockford county, where his death occurred September 24, 1857. They had ten children, of whom Samuel, the third born, is now the only survivor.

Mr. Heiple went with his parents to Ohio, where he resided thirteen years. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and subsequently came from there to Oregon, driving an ox team to pay for his board during the journey. That year, 1852, is noted in the annals of history as the cholera year, and the train with which our young friend traveled did not escape the epidemic. While on the Platte he was taken with the cholera one morning, and before getting up his team some of the Ohio boys gave him alcohol to drink. He waded the river six times in securing the teams, a part of the way the water being neck deep. He has always attributed his recovery to the alcohol and the water. Many were the emigrants he helped to bury on that memorable journey, and he recalls the scenes at those new-made graves as among the saddest he ever witnessed.

Mr. Heiple arrived in East Portland early in December. He camped there in the heavy timber and cut logs and made rails. He remembers having split 2,600 rails for fifty pounds of flour. It was a hard winter and, notwithstanding he worked right along regardless of the rain and snow, he ran behind in his expenses \$20, and then only had salt pork, coffee, bread and molasses. In the spring he went to Astoria, where he worked till the 4th of July, 1853. Then after living in Marion county, two years, returned to Portland. He was engaged in cutting cord wood there, two years and after that took contracts to furnish the steamboats with wood, remaining there, thus engaged sixteen years. In 1883 he purchased 673 acres of land in Clackamas county, to which property he removed in 1888, and on which he has since made extensive improvements. He purchased ten acres of land in East Portland, from which he cut the steambot wood before mentioned and a part of the land he afterward sold for \$26,000. The remaining portion is now worth \$45,000.

November 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Missouri and a daughter of George Jones, a native of the State of

Ohio. The Jones family came to Oregon in 1861, and Mr. Jones became one of the prominent citizens of the State. At the time of his death he was the owner of three valuable farms. He died August 22, 1888, and his wife passed away about eight months before. They had twelve children, of whom nine are now living, Mrs. Heiple being the sixth born. At her father's death she inherited a fourth interest in 290 acres of land, located three miles east of the city of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Heiple have had eight children, as follows: Noah F.; George S., who died in his fourth year; Simon E.; Edgar R.; Harlan L., who died at the age of sixteen months; Henry C., Cleveland G., and Clara J.

Mr. Heiple is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is Vice-President of the order in Clackamas county. He is a good farmer and a reliable and worthy citizen, who by his own honest efforts, has risen to be one of the most prosperous men of his county.



**D**R. JOHN FIELD, the pioneer physician of Sheridan, Oregon, was born in Daviess county, Kentucky, March 22, 1837. The Doctor's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the colony of Virginia, having come to this country from England. Grandfather Reuben Field was born in Virginia and was among the early emigrants to Kentucky. He participated in both the Revolution and the war of 1812. His son, George, the Doctor's father, was born in Kentucky in 1809, and when he grew up married Miss Susan Tanner, who was born the same year and in the same State he was. Her people were also of English descent and had moved from Virginia to Kentucky about the time the Fields did. Her father was Saul King Tanner. George Field and his wife had eight children, of whom our subject was the oldest. The father died at the old Kentucky homestead in 1876, and the mother passed away in 1878. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Dr. Field received his early education in the district schools. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James S. Jones in McLean county, Kentucky, and attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville in the years 1857-'58-'59, graduating in 1860. He began the practice of his profession in 1858 in the town of Calhoun, where he contin-

ued until 1861. He then removed to Big Bend of Green river, where he practiced until 1868. That year he returned to his native town, and in 1872 came from there direct to Sheridan, Oregon.

At the time Dr. Field arrived in Oregon Sheridan was a new town and had no physician. Here he has spent twenty of the best years of his professional life, going all over the country, both night and day, in rain and shine, on errands of mercy to the sick and suffering, never stopping to ask if they were able to pay; and thus the rich and the poor alike have had the benefit of his professional skill. It has been a hard life, but the wiry constitution of the Doctor has stood it well and he is still active and useful in his profession.

In 1873 he received the appointment of physician to the Grande Ronde Indian Agency, and served satisfactorily in that capacity until 1875. In 1883 he was again appointed to the same position, which he filled most creditably until 1886, this time also serving as clerk. His professional career has thus far been one of marked success, his large and lucrative practice extending throughout both Yam Hill and Polk counties.

From the time he first took up his residence here Dr. Field has been thoroughly identified with the best interests of the town, not only in a professional way but also as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen. He has served as Police Judge of Sheridan, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. The Doctor was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in McLean county, Kentucky, was one of the charter members of the Beech Grove Lodge, No. 423, and was the first Master of the Lodge. He is Past Grand of Sheridan Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and has served the lodge very ably several years as its Secretary. He is also Recorder of Sheridan Lodge, No. 37, A. O. U. W.

From his Virginia ancestors the Doctor inherits that warm-hearted friendship and genial hospitality which so characterized them, and like them he is Democratic in his political views.

He was married in Calhoun, McLean county, Kentucky, October 15, 1858, to Miss Barbara E. Jones, the daughter of Dr. Jones, with whom he first studied medicine. She was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, within five miles of the Doctor's birthplace. They have had seven children, all except two having died in infancy.

The oldest son, Clinton, is a prominent phy-

sician of Oglethorpe, Georgia, and the youngest, Roscoe, is with his parents at Sheridan. Soon after his arrival here, the Doctor purchased property and built the pleasant home in which he now resides.



**R**ILEY CAVE, one of Oregon's respected pioneers, came to Walla Walla, then a part of Oregon, in 1843, and from there he came to Washington county in 1844. Mr. Cave was born at Platte Purchase, Platte county, Missouri, on March 5, 1841. His father, Rev. James Cave, a minister of the Methodist denomination, was born in Virginia and married Miss Crump. They had four children in the East, and they brought them with them in 1843. A fifth one was born at Whitman's station, whom they named Joseph, the winter after they arrived in Oregon. The eldest daughter named Barthena died in 1857; a son, Bartlet, lives near Salem. Mary A. is now Mrs. Quinn and resides in Salem. The next child was Riley, who is the subject of this sketch; the youngest was Joseph. The father settled in Tualitin plains, and later settled on a donation claim in Yam Hill county, and after several years spent there he went to Washington county, seven miles north of Hillsboro, where he made a home and resided until 1861, when his death occurred. His wife died in 1844 and he never married again. Mr. Cave was sent to school at North plain, and the school was kept in a log cabin, with a dirt floor and split benches. The pupils were half-breeds and Indians. They had no books and the walls were made of split logs and on this the teacher made the letters and figures with charcoal. There were so many wild animals that the children had to take the dogs to school with them to protect them. Sometimes the dogs which they tied outside the door, became united and began to fight. Later Mr. Cave was sent to the academy at Forest Grove, where he received a good school education. He learned the blacksmith trade, and became noted as being one of the best shoers of fast horses in the county. In 1855 he furnished his own horse and equipments and served in the Indian war. At Boise in 1862 he also participated in the fight with the Indians.

When he became old enough to take a claim, later emigrants had arrived, and all the land

was taken. In 1868 he opened his first blacksmith shop in Hillsboro, in which he has continued since, and has always made the shoeing of fast horses a speciality. In 1857 he opened a hardware store in Hillsboro, and has since run both store and shop, doing a successful business.

He built his home in 1868 and his store in 1888. He married Melinda Boyd, of Platte county, Missouri, on April 12, 1866. She is the daughter of Michael Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Cave have had five children, as follows: J. W., L. M., C. M.; and Rosa Lottie died in her fifth year. L. M. is the wife of William G. Loman. Mr. Cave is a worthy member of Tualitin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is Past Master of his lodge. He served fourteen years as Justice of the Peace in Hillsboro and made a most satisfactory officer, making his decisions justly and consistently, and his judgment was seldom found to be at fault. One case was carried to the superior court and his decision was approved. Mr. Cave takes just pride in the growth and development of his State, and is devoted to the interests of his town, and he has the good-will of all the citizens of town and county.



**G**R. CHRISMAN, one of the representative citizens of Eugene, was born in Andrew county, Missouri, December 2, 1848. His parents, Campbell E. and Phoebe (Flannery) Chrisman were natives of Virginia and removed to Missouri about 1840, where Mr. Chrisman followed farming and stock-raising. In 1851, with his wife and seven children, he started for Oregon, with well equipped wagons and ox teams and a number of loose cattle. Possessing every necessary requirement for the journey, it was accomplished in safety. After crossing the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, they landed in Lane county in October and wintered near Coburg. In the spring of 1852 he bought the Cañonville property, but sold out in the spring of 1853 and settled on the coast fork of the Willamette river, where he took up and bought additional land to amount to 740 acres and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1878, when he sold out and settled in Cottage Grove, purchasing residence property, and there died January, 1885. He was a Republican in politics and an ardent Union man, and in 1862 was elected to the State Senate, serving the term with loyalty and fervor.

Our subject was educated at the union school on South fork and remained at home, looking after the farm and stock until 1876, when he removed to Lake county and engaged in the stock business, which he conducted very successfully, selling out in 1883 his band of cattle numbering about 1,200 head. He then returned to Cottage Grove and remained until 1884, when he went to Eugene and invested in business and residence property, and engaged in loaning money, which he has since followed. Mr. Chrisman occupies a large and imposing residence on the corner of Tenth and Charnelton streets, which he purchased after its completion. In 1891 he erected the Chrisman Block, two-story brick, southwest corner of Ninth and Willamette streets, which is handsomely and substantially finished for business purposes. He was one of the promoters of the Eugene Water Works, established in 1886, and is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank. He is a member of no fraternal society, and is not active in politics though Republican in principles. His life is devoted to his business interests, which are honorably conducted, and he possesses the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

He was married at Cottage Grove, August 30, 1884, to Mary B. Markley, of Oregon, and daughter of David Markley, a pioneer of 1850. They have one child, Chester R.



**HON. JOHN FLETCHER CAPLES** is a well-known lawyer and highly respected citizen of Portland. He is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, born on the 12th of January, 1832. His father, Robert I. Caples, was a native of the State of Maryland and was of German ancestry.

Mr. Caples, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of ten children, seven of whom are living. His father and family removed to Seneca county, Ohio, in 1832, soon after the birth of the youngest child, and there, in that new country, he was reared. He attended the little district school three months in the year, during the winter, and became inured to the hardy life of the Ohio pioneer. Later he was sent to the Ohio Western University at Delaware. After this he read law with Stevenson & Allison in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced law in Findlay,

Ohio, until 1858, and then removed to Warsaw, Indiana, where he continued his practice until 1865. He came to Vancouver, where he remained until December, 1866, and then came to Portland, where he has conducted a successful practice for twenty-six years.

Mr. Caples became a voter just a little before the birth of the Republican party. He became an enthusiast in his opposition to the extension of slavery, and later in his opposition to secession. During his whole political history he has been an ardent defender of Republican doctrine, and has, in every presidential campaign, made powerful and effective arguments in favor of continuing his party in power. Much credit is due him for the success of Republicanism in the State. In 1872 he was elected by his party to the State Legislature. It was an exciting session. A senator was elected and a bill was introduced to sell the lock and the dam on the Willamette river to the State. This bill he opposed, and his manly course at that time has ever since been a source of congratulation to both himself and his friends. In 1878 he was elected District Attorney, covering the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Columbia and Clatsop. This office he filled in the most satisfactory manner for six successive years. Since then he has continued in a lucrative practice of the law in Portland. He is now the senior member of the firm of Caples, Hurley & Aller, one of the strong law firms of the city, both the other members of the firm being lawyers of high reputation and ability. Mr. Caples has from time to time invested his surplus means in city property, which has materially advanced in value.

In 1854 he was married, in Champaign county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah J. Morrison, a native of that State and a daughter of Mr. F. A. Morrison, originally from Virginia. This union was blessed with six children: the eldest, a daughter, Carrie, is the wife of Dr. W. H. Saylor, of Portland, and his daughter, Jennie is a teacher in the public schools of that city. Nellie is the wife of Mr. E. F. Mathew, and resides at Butteville, Oregon; Mollie is the wife of A. M. Anthony, and resides in Los Angeles; Maggie married Mr. Lee Paget, and resides in Portland.

Mrs. Caples died on the 4th of December, 1877, and Mr. Caples has since remained single.

In 1884 he built a nice residence, Seventh Avenue and East Park, and in that fine part of the beautiful city of Portland he resides with

his daughter, who is still at home with him. Mr. Caples is informed on all questions of the day, and is a well read and experienced lawyer, and a very fluent, forcible and eloquent speaker. As a citizen he is reliable, as a friend he is steadfast, as a neighbor he is kind-hearted and generous. Socially he is an agreeable gentleman. He loves Oregon and enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens.



**D**R. WALTER EDWARD CARLL, one of the most worthy representatives of the medical profession in Oregon City, was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, October 26, 1858. His father, Jason L. Carll, was born in Maine, of English ancestors, who settled in this country previous to the Revolution. The Doctor has in his possession the old flint-lock musket and spurs, which belonged to his ancestors, who figured in the war for independence. His grandfather, Seth Carll, and one of his uncles, were editors of the Boston Bee, and so on down, the family have been able and influential. The Doctor's father married Miss Malinda H. Burnham, a native of Maine. She also was of English ancestry, who were early settlers of the colonies. Her grandmother was Priscilla Tarbox, belonging to one of the oldest and most prominent Massachusetts families, so that the Doctor is a descendant of the New Englanders, whose misguided zeal induced them to burn persons for witchcraft, but who amply atoned for their fault, when this same enthusiasm was directed to gaining their independence in the sanguinary struggle of the Revolution. His parents had but two children, the subject of our sketch and a daughter.

The Doctor attended the public schools of his native city, and later attended Harvard College, where he took the special medical course, and at which institution he graduated in 1885. He then spent a year in travel, visiting Africa and other foreign countries, and finally came to Oregon in 1886.

The first two years of his residence in this State were spent in Portland, where he was a member of the medical faculty of the State University. He then opened an office in Oregon City, in 1887, and at once secured a lucrative practice.

In politics he is a Massachusetts-Jacksonian Democrat; i. e., is an advocate of Democracy as expounded by the brilliant statesman, Jackson. His father was a Republican, but the Doctor's first vote was cast for Democracy, when that party was greatly in minority in Massachusetts, there being still a few old men in that locality who held to the old traditions, for which they were generally despised. For this reason probably the Doctor, who has an unbounded sympathy for the under dog in the fight, voted that ticket. As he grew older he studied the ideas, and voted the ticket from choice. If these old men are yet living, they must be gratified to find they are not now in the minority, especially is this the case in this city, where Democratic magnates were recently elected. These incidents go to prove that the Doctor is an independent thinker, such as it becomes an American citizen to be; for, being a king in his own right, it behooves him to be independent, and not be like the oppressed citizens of oligarchical governments, where all are expected to conform to a certain pattern, as if cut by the same die.

The Doctor is a member of the State Board of Charities and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

He is skilled in his profession and loves it, and takes pride in its practice. He is courageous in undertaking difficult cases, and is bound to attain fame and prosperity in his chosen calling.



**S.** CHRISMAN, one of the enterprising business men of Cottage Grove, was born in Andrew county, Missouri, April 19, 1847, a son of Campbell E. and Phebe (Flannery) Chrisman, natives of Virginia. (For detailed sketch of parents see biography of G. R. Chrisman, which appears elsewhere in this history.) Mr. Chrisman crossed the plains with his parents in 1851, and remained with them until nineteen years of age. He secured a common-school education, and performed the lighter duties of the ranch. He was married at Eugene to Miss Caroline Bourne, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Charles W. Bourne, one of the pioneers of 1853. Immediately after this event he settled on a farm of 440 acres, four miles west of Caswell, the tract having been presented to him by his father; he engaged in farming and stock-

raising until 1870, when he sold out and bought a farm of 600 acres, ten miles east of Cottage Grove; here he continued agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he rented his farm and removed to Eugene. Here a new enterprise was undertaken; he embarked in the hack and dray business, which he followed until 1880. Removing to Cottage Grove he opened a harness shop for general manufacturing and repair work; at the end of three years he sold out, and for two years gave his attention to trade in beef cattle, shipping from Cottage Grove to Portland. In January, 1891, he started the New York Racket Store at Cottage Grove, handling a general assortment of furnishing goods and notions.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are the parents of three children: William Wesley was married in October, 1889, to Miss Annie McFarland; Mattie is the wife of William Kirk; Hattie Lena is the third-born.

Politically Mr. Chrisman is identified with the Republican party, and is very active in the movements of that body, though he is not an office-seeker. He now owns a farm of 450 acres, besides valuable property, both improved and unimproved, at Cottage Grove and Eugene. He is a man of great caution in business affairs, and is possessed of excellent judgment; success has attended his every effort and rewarded all his labors.

**C**HARLES CLAGGETT, a worthy pioneer of Oregon, is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born October 13, 1818, a son of Thomas Claggett, who was also a native of the Blue Grass State, and lived and died there; the paternal grandfather was a Virginian and an early settler of Kentucky. Thomas Claggett married Miss Mary Mason, a native of Virginia, and to them were born seven children, only two of whom survive, William and Charles. The latter is the subject of this biographical notice. He passed an uneventful youth on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. When he came of age, in 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Irving, of Kentucky, and they then removed to Missouri, where they resided twelve years. In 1852 they crossed the plains with ox teams, being seven months en route, and arrived at Salem, October 13,

1852. They went into the country, and Mr. Claggett took a Government ranch of 200 acres; he built a house, improved the land, and as he prospered from year to year he made additional purchases of land, as his neighbors were willing to sell, until he now has 600 acres; this land is under excellent cultivation, and is well improved with good, substantial farm buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Claggett are the parents of ten children, only two of whom are living: W. D., a son; and Sally H., the widow of Mr. Pugh. They have reared two granddaughters, whose mother died during their infancy; one married and the other is keeping house for her grandfather; the death of the grandmother occurred August 13, 1889; she was a true and faithful wife, and for fifty-five years bore her share of the burdens of life, and lightened those of others.

Mr. Claggett divided his farm among his children, retained 220 acres, and in 1880 he retired from active pursuits. He bought a pleasant residence in Salem, where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him. He has led a life of industry, has attended strictly to his own affairs, and has met with the prosperity which such conduct of life deserves. He has always been straightforward in all his business dealings, and has the utmost confidence of his fellow-men.

Previous to the late civil war he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, but since that time he has cast his vote with the Republicans.

**H**ENRY CHRISTIAN came to Oregon in 1851, and is now one of the prosperous and enterprising capitalists of Independence. He is a native of the Isle of Man, born July 27, 1832. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Edwards) Christian. The former born on the Isle of Man, the latter in England. Mr. Christian's father was an officer in the English navy and lived to be eighty-eight years old, while the mother was nearly a 100 when she died. They had eight children, of whom only two are now living, a daughter and the subject of our sketch.

When our subject was fourteen years of age he went to sea and sailed nearly all over the



known world, and while on the *Maria Jones*, bound for London, the ship was wrecked in the Indian ocean, in a squall. Thirty-five of the soldiers on board were suffocated between decks. The ship's masts were carried away and they were driven nineteen days in that condition, until they reached the Isle of France, where they secured help and were taken in port. From here Mr. Christian retired to Liverpool, England, but in 1849 emigrated to New Orleans, and came from there by water to California. He mined at Redding's diggings and met with great success, but lost his money in prospecting. He then came to Yreka, California, where he took out a great deal of gold. He then came, by land, with pack mules with General Jo Lane and others, and arrived at Scottsburg in the spring of 1851, and through the aid of Governor Gibbs Mr. Christian took the two first mail contracts from Corvallis to Scottsburg. At that time post offices were thirty miles apart, and the mails were so small that he was able to carry them in his breast pocket. There were no bridges on the route and he was often times obliged to swim swollen streams at the risk of his life, as they were very high, but during the entire three years he held the route he never missed but one trip. He then engaged in merchandising in Scottsburg with Jo Moore and Jack Neckleson. They did an extensive wholesale business, loading pack trains. During this time he took up 160 acres of land in Douglas county, and in 1856 he was married to Miss Emily Tetheron, daughter of Mr. Sol Tetheron; an Oregon pioneer of 1845, who took up his donation claim on the Luckamute river, and died in his seventy-sixth year.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Christian they returned to Polk county, in 1857 and took a pre-emption claim on the Luckamute, seven miles west of Independence. Here he built, improved the land and resided for nine years, then purchased 320 acres of Israel Hedge. He then purchased 500 acres of land in Linn county, and resided there for two years. He again sold and came to Polk county, and purchased 400 acres on the Luckamute and 350 acres of Mr. Bagley. This property he improved and purchased 390 acres near it, and now has 290 acres on the Luckamute, which is in fine condition. He has been very successful in his land deals. In 1889 he removed to Independence, where he purchased a good residence, in which he resides. He is the owner of several

business buildings, is the builder of the Christian House, a well furnished, well kept hotel near the depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian have had five daughters and one son, as follows: Mary Ella, now Mrs. Enoch Chamberlin; Rhoda, now Mrs. William Baker; Isabella married another Mr. Baker, and all of the above reside in Polk county, but Elizabeth, now married, resides in Portland; Evis is single and at home. Mr. Christian has always been a Democrat in politics, and is a member of A. O. U. W. He is one of those men who, by his own efforts, has acquired an ample fortune. He has seen a good deal of the world, and has been a witness to much of the growth and development of his State. He is still an active business man.

**COLUMBUS CLEAVER**, Assessor of Marion county, is an official whose record reflects great credit, not only upon himself, but also upon his constituency. He was born in the State of Illinois, February 6, 1845, a son of Benjamin Cleaver. His father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1804, and was there married to Miss Rachel Tompkins, also a Kentuckian by birth; they removed to Illinois in 1837, remaining there ten years. Then with his wife and nine children, Benjamin Cleaver crossed the plains to Oregon, making the trip with ox teams and wagons; the company was harassed by the Indians, and encountered many dangers; they finally arrived in Oregon, and Mr. Cleaver settled on lands in Clackamas county, five miles from Oregon City. In 1849 they removed to Marion county, and sixteen miles northeast of the city of Salem, took up a section of Government land, which Mr. Cleaver improved and occupied as a home, until recently, when he sold the farm and purchased a residence in Lebanon; eight of his children survive. Columbus Cleaver was an infant of two years when he was brought to this State by his parents; he was reared and educated in Marion county, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer.

He made his first investment in land in 1876, when he purchased a farm, which he cultivated until 1881. In that year he erected a warehouse at Mount Angel, and bought and sold grain and general produce, shipping to Portland and San Francisco markets. In 1890 he dis-



posed of his commercial interests at Mount Angel, but still retains his real estate there; he also owns 160 acres of land, which is rented.

Politically Mr. Cleaver affiliates with the Republican party, and has given it his staunch support, since he cast his first presidential vote for the world-renowned patriot and soldier, U. S. Grant. He was elected to the office of County Assessor in June, 1890, and has served in this capacity with unswerving fidelity; he is a wise, careful and obliging officer; is thoroughly posted upon the value of property in the county, and his conduct of the business in connection with this office has given general satisfaction.

Mr. Cleaver was married in 1870 to Miss Nannie Pendleton, a native of Missouri, and to them have been born six children, all natives of Marion county: Gertrude B., Archie C., Grace V., Charles, Edith and Earl.

**C**HARLES H. BURGGRAF, a resident architect, and a highly esteemed citizen of Salem, Oregon, is a native of Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, where he was born in 1866. His father, J. G. Burggraf, is a native of Germany, and was a pioneer of Illinois, where he was engaged as an architect and builder in contract work. In 1884 he moved to Nebraska, and later, in 1891, he moved to Salem, Oregon, where he now resides.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and completed his studies at Hastings College, Nebraska, where he became proficient in surveying and engineering. After this he passed a year in the study of drawing and architecture, and opened his first office in Hastings, Nebraska. He decided to make a specialty of public buildings, and to this end secured contracts for many of the public-school buildings and churches throughout the State. He also built the opera houses at Ulysses and David City. In 1890 he moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he constructed school buildings, banks and churches. Again removing, in April, 1891, to Salem, where he now resides. The Catholic Convent in St. Paul, this State, was planned and superintended by him. The Yew Park public school of Salem, and the secret society hall of the F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias, at Woodburn, were all under his management, and built after plans drawn by him.

He was married in 1888 at Hastings, Nebraska, to Miss Mattie Adams, a native of Iowa, and a highly educated and cultivated lady.

Socially Mr. Burggraf is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Veterans, being prominent and active in both.

Although his residence in the State of Oregon is of but recent date still, on account of his prominence in public work, he is one of her representative men, a notice of whom is necessary to render a history of her commonwealth complete.



**B.** BUREN, although not a pioneer of the State of Oregon, is worthy of recognition as one of Salem's representative business men, being one of the leading furniture dealers of the city. He was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1839, a son of the Rev. John J. Buren, a native of Tennessee, who emigrated to Missouri in 1835 as a pioneer missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of establishing Methodism in the Territory. In 1840 he removed to Grundy county, Missouri, and took up 160 acres of land, which he cultivated in addition to his ministerial duties. Our subject acquired his education at Trenton, Grundy county, and remained under the parental roof until 1862. In that year he enlisted in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Colonel McFarren; for three years he was engaged in guerrilla warfare in the Missouri Department; prisoners were never taken, all battles being fought to a finish; in one engagement a party of thirty-six was reduced to ten, Mr. Buren being one of the number. He was in many skirmishes, but escaped being wounded. He was honorably discharged at Warrensburg, Missouri, after which he returned to his old homestead in Grundy county, to resume the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

He was married in Davis county in 1866 to Miss Mary Robertson, a Kentuckian by birth; in 1867 they removed to Trenton, Missouri, and Mr. Buren spent three years in learning the trade of cabinet-maker. He then opened a furniture store at Trenton, and conducted a thriving business until 1887, when he sold out and came to Salem. He purchased the furniture business of A. T. Yeaton, and he and his son embarked in

trade under the firm name of A. B. Buren & Son. They keep a full line of household furniture, and have added an undertaking department to the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Buren are the parents of a family of two children: Max O. and Leda. Max O. was educated at Trenton, Missouri, and grew up in the furniture business, becoming thoroughly familiar with all its details. He is a young man of energy and ability, and guided by his father's experience and counsel, is certain to reap the prosperity he deserves. Mr. Buren is a member of Sedgewick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and of Grand River Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., at Trenton, Missouri.



**P**ROF. JUSTUS BURNHAM, principal of the Couch School, Portland, was born at South Harbor, Caledonia county, Vermont, March 7, 1838. His father, Rev. David B. Burnham, was born in Washington county, that State, and was during his long life a faithful minister of the Christian denomination. He died in December, 1890, in his eighty-eighth year. They sprang from an old New England family, whose first emigration to this country was from old England more than 200 years ago. The grandfather Burnham was a soldier in our war for independence, and lived to be ninety years of age. The Burnhams were people of prominence and influence in the East, two being members of Congress, and many of them ministers of considerable eminence in the different religious denominations. Father Burnham went to Wisconsin in 1841, seven years before it became a State, and was a pioneer and a leader in anti-slavery and other great questions of the country. He married Miss Livenia Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, and of early New England ancestry. By this marriage there were two children: Justus and David. The latter enlisted as a private soldier in the great civil war, his regiment being the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and he served through that struggle; was promoted as First-Lieutenant, and as such had command of his company while his captain was a prisoner of war. He is now a banker and miner in Colorado.

Prof. Burnham was educated at Waukegan, and began his career as teacher in the district

schools in Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan. During the latter part of his work there he was principal of the school at Richland, and also taught in Wisconsin.

In 1859 he moved to Nevada, and remained there until 1864, engaged in mining; this was during the Pike's Peak excitement. In December he returned to Wisconsin, where he married Miss Marilla Tousley, a native of Painesville, Ohio, and they had four children: Allison, Ralston, Myrtle H. and Louis Agassiz; the last mentioned died when eighteen months old. After nine years of happy married life Mrs. Burnham died in October, 1873, and was buried at Waupaca, Wisconsin, where both his parents are buried. After his marriage, in 1864, Mr. Burnham engaged in teaching, and was principal of the Weyauwega public schools, and while there was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which office he later resigned to take charge of the Weyauwega High School; but three years later he was again elected County Superintendent, and he served two years, and again was two years principal of the same high school.

In 1875 he married Miss Jennie E. Snell, of New London, Wisconsin, and a native of the State of New York. In 1878 he moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he was principal of the city schools for five years.

In 1883 he came to Portland and was appointed principal of the Couch School, which position he now holds and fills most acceptably.

He is a member of Willamette Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the K. of P., and takes a deep interest in every thing intended to advance the educational interests of the State. He is President of the Schoolmasters' Club, of Portland; is a member of the Multnomah Board of Examiners, and is prominent in institute work in the State. He is a strong man, ranking high among the teachers of Oregon. Mrs. Burnham also is an efficient teacher in the Couch School. They have a pleasant home in the city, and a valuable ranch in Clark county, Washington, where the Professor is taking an interest in horticulture.

When he left his work in the East he came to this coast very highly recommended, bringing with him the highest regard of the leading educators of Wisconsin, and here he has rapidly grown in the esteem of the people of this coast. Continued acquaintance with him enhances one's regard for him, as it requires a long time to dis-

cern his depths. He has a thoroughly informed and disciplined mind, is ripe in experience, is a fine judge of the powers and capacities of his pupils, and hence has a peculiarly high standing in educational work.

GEORGE COLLINS, a sturdy son of New England, whose ancestors were numbered among the Puritans, was born in Eastport, Maine, in 1836. Not being reared in the lap of luxury, his inheritance was a manly physique, strong and muscular, and, at the age of ten years, instead of cultivating his mind, he was put to work in a brickyard, and helped support the family, his only educational facilities being during the winter months. Thus he lived until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he went to Bath, Maine, learning there the trade of bricklaying and plastering, which he followed until 1865, when he started for California by steamer via the Nicaragua route.

Arriving in San Francisco, he resumed his trade, which he continued until the spring of 1867. He was then married to Miss Jennie Hamilton, a native of Canada. They took the steamer for Portland, Oregon, where they met Father Waller, one of the pioneer missionaries, who advised Mr. Collins to settle in Salem, where work was plentiful and prices high. Acting upon his suggestion, Mr. Collins visited Salem, and there met H. C. Myers, also from Maine, with whom our subject formed a partnership to engage in contracting and building, and they immediately began operations. Their first contract was to build the chimneys and do the plastering of seven new houses, payment for their labor to be made in brick and lumber, money being scarce in that vicinity. In the fall of 1867 they secured from G. W. Gray their first contract for a brick building on the corner of Liberty and State streets, and in 1868 they received another contract, which was for the Ladd & Bush Bank building, on the corner of State and Commercial streets, in the meantime securing other smaller contracts. In the spring of 1869 the partnership was dissolved to enable Mr. Collins to accept an offer made by Major M. P. Berry, who was the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary, to take charge, as Warden, of the convict labor at the State brickyard, where he was employed until the fall of

1870, when a change of administration caused a change of officers. He then resumed his trade in contract work, continuing to be so employed until the fall of 1871, when, in partnership with Griffith & Delaney, he engaged in the butcher business. He severed his connection with this firm in 1872, and secured a contract to make 1,300,000 brick for the Marion county courthouse, which he completed in the spring of 1873. He then began manufacturing brick by contract, at Roseburg, and subsequently did some building in that locality.

In the fall of 1873 he returned to Salem, where he was employed as Superintendent of Construction on the Oregon State House, continuing thus engaged until the appropriation was exhausted.

He then leased the State brickyard and convict labor, and made brick for the insane asylum, the Scotch mill, and for the general market. He continued in this until 1882, when the administration again became Republican, when he was offered, and accepted, the position of First Warden of the State Penitentiary, under J. A. Stratton, Superintendent. In 1883, during a revolt among the convicts, Mr. Collins very nearly lost his life, but by coolness and self-possession, re-enforced by other assistants, four convicts were killed and the others brought under subjection. He continued as Warden until 1884 when, upon the resignation of Mr. Stratton, Mr. Collins was appointed Superintendent, which office he filled until February 1, 1887. He, too, then resigned and continued his former occupation of brick manufacturing, and was thus employed until the spring of 1889 when, during the boom of that year, he sold out his several interests and retired from business, and has never since resumed it.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins have but one child, Esther; their only son, George R., was killed in an accident, aged nine years, his loss being a very great bereavement to his parents.

Mr. Collins has built a handsome residence at No. 301 Church street, the surroundings of which suggest comfort and refinement. His grounds are tastefully disposed, and planted with ornamental shrubs and trees, making a pleasant view to the eye, and a grateful retreat from the sun's too ardent beams on a sultry day. Here in the society of his family, composed of his faithful companion for so many years and his intelligent daughter, he enjoys the well-earned ease of so many years of honest and severe toil.

He is still a wonderful specimen of robust manhood, standing as he does six feet two and three-quarter inches in height, and being otherwise correspondingly proportioned.

He is a prominent and highly respected member of the A. O. U. W., as well as of the I. O. O. F.

All who peruse the sketch of his life, must be strongly impressed with the almost supernatural sagacity of the man, which leads us to another thought,—that the naturally endowed are the most endowed, although the benefits of training and culture are not to be overlooked or passed by slightly. This sagacity has never failed to lead him aright, whether it was the choice of right, opposed to all forms of wrong, or in the higher realms of art and religion. Truly there is nothing great in man but mind.

**H**ON. BENJAMIN F. BURCH, a pioneer of 1845 and the present Receiver of the Land Office at Oregon City, has a wide acquaintance and has taken an active part in the settlement and history of Oregon, and is as thoroughly informed on Oregon and her institutions as any of her citizens. He was an active participant in the Indian war, and is the author of a chapter on that subject recently published in the History of the Northwest.

Mr. Burch was born in Carlton county, Missouri, August 2, 1825. His father, Samuel Burch, was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a midshipman in the United States Navy, and was taken prisoner by the English. His ancestors were from England, and were early settlers of Maryland. He married Miss Eleanor S. Lock, the daughter of Abraham Lock, a native of Virginia and a descendant of one of the old families of that State. He emigrated to Missouri in 1818, and Mr. Burch's father went there in 1820. They were married in Missouri and remained there until 1847, when they came to Oregon. Mr. Burch lost his life in a steamboat explosion at Oregon City. He had been married twice, had three children by his first wife and eight by his second. Mr. Burch, the subject of this sketch, was a son by the second wife. Only five of the children are now living. A daughter, Mary Louise, is the wife of James A. Foster, and resides in Washington; two of the sons are in Polk county, this State.

In 1845, when in his twentieth year, Mr. Burch left his home, and, with a company having a train of fifty wagons, crossed plain and mountain, to Oregon, the journey being a pleasant one. They arrived in Oregon City, October 16, 1845. Mr. Burch went to Polk county, and taught the first school in that county. He remained there two years. As he had, upon leaving home, promised to return in two years, he started on his way back. When he reached Bur river he met his father and his family, and he returned with them; and his father located in Polk county.

When the Cayuse Indian war broke out Mr. Burch enlisted and was made Adjutant of his regiment, in which capacity he served to the close of the war, being in several engagements and witnessing all of them. They vanquished the red savages, and it was "do or die," for if they had been beaten they would have been scalped and treated even worse than that. While Mr. Burch has much sympathy for the Indians their extermination became a necessity, as they had commenced committing dreadful atrocities on the settlers, men, women and children.

After his marriage, in 1848, Mr. Burch settled on a donation claim in Polk county, in a small log cabin, and began raising stock, principally, and as time passed by and he prospered, he erected a large log house, with a half-story above. Still later, in 1867, he built a frame house.

In the war of 1855-'56 Mr. Burch served as Captain of Company B, First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Riflemen. He saw much service, and the Indians were again overcome and driven from the country.

In 1857 Mr. Burch was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and took part in the formation of the State Constitution. As soon as the State was admitted into the Union he was elected a member of the first Legislature, and was a participant in the enactment of the first State statutes. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years. He was appointed by Governor Chadwick to the position of Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, in which capacity he served two years. He then returned to his farm. In 1887 he received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office, in which he is still serving. His term has now nearly expired, and he intends to return to his farm in Polk county, which he took from the Government forty-four years ago, and which

he has had the good sense to keep as a fitting remembrance of his pioneer days. During his service as Receiver of the Land Office he has handled \$2,000,000 for the Government, and, with his colleagues in the office, has wisely settled many land claims. He has been a painstaking and valuable public officer; and on his long public career there is not a single tarnish. That is glory enough for one lifetime.

Mr. Burch is Past Master of the Masonic lodge, and he has been a life-long member of the Methodist Church. He is widely acquainted in Oregon, and has made many friends. He has merited the esteem and success which he has attained.

September 10, 1848, is the date of his marriage to Miss Eliza Davidson, who for forty-four years has been his faithful and devoted pioneer wife, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, sharing his joys and sorrows. She was born in Kentucky, in 1828, the daughter of Hezekiah Davidson, who came to Oregon with his family in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have had seven children, only two of whom, however, were brought up to years of maturity, and only one of them is now living. Samuel B. married Miss Hill, had one son, John Ellis, and died March 12, 1882, in Washington Territory. His wife died when the son was eleven months old; the latter now lives with his grandparents, the subject of this sketch, and is as their own child. Benjamin F. Burch, Jr., resides on the farm at Independence, Polk county.

**E. COLBERN**, a substantial farmer of Umatilla county, was born in Miller county, Missouri, December 5, 1846. He was the sixth child of a family of seven born to James Colbern, a native of Tennessee, who married Jane Templin. Mr. Colbern died in Missouri April 17, 1862, but his wife survived him until September 8, 1889, when she, too, died, aged eighty years.

The subject of this sketch lived at home with his parents upon the farm until the last year of the war when, he being then old enough, joined Price's command and served until the close of the war, having participated in all of Price's raids through Missouri. At the close of the war he came home and farmed as long as he remained in Missouri. In this State he was mar-

ried to Miss Amanda Mosley October 12, 1873. She was born in Arkansas March 24, 1853, daughter of Parkes and Martha (Pearso) Mosley, the former of whom is still living in Missouri, but the latter died in 1862. Mrs. Colbern is a very highly accomplished lady, and makes a happy home for her husband. Not having any children, they adopted a little boy, named Charles Coles, whom they regard as their own child.

After marriage our subject and his young wife crossed the plains, in 1874, to Oregon, with a mule team, making the trip in four months. Their first settlement was made in Baker county, where they lived four years, and then came to Umatilla county and entered a homestead of 160 acres, where they have since made their home. To the original farm they have added land until they now have 320 acres, situated four and one-half miles northwest of Athens, where he has built a fine residence. He handles some stock in connection with his farming. Although he started out in life with nothing, he has worked his way to the top, until now he has sufficient to live in comfort and pleasure in the home he and his wife made by their own industry. He is a Democrat in politics, and is highly esteemed by all.

**D. C. COLEMAN**, a well-known citizen of Sheridan, Oregon, has long been a resident of this coast, having come here with the original Forty-niners in quest of gold.

Mr. Coleman was born in Kentucky April 1, 1828, son of N. B. Coleman, who was born in the same State July 7, 1799. Grandfather William Coleman was born in Virginia December 5, 1768, and great-grandfather Henry Coleman, also a native of Virginia, was born December 12, 1744. Henry Coleman rendered efficient service as a Revolutionary soldier. His father, William Coleman, was born in England, and emigrated to Boston in the year 1671. N. B. Coleman, father of our subject was married, in 1821, to Miss Sythia Chinn, daughter of Hon. John Chinn. Her grandmother was a sister of General George Washington's mother. N. B. Coleman was a prominent lawyer and politician, was several times a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a popular candidate for the United States Senate at the time

of his death. He died of cholera in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman had five children, of whom only two are now living, namely: William T. Coleman, one of California's most prominent pioneers, and a widely known and highly esteemed merchant of San Francisco; and Dewitt Clinton Coleman.

The subject of our sketch remained in his native State until he was thirteen, when he went to St. Louis and learned the carpenters' trade. In 1849 he and his brother crossed the plains to California, arriving in the new El Dorado of the West on the 4th of August. They went to the mines at "Hangtown"; mined a short time, and then started a miners' supply store under the tree on which some robbers were hung. This incident of the hanging gave the town its name. There they did a successful business until spring, when they changed their seat of operation to San Francisco. In January, 1851, D. C. Coleman came to Portland on business, making only a short stay this time. In April, 1853, again landing in Portland, he opened a general merchandise store, and established himself in business. July 15, 1853, he began the erection of the first brick store building in Portland, completed it by the 1st of November, and at once moved his stock into it. In 1868 he came to Yam Hill county, and for one year had charge of the Commercial Flouring Mill at McMinnville. In 1876 he came to Sheridan. This town was then just starting, and during the years of his residence here he has done his part toward advancing its growth and development. He has erected several buildings, and has dealt in lumber and builders' materials. In 1882 he built the pleasant home in which he now resides. He has served several terms as a Justice of the Peace and as a member of the City Council also. In later years, however, he has declined office. During President Cleveland's administration he served as Postmaster of Sheridan.

In March, 1853, just previous to coming to Portland to engage in business, he was married at San Francisco to Miss Mary A. Warren, a native of Boston, and a daughter of William Warren. They had three children. The oldest, William W., is now a resident of San Francisco. The second, Edward W., died in his thirtieth year. The daughter died in her second year, and in 1868 the devoted wife and loving mother passed away. Seven years later, in 1875, Mr. Coleman married Miss Martha Sargent, a native

of Yam Hill county. Her father, Philip Sargent, came to Oregon in 1851, and took up a donation claim in Polk county, where he lived an honorable life, and where he died in 1861. Her mother died in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have one child, Pearl.

Mr. Coleman was made a Master Mason in Sheridan Lodge, No. 64, in 1878, since which time he has been prominently identified with the fraternity. He is also a member of the chapter at McMinnville.

**J**AMES A. COCHRAN, one of the most prosperous farmers of Yam Hill county, and an Oregon pioneer of 1857, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, January 15, 1844. His ancestors were Scotch, who settled in America previous to the Revolution. His father, Thomas M. Cochran, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Miss Nancy Clark, a native of New York, who was a daughter of Samuel Clark, a Revolutionary soldier. Soon after their marriage, the young couple removed to Michigan, where five children were born, all now living.

In 1852 the father crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with the customary ox team of the pioneer of that day, his object being to seek a home for his family in the extreme West, having heard of the advantages of soil and climate of that far-away country, and desiring to test for himself the validity of these roseate reports. Soon after his arrival in Oregon, he took a donation claim of 320 acres, located in Tillamook county, on which he resided alone for two years, when he left it and came to Yam Hill county, where he worked at carpentering, and by economy saved sufficient means to send for his family.

In 1857 the mother and five children came to Oregon, via the Isthmus, arriving at their destination in June, when their meeting with the father and husband, from whom they had been separated for five years, was a most joyous one.

With renewed hope the family settled at Amity, where they opened a hotel, being the pioneer hotel-keepers of the town. Here they continued for two years, when they purchased a farm located two and a half miles south of Amity, which they farmed, the father doing also considerable carpentry work.



After ten years they removed to Grande Ronde, where the father worked at carpentering for the Government, and also taught the trade to the Indians. Later he and his family returned to Amity, where he sold his farm and purchased property in Amity, on which he built a comfortable residence, and where the family resided until 1882, when the faithful and devoted husband died. He was universally esteemed on account of his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, to which he had belonged from early boyhood, and was one of the founders of that church in Amity, in the welfare of which he took a prominent and deeply interested part. His faithful wife still survives him, and is, in 1892, enjoying good health, in the eighty-third year of her age, greatly revered and beloved by her children and grandchildren, as well as by hosts of tried and true friends.

The subject of our sketch was next to the youngest child, and was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his mother and the rest of the family to Oregon. He was raised to maturity in Yam Hill county, attending the district schools of that vicinity, and when eighteen years of age, went to the mines on Salmon river, where he was fairly successful, and where he remained for a couple of years.

In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Infantry, which was afterward sent to Salt Lake City, where the company was engaged in several fights with the Indians. He remained in the service until July 26, 1866, when he was honorably discharged, the war being terminated.

After his return he married Miss Melissa Garrison, an estimable lady, and the daughter of the Rev. A. E. Garrison, an able Methodist minister and an honored Oregon pioneer. After marriage the young couple experienced hard times, and were obliged to work and economize in order to make a living.

In the fall of 1877 they removed to Whitman county, Washington, where Mr. Cochran took up a Government claim, on which he worked a few years, and secured three-quarters of a section of some of the choicest farming lands in that State. Mr. Garrison left 100 acres of his donation claim to his daughter, when Mr. Cochran and wife rented their own claim in Washington, and came to reside on her land. Later Mr. Cochran sold his Washington

property, and purchased from the heirs the balance of Mr. Garrison's donation claim, all of which they now own, and on which they are farming successfully, the land being devoted principally to grain, hops and fruit-raising. Forty acres comprise a most excellent orchard, containing prunes, apples, peaches and plums; thirty acres are devoted to hop-raising, while 300 acres are devoted to the growing of wheat. They have bestowed very great care on the cultivation of this land, and the fertile soil has amply rewarded their persevering efforts, by yielding abundant crops of the finest cereals and fruit in the country, until they are now well provided with this world's goods, of which they had so little when they commenced life together.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have had five children, four now living: James Edwin, the eldest, is married and resides on the home farm; Ralph, who was a most promising young man, died aged twenty-one years; Grace Irene is the wife of Mr. J. Martin, and resides in Amity; Margaret Elizabeth Lloyd and Bertha are at home.

Mr. Cochran is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in the welfare of his country.

He and his wife and older children are worthy members of the Methodist Church at Amity, and are now aiding in the building of the new church edifice.

Thus is exemplified what hopeful hearts and willing hands can accomplish, when supplemented by a richly productive soil, such as that possessed by the magnificent commonwealth of Oregon, on whose broad bosom many noble sons and daughters of the State live in happiness and prosperity.

 **G**RANDVILLE H. BABER, an honest pioneer, and one of the first settlers of Linn county, arrived at Oregon City November 10, 1845. He is a native of Virginia, born on the 14th of February, 1817. His father, James Baber, was born in Virginia in 1783, and his grandfather, William Baber, was also a Virginian. The ancestors of the family were from England. They settled in America early in the history of the country. Mr. Baber's father married Miss Elizabeth Chewing, of Virginia, the daughter of Mr. Aclas Chewing, a Virgin-



ian, also. He, too, descended from one of the early settlers of the country. Mr. Baber's father and six brothers were in the war of 1812, and were stationed at Norfolk. Mr. Baber's parents had four children, and all are now living. The mother died in West Virginia in 1856, and Mr. Baber, Sr., survived his wife some eight years.

G. H. Baber, the subject of this sketch, the eldest son, was reared in West Virginia, and educated there until he left for the far West in 1841. He settled on the last purchase made from the Lone Indians in Jefferson county, Iowa.

Two years later he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Knox, of Pennsylvania. In 1845, with his wife and her father and family, he crossed the plains for Oregon, where they could secure vast tracts of valuable land if they would settle on the land. When they arrived at Oregon City they wintered there, and then went to Linn county, where they were the first settlers. His father-in-law, James Knox, Anderson Cox, two men named Keez, a Mr. Hale and Mr. Baber went there in the spring of 1846. They settled at Knox Butte, the place taking its name from his father-in-law. Mr. Baber secured a mile square of land adjoining Mr. Knox's. The latter lived on his claim and improved it, until his death, in 1874. They brought with them four sons and four daughters, and this donation claim is still owned in the family; Mr. Baber's was on the north, adjoining Mr. Knox's. He resided on his claim twelve years, and then moved into the town of Albany, and was engaged in money-lending. He, in 1883, sold out, and putting his money at interest, has since lived on his income, but he continues as a money-lender.

Mrs. Baber died in 1874. They had no children. In 1875 he married Miss Wilhelmina Krouse, of Germany, who had come to Ohio when a child. Two daughters have blessed this union: Liverne H. and Josephine, both residing with their parents.

After residing in Linn county for thirty-seven years, in 1883 Mr. Baber removed with his family to the beautiful city of Forest Grove, and purchased a nice home and there resides. In his younger days he was a member of several of the secret societies, but in his later years he does not give them much attention. In his youth he was a Whig, and later became a Republican, and he has the honor of being the first County Judge of Linn county, and served in that capacity with distinction for three years. Not-

withstanding that he was raised in the South, when the question of secession and disunion arose, he said: "My people are wrong, and I will not uphold them in it. As a loyal citizen it is my duty to use my influence on the side of my Government." By taking this honorable course he secured the high esteem of every lover of his country. The most gratifying reflection on his past life is that there was never any stain of secession on his garments. It is now (1892) forty-nine years since he came to Oregon, and most wonderful have been the changes which have taken place during that time. When he first saw Portland, in 1845, it had one small house built on poles; now it is a great city of 80,000 people, the metropolis of a great, wealthy and prosperous State; then it was a wilderness. He came to Oregon in search of choice land, and found what he wanted, and by persistent and intelligent effort, his wildest hopes have been realized. He has just cause to be proud of Oregon, as a great deal of her prosperity is due to him, whom all his fellow-citizens regard as one of their most worthy pioneers.



**M**A. BAKER, one of the leading and influential citizens of Weston, was born in New London county, Connecticut, August 23, 1848. His father, James W. Baker, was also a native of Connecticut, where he married Miss Elizabeth Butter, of the same State. By occupation Mr. Baker was an oil refiner, and at one time was very wealthy, he and Mr. Platt being the leading oil-men of those days. He sold out his interest in the oil country and moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he now resides. He and his wife had nine children, three of whom are still living, two at home, and the subject of this sketch.

Our subject was the fourth child in order of birth, and secured his education in the common schools of his native State, until he was thirteen years of age. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the naval service, on board of the Atlantic, under Captain William Brown, commanding, now the Naval Librarian in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Baker served over three years on the water, raising blockades and hunting down the rebel gunboats on the Atlantic and Gulf. After his three years' service he was discharged, March, 1864, and he went to Texas

and New Mexico, where he remained twelve to fourteen years, teaching school and contracting on the railroads, being engaged on the first one that ever came to Texas. In 1855 he removed to Oregon, and settled at Weston; at first engaging in painting, a trade he had learned in Texas, but, although he did very fine work in that direction, he abandoned it to take charge of the *Weston Leader*, a paper that would be an honor to a much larger town than Weston. This paper he edited and managed for three years, building it up and making it a very bright paper, and one the surrounding country is proud of. Mr. Baker is one of Weston's leading citizens, having served as Justice of the Peace for several years, City Recorder, Councilman, and in 1888 received the nomination for Representative of Umatilla county, and, although the county is largely Democratic, he was only beaten by thirteen votes. He declares that it is a fact, of which he is extremely proud, that he was able to make so good a race in a Democratic county. In March, 1892, he was appointed storekeeper and gauger of the distillery of his district, which position he still retains.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Jennie Talbott, of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children, namely: James, Maud, Benjamin and May. He is a member of the K. of P., in which he has passed the chairs, and he is Past Commander in the G. A. R. Post, of Weston. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are highly respected citizens of Weston, and greatly beloved by their large circle of friends.

**C**HARLES COOK, superintendent of the Umpqua Valley Canning Company, was born in Albany, New York, September 30, 1851. He learned the trade of a machinist in early life, and is a practical engineer.

In February, 1883, he came to Oregon, and for five years was employed in the Salem Evaporator; served two years in the cannery there, and in February, 1892, began the establishment of the canning plant at Roseburg. The capital stock was \$12,000, and the cannery complete is 118 x 26 feet; the evaporator, 80 x 40 feet; the warehouse, 70 x 26 feet; and the engine house, 30 x 20 feet. They employ 150 men, and the daily capacity reaches 1,000 bushels of prunes

a day, evaporated, and 2,500 cans filled. They began operations in July, 1892. In addition to his interest in this plant, Mr. Cook owns a fine prune ranch twelve miles north of Drain, Douglas county, which contains about 6,000 trees.

He was married in Oregon, to Miss Rachel Mentz, and they have one child. Socially, Mr. Cook is an Odd Fellow, and is one of Roseburg's best citizens.

**H**ORATIO COOKE, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in New York city December 15, 1826. His father, Horatio Cooke, was a native of Worcester, England, born in 1788, and emigrated to the United States in 1819. He was a woodturner by trade, and a fine mechanic also. He opened a shop in New York city, and was there married to Miss Annie Bennett, also of England, who emigrated upon the same ship. In 1839 Mr. Cooke removed his family to Chicago, and there continued his trade.

Our subject remained with his parents until mature life, and learned the trade of woodturning and round-post making. In April, 1852, accompanied by his brother, George, with one pair of horses and a wagon, they started for Oregon. Near Council Bluffs they traded one horse for a yoke of oxen, and continued the journey. With rapid travel, their load soon became too heavy, and stopping upon the plains, they cut the wagon in two, and made a cart with which to continue the journey; the balance of the wagon-box was converted into coffins to bury the dead of an afflicted family camping near by. After lightening their load, the two Cooke brothers continued their journey, and the yoke of oxen brought them safely to the Umatilla agency.

While here they sold their cattle and packed their effects through the Dalles to Portland. Crossing the river in a flat-boat, he discovered a small chair shop, the proprietor of which was Joe Cleaver, an old Eastern friend, with whom they secured work for themselves, and continued there until August, 1853, when our subject opened a shop for chair and cabinet work, subsequently adding the manufacture of sash, doors and general furniture. In 1868 he engaged in the undertaking business, and in 1870 he entered into partnership with John Erory in the

same line, and continued for six years, when they dissolved and divided the stock, since when Mr. Cooke has carried on the business alone. He has spacious parlors and warerooms on the corner of Second and Oak streets, where his large stock will meet the demands of the most fastidious.

He enlisted in Company A, Washington Guard, Oregon State Militia, in 1862, and by steady promotion through the several official ranks, became a Lieutenant in 1872, and through the death of Captain Charles S. Mills, in 1875, was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he held for fourteen years, with twenty-five years of continuous service. In 1872 he was the "crack shot" of his company, and won the first prize, a silver Maltese cross, for excellency of marksmanship. He raised his company to such proficiency of drill that, in the Centennial celebration, July 4, 1876, he was awarded the handsome gold medal, properly embellished and inscribed, by the Centennial Committee.

He was married in Portland, in 1864, to Miss Kate J. Daly, who died in 1878, leaving three children: Lucy, Gertrude and Alice. Mr. Cooke was again married in Portland, June 12, 1883, to Miss Margaret Stewart. Mr. Cooke has served six years as Coroner of Multnomah county, but has sought no official positions outside of his regular line of work, to which he gives unceasing attention, being able and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

 M. CLINE, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Bond county, Illinois, in 1829, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Scott) Cline, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. After their marriage, in 1825, the parents settled in Bond county, Illinois, in 1828, and passed their lives in that State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits; he remained at home until he had attained man's estate, and in the spring of 1852 started to Oregon in company with John K., George T. and Richard Waite and Samuel Blanchard. This little company were well mounted, fully armed, and each had a good pack mule; thus, unattended, they faced the hardships and dangers of that long journey. Proceeding to Council Bluffs, they waited re-

cruite, but unable to find the right men properly armed and equipped, the little party set forth on the 8th day of May; they crossed the present site of the city of Omaha, which was then marked by a single log house, used as a trading post. The country was infested with Indians, and buffalo roamed at will; cholera was raging on the plains, and the stricken families were constantly appealing to the young men to render them assistance in driving their teams. But life was dear, and delay meant possible death; the band of five pushed steadily and bravely on, and crossing the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, they landed in the Willamette valley after sixty-two days of travel. Continuing through Oregon City to Marion county, Mr. Cline located 160 acres of land, fifteen miles northeast of the present city of Salem. He began making shaved shingles, and also taught school for a number of years. He embarked in the lumber trade, which he carried on quite extensively. By homestead and purchase he increased his lands to 400 acres, all well timbered, and continued the logging business for twenty years; when he had exhausted this industry he grubbed out the stumps and developed a fine farm, on which he lived until 1889. He then sold the homestead and 240 acres, retaining only 160 acres of fine pasture land; this is well stocked with horses and a band of Angora goats.

Mr. Cline was married, in 1854, to Miss Orinda Fuller, a daughter of Joel Fuller, a pioneer of 1853. She died in 1887, leaving a family of seven children: Ellen, wife of William Bozarth; George T., William, Jennie, Lulu, Alfred and Annie. Mr. Cline was married a second time, in 1889, to Mrs. Louisa (Doddridge) White, a native of Pennsylvania. They are now residing at Woodburn, where they own a pleasant home and other valuable town property. Our worthy subject is a member of Adelpi Lodge, K. of P. He has served his city as Recorder for a year, and is completing his second year as Justice of the Peace.

UDGE MORTON D. CLIFFORD is perhaps the most popular man of his age in eastern Oregon. He was born in Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, May 24, 1859, and he remained in his native place until he was eleven

years of age. His father, Herman Clifford, died in 1863, when our subject was but four years of age, having been one of the sons of Scotland who came to Oregon. His mother was named Jane (Malon) Clifford, and she was a native of Ireland, who was brought to America when a small girl, in 1870.

Mrs. Clifford and her son, Morton, came to Oregon in 1870, and settled in Cañon City, Grant county, where Mrs. Clifford afterward married N. S. Babcock, and he died in 1890, leaving two sons, N. S. and A. L., who are now living with their mother in Grant county. Morton D. attended the common schools, and then completed an academic course in eastern Oregon in 1881, and then studied law with the firm of Hill & Mays, of the Dalles, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Oregon in October, 1882.

Our subject then returned to Grant county and opened a law office in Cañon City, where he still resides. He was Deputy Sheriff of the county for one year, and in 1884 entered political life. He then received the nomination for the District Attorneyship for the Sixth Judicial District of this State, from the hands of the Democratic State Convention, defeating the regular Republican nominee, Hon. C. W. Parish, one of the most prominent attorneys in eastern Oregon. Renominated in 1886 for the same office, he was again elected by a large majority.

Mr. Clifford is a man of modest demeanor, but possessed of a steadfastness of purpose that surmounts every obstacle. His name has been a terror to evildoers, as attested by the large number now incarcerated in the penitentiary, as a result of his vigilant prosecution.

Judge Clifford was appointed by Governor Penoyer to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge L. B. Ison, as Associate Justice of the district, over which he had so long held the attorneyship. He was nominated at the next Democratic convention, and was elected by a majority of 2,107 out of a total of 13,000.

The marriage of our subject took place in August, 1885, to Miss Edith Hazeltine, a daughter of Judge Hazeltine, of John Day City, Grant county, Oregon. Mrs. Clifford was born in Oregon, and her father was a native of Illinois, her mother of California. Two bright little children have gladdened their home: Herald, born in 1888; and Emma, in 1890. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity,

also of the I. O. G. T. In the former he holds the position of Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of Oregon, and has received the thirty-second degree.

Judge Clifford has yet a long life of usefulness before him, and, taking his past record as a precedent, he is destined to become an important factor in shaping the future course of the Democratic party in this rapidly growing State.



**J**OHAN WILLIAM BUSTER, senior member of the firm of Buster & Shelley, proprietors of the oldest and leading drug house of Independence, was born in Missouri, April 7, 1859, in Stickton, Cedar county. His father, General W. Buster, was born in Tennessee, but removed to Missouri, where he was married to Miss Charlotte Richter, also a native of Tennessee. She was the daughter of William Richter, of Tennessee, who removed to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Buster had but the one child, the subject of this sketch, when the great civil war burst upon this land, with all its frightful carnage, and Mr. Buster enlisted in the Southern army. He fought gallantly in several small engagements, finally losing his life from a gunshot wound, received in the battle of Marshfield, Louisiana. This left our subject fatherless at an early age and his mother a widow. After some years she married again, a Mr. John J. Roberts. He also died and she is now a widow for the second time, and resides in Texas.

John Buster was educated in the Arkansas Industrial University. He taught school in Texas for three years, and in 1882 he came to Oregon and taught school in Buena Vista, Polk county. In September, 1884, he came to Independence and purchased the interest of Mr. Robertson, in the drug business, of which he is now the senior member. This business had been operated by Dr. A. B. Robertson, on its present site, for fourteen years. The business was organized in 1884, with Mr. Vernon as partner, then, after five years, Mr. A. S. Lock purchased Mr. Vernon's interest, and the business continued under this management until 1892, when Mr. R. A. Shelley purchased Mr. Lock's interest. The firm is a thoroughly reliable one, and carries a large stock. It is constructed on the most honorable and liberal basis.

Mr. Buster has devoted much of his energy and business ability to the development of the city. He has invested in city property, and owns a nice home in the city. Such men as this are needed in every community.

In October, 1883, he married Miss E. J. Vernon, a native daughter of the soil, her father, John Vernon, being one of Polk county's worthy pioneers. (See sketch of same.) Mr. and Mrs. Buster have two children: J. W., Jr., and Edna.

Mr. Buster is a Past Master Mason, and is a member of the order of Woodmen. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the City Council and as City Treasurer for several years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of city schools, who erected the present fine school building, which is a credit to the School Board and the city of Independence, as the building is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Buster is a spirited, kind-hearted and obliging citizen, combining the traits of character that achieve success in all the walks of life.



**B. V. BUTLER**, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1849, now deceased, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, September 9, 1809. His parents were early settlers of New Hampshire, and his grandfather, Daniel Butler, and his father, Daniel Butler, were both born in that State. The ancestors of the family were prominent in the offices of the town, being selectmen and magistrates, and held offices of honor and trust in the church and State. They participated in the Revolutionary war and in the later wars of their country. Mr. Butler's father married Miss Dilla Butler, a native of the State of New Hampshire, and while she had the same name she was no relative. They had a family of twelve children, and nine were reared to maturity, but only one of the daughters now survives. Mr. Butler was a Universalist in his faith and his wife was a Congregationalist. He lived to the age of eighty-three years, and she died in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Butler, the subject of the present sketch, was the fifth child, and he was reared at his native place and obtained an academical education. He learned the bricklayer's trade and began life

as such. Later he was engaged in contracting and building. He removed to Illinois in 1834, and on May 9, 1839, in Pittsfield, Polk county, Illinois, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ingalls, who was born in Ohio, and was the daughter of Israel Ingalls, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her grandfather and grandmother, Mary (Nord) Ingalls, came from the north of Ireland, and he died with the cholera in Illinois, in his forty-fifth year, and his wife died in her seventy-sixth year.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Butler remained eleven years in Illinois, and on April 9, 1849, they started on the long journey to far-off Oregon. They came with oxen, and brought with them their three little boys: Orville, Nehemiah and Henry. A brother-in-law, a sister, and a sister-in-law accompanied them, and they had six yoke of oxen and two saddle-horses. They met with no serious misfortune. Every river was crossed by cutting trees and making rafts wide enough to hold the wagons and these were floated across. The cattle and stock swam across, and Mrs. Butler, who still survives, says the journey was very enjoyable, although parts of it was attended with much anxiety and discomfort. There were seventy-six brave men in the train, and only three women and the children, so that they were well protected. The principal diet was bread, bacon and coffee, but sometimes there would be game. They arrived at Oregon City September 27, and here they wintered, and their diet was salmon, coffee and bread. They lived in a shanty with many cracks in it, but fortunately it was not a severe winter, and they put up with it, and with hopeful hearts stood it through. In the spring Mr. Butler went to Portland, built a house by setting posts in the ground and boarded it with split boards, and here he opened a store and sold goods. Here they lived for two years. When the first steam-mill was built, there was no one to build the chimney nor smokestack, and the gentlemen were wondering in Mr. Butler's store who they could get to do it. Mr. Butler said: "I can do that if you can tend my store," so he had the honor of building the chimney on the first steam-mill in Portland. After two years it was supposed that Eola would make a town and become the capital of the State, and Mr. Butler went there and opened a store, and for some years it was the center of supplies for a large portion of that part of Oregon. All the people of Polk county went there to trade. He did a successful busi-

ness there, and in 1857 he came to Monmouth. There were then four houses in this town, and he built a little store building on the southwest corner of Monmouth and Railroad streets, and here he commenced business and continued a number of years, buying and shipping grain, and buying and shipping large quantities of pork. Later his health failed and he retired from mercantile pursuits, purchased 217 acres of land adjoining the city of Monmouth, built a large and commodious residence, commanding a fine view of the country, and here he resided in peace and content until the time of his death, which occurred October 18, 1879. He had reared a fine family of children, and had accumulated a large property. He was a kind husband and an obliging neighbor, and was a man who possessed a high moral character. His children are: Sarah Jane became the wife of Luther Brown and resides at Monmouth; Lydia married C. C. Kuhn, had five children and died in her thirty-sixth year; Portia E. became the wife of W. J. Mulkey, a leading merchant of Monmouth, and the son of a pioneer; Dilla M. married F. W. Fenton, a prominent lawyer of Yam Hill county, and resides at McMinnville; Laulla is now the wife of G. T. Boothby, and lives in Monmouth; J. B. V., Jr., resides at the homestead with his mother. He graduated from the Christian College, at Monmouth, in 1882, and since his father's death he has managed the farm. He was married in 1885, to Miss Fanny Harris, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Dr. George C. Harris. They have two sons: Willis Dale and Titus Roy. One of the sons of Mr. Butler, Nehemiah, is one of the most prominent men in Polk county. He was recently elected to the State Senate. He studied law with Judge Boise, of Salem. He graduated from the university, and is a talented man.

Thus we have imperfectly told the history of one of Oregon's worthy pioneers of 1849. He made a good record, and his memory is revered by his children and the people of the great State of Oregon.



**C**RABILL, one of the leading furniture dealers of Baker City, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 16, 1839. He was the second child in the family born to

B. S. and Angeline Crabill, the former of whom was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1813. Mr. Crabill removed to Ohio when he was a young man and was married to Miss Angeline Stineburger, in 1829, who was born in that State in 1811. Mr. Crabill was a farmer by occupation and resided in Ohio until 1849, when he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, bought a farm of 420 acres, which was partly improved. Here he resided and reared his family, making a very valuable farm out of his land. Since growing old Mr. Crabill has removed to Hancock county, where he has a very fine residence and other property. Mrs. Crabill died in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. She lived to pass her golden wedding, having married very young. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: John, now residing in Illinois, where Joseph, the next child, also makes his home; Lucinda, at home with her father; William, machinist in Potsville, Nebraska; Lewis, of Baker City, Oregon, president of Baker City Lumber Company; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Crabill, our subject, crossed the plains in 1862, with his brother and two other gentlemen, with an ox team which they purchased in partnership, and provisions enough to last them through the perilous journey. On the way they were surrounded by about 200 Indians and forced to give up a portion of their provisions in order to save their lives. The trip consumed about four months. Our subject stopped in Nevada and mined for two years, then went to Idaho, where he worked for two years in the mines. Landing in Baker City, Oregon, in 1866 he began to work at the carpenter trade, which he had picked up in Nevada and Idaho, following this calling for about twenty-five years when, March, 1892, he went into the furniture business. Mr. Crabill has succeeded wonderfully well in his western home and now owns his residence, a nice business property on Main street, in Baker City, two stories high, the lower floor of which he occupies for his furniture and the upper floor is rented as offices.

Mr. Crabill was married September 12, 1880, to Miss Barbara Rust, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1877, being then twenty-five years of age, as she was born in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Crabill have three children, namely: Benjamin S., Emma and Roy R. Mr. Crabill



is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has filled all the chairs. He has been High Priest of the chapter. He has served on the Council of the city and in politics he is a strong Republican.



**C**ASSIUS W. PECK, late one of Portland's enterprising manufacturers, was born in Hudson, Illinois, February 1, 1859. His father, Phineas, was born in New York December 3, 1835. They are of English ancestry, who settled in America in the early history of the country. They are Baptists, and the father of Mr. Phineas Peck, John Peck, was a Baptist minister in New York, but he removed with his family to Illinois, where his son, Phineas, was brought up and in 1858 married Miss Sophia Sloan, of Ohio. They had three children, of whom Cassius was the eldest. His mother died when he was five years old and they removed to Iowa, where Cassius was raised and educated until his seventeenth year, when he came to Oregon with his father, and they located at Sauvies, carrying on the stock business. The father is still engaged in the same business, residing at Vernonia City.

Mr. Peck began business for himself as a horticulturist, and on September 13, 1885, he married Miss Mary Moore, of Oregon, and the daughter of John Moore, who came to Oregon in 1852, purchased land at Mount Tabor and resided there as a farmer and fruit raiser until the time of his death in 1880. He was a reliable and honorable man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. His wife died in the October following.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck had two children, born in Portland: Elmer M., and Loyd C. They divided up their fruit lands and sold them, from time to time, at good prices, but they have retained four acres, on which they made a valuable home. Mr. Peck purchased the combination wire and picket fence and founded the East Portland Fence Works, of which he was proprietor. The factory is 127 South Water street, East Side, where he manufactured and dealt in all kinds of picket and ornamental fencing. His business methods were liberal and honorable, and the enterprise is a growing one and is meeting with satisfactory success. He was an active member of the Mount Tabor Methodist

Church, as is also Mrs. Peck. Mr. Peck was a worthy and enterprising citizen of the State that had been his home for so many years.

After a long illness of several weeks of typhoid fever he was unable to rally from the strain of his already overtaxed body, and died October 2, 1892. His wife was too ill to attend the funeral, where a great many friends paid him the last honor. Mr. Walton Skipworth, of the Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a very touching sermon.



**R**UFUS P. CALDWELL was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1835, a son of William B. and Sarah (Hayes) Caldwell, natives of North Carolina. They removed to Tennessee about 1820, and there Mr. Caldwell engaged in raising cotton, corn and wheat. In 1851 he emigrated to Henderson county, Illinois, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1865; in that year he went to Butler county, Iowa, and there passed the closing years of his life. Rufus P. Caldwell, the seventh of a family of thirteen children, remained with his parents until 1857, and then bade farewell to his home and friends, and started to the Pacific coast; he went to New York, and thence via the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco April 21, 1857; thence he went to Marysville, and there followed mining and teaming until March, 1859. Returning to San Francisco, he took a steamer for Oregon, and came directly to Lane county, where he rented land and engaged in farming. During the summer of 1862 he ran a pack train, carrying freight and passengers' luggage and supplies.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Morgan, a daughter of John Morgan, a pioneer of 1853. After his marriage Mr. Caldwell devoted himself to farming, and in 1863 he bought his present farm of 290 acres, three miles southwest of Junction City; he also owns another tract of 163 acres. He continued to cultivate these places until 1880, when he moved his family to Junction City, where he now resides; he still superintends and manages both places. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have a family of six children: Sarah C., wife of Frank Woolsey, of Portland; Elizabeth J., wife of William Hall; Dan E., Milley Francis, William W. and Mary Ruth,



In 1891 Mr. Caldwell established the "Racket Store" at Junction City, which is managed by his daughter, Milley F. He is a member of Osage Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., and of Fern Ridge Lodge, Farmers' Alliance. He has served two terms as a member of the City Council, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Lane county.



**DR.** **CHARLES B. BELLINGER**, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Oregon, came to this State in 1847 from his native county of Knox, Illinois. His ancestors were early settlers of the State of New York, his grandfather, John H. Bellinger, and father, Edward H. Bellinger, having been born in that State. In 1836 both grandfather and father removed to Illinois, from where, in 1847, lured by the large donations of rich land in Oregon, they emigrated, with their families, across the plains to this State. Although they underwent dangers and privations on this journey overland, yet they have never regretted the undertaking. This journey was accomplished with oxen, and was slow and tedious in the extreme. The Indians in the Columbia basin were troublesome, trying to rob them of their cattle, but by vigilance and courage they kept themselves secure from the savages, arriving safely in the beautiful Willamette valley, where each took a section of Government land near what is now the capital of the State. They erected log cabins, with puncheon floors, and commenced pioneer life. Grandfather Bellinger lived to the good old age of eighty-seven years, dying in 1878. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and built the first canal-boat in New York, and was revered by all who knew him. Three years after they arrived in Oregon Mr. Billinger's father died. He had married Miss Eliza Howard, a native of Illinois. They brought three children across the plains, and two children were born in Oregon. Their son, Charles B. Billinger, was born on November 21, 1839, and was eight years old when they crossed the plains. He attended the district school, after which he attended the Willamette University for two years, then beginning the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, beginning his practice in Salem, where he was very successful in his profession. In

1868 he was elected to the State Legislature by his party, Democratic, and served two years, making an honorable record. He came to Portland to reside in 1870, where he has since continued his practice. He was for a year the editor of the Daily Evening News, after which he received the appointment of Clerk of the Supreme Court and Reporter of Decisions, and was afterward appointed Judge of the Circuit Bench, comprising five counties, serving in the latter capacity for two years.

Judge Bellinger was married in 1859 to Miss Margery S. Johnson, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon in 1852. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters, all born in Oregon: The eldest son, Oscar, is a civil engineer; Victor C. is stenographer for his father's law firm; John is a clerk in the Portland Savings Bank. The others are: Everett H., Edith, Daisy and Kate. Edith is the wife of Mr. G. C. Edwards.

Mr. Bellinger is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a Past Master of the blue lodge. In religious views he is liberal, adhering to the Unitarian Society.

The name of his firm is Bellinger, Mallery & Simon, one of the leading law firms of the State, its senior member being a gentleman of the highest reputation for ability and honor. As a judge, Mr. Bellinger made an enviable record, and has been no less fortunate as a practicing lawyer, having, in the trial of intricate cases, few equals, and no superiors.

He has built a beautiful home in the city of Portland, where he and his wife, the partner of his sorrows for thirty-three years, live in tranquillity, after the stirring life of pioneer days. Having seen the primeval wilderness of this western country blossom as the rose into rich and varied beauty, it is not to be wondered at that he should so enthusiastically champion the cause of everything Oregonian.



**F. BENNETT**, an extensive lumber merchant, was born in Sycamore county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1856. He was the oldest of five children born to William and Elizabeth Bennett. Mr. Bennett, Sr., moved to Montana when our subject was a small boy. He was a lumberman, and always followed that business. After a short residence

in Montana he went back to Pennsylvania, and remained there eight years, and then emigrated to Portland, Oregon, and from there to Washington Territory, where he lived, engaged in the lumber business for seven years, and in 1885 moved to Baker City, Oregon, where he started a sawmill, about thirteen miles from the city, and bought a large tract of timber land in the mountains, where he erected his mill that he had brought from Pennsylvania with him, and organized the present firm of Bennett & Son, the son being our subject. They erected a large planing-mill in Baker City, where they manufacture everything in their line, such as sashes, doors, boxes, and saw about 2,000,000 per year. Their trade aggregates about \$20,000 per year.

The father of our subject was married to Elizabeth Burney, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1872. Our subject married Miss Frances Noe in 1882. She is a native of Iowa, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children: John, James and Frances.

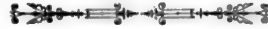
M. F. Bennett has one brother in Washington and two in Oregon. One sister is in Pennsylvania. The Bennett Bros. have the richest silver mines in Green Horn mountain. It pays \$50 per ton so far, and is getting richer the farther down they get. They have been offered \$20,000 for a three-fourth interest, but they are not anxious to sell, as it is paying them a good dividend, and they are pushing work as fast as possible. This mine is known as the Trumpet mine.

 J. CULVER, County Surveyor for Marion county, was born in 1867, in the county he now represents. His ancestry were among the pioneers of Ohio, where his father, W. B. Culver, was born, and from where he emigrated in 1852, crossing the plains for California. He followed mining for several years, then settled in Marion county, Oregon, and engaged in farming. The mother of our subject was Miss Louisa Glover, a native of Missouri, daughter of Philip Glover, an Oregon pioneer of 1848. W. B. Culver and Miss Glover were married at the Glover ranch in Marion county.

W. J. Culver was educated at the Willamette University, where he paid particular attention

to surveying, with the view of making that the occupation of his life. Upon completing his studies, in 1883, he then began teaching at the Indian school at Warm Spring reservation, and subsequently in the public schools of Marion and Polk counties. This he continued until the spring election of 1888, when he received the nomination for County Surveyor upon the Republican ticket, and was duly elected, and was re-elected in the spring of 1890. He is also a Deputy Surveyor, and in that capacity has just completed the original survey of several townships in Clatsop county.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is constantly engaged in the duties of his office, and is greatly interested in the growth and development of his native county and State.



 ON. GEORGE J. CURRIN, who is prominently identified with the interests of Clackamas county, was born on his father's donation claim at Currinsville, in Clackamas county, Oregon, October 6, 1850. He is the eldest son of Hugh Currin, one of the earliest and most highly respected pioneers of this part of the country. Early in life he was inured to hard work, and became thoroughly versed in the various details of farming and stock-raising. His education, obtained in the primitive log schoolhouse near his home, was supplemented by a course in the State Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Upon reaching manhood he purchased a farm of 440 acres, east of and adjoining his father's donation claim. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his brother, Hugh F., and under the firm name of Currin Bros., they built a store and engaged in the merchandise business. After continuing together successfully for a number of years, the subject of our sketch purchased his brother's interest in the business and has since conducted it alone, it having in the meantime grown to large proportions. After his father's death he inherited a portion of the estate, and he and his brother, Hugh F., purchased the interest of the other heirs, subsequently dividing it between themselves, each having 160 acres. The mother still retains her half section. Mr. Currin built the substantial residence in which he resides.

He was married, in 1883, to Miss Jennie E. Forba, a native of Iowa, and they have the following named children: Agnes, Jessie, Hugh, Edward, Lillie, Nettie and Mabry.

Mr. Currin is in politics a Democrat, and is a man of liberal views. He has made such a record in the county in which he was born, and where he has always resided, that when nominated by his party, in 1892, to represent his county in the State Legislature, he proved himself so popular with the people that he overcame a Republican majority in the county of 400, and was elected by a majority of eighty-two; and, notwithstanding that the general Government has been Republican, he has held the position of Postmaster of Currinsville for the past nine years.

He is a good farmer, a level-headed and capable business man, and a good representative of the native sons of Clackamas county.

**O**REN CUTTING, a prosperous farmer of Clackamas county, Oregon, was born at "Park Place," in this county, October 14, 1847, son of David and Mary (Matrone) Cutting, natives of Indiana. His father was born November 11, 1814, and his mother May 6, 1821, and they were married November 11, 1838, in their native State, and had three children born to them there. In the spring of 1847 the family left their Indiana home and started across the plains for Oregon, and in due time reached their destination. Abel Cutting, the only one of these three children who is now living, is a resident of Grant county. While on their journey across the plains the father had the misfortune to be bitten with some insect, which bite resulted in a sore and scar that badly disfigured his face. It was, however, hidden by a heavy beard. The following spring, 1848, he took as his donation claim a section of timber land located nine miles east of Oregon City. To the clearing and improving of this land he devoted his every energy, working early and late, and from his pioneer home hospitality was extended to all, both friend and stranger meeting with a cordial welcome. He and his good wife had the respect and esteem of all who knew them. His death occurred in 1868, and his wife's December 14, 1880. Of the five children born to them in Oregon, we make the following record: Oren, the subject of

this sketch, is the oldest. The second born died in infancy. Eliza became the wife of George Hickenbotham, and they reside on the old home place; Charles is settled near by; and David is married, and resides in Grant county, this State.

Oren Cutting was reared on his father's farm, and by home study and attendance at the little log schoolhouse near by he gained his education. After his father's death he took charge of the farm. He inherited 300 acres of it, the part which belonged to his mother, and she lived with him up to the time of her death. Later he went to Molalla and purchased the donation claim of Grandfather Cutting—640 acres. In company with his brother, David, he farmed this property four years. He finally sold out and went to Grant county, where for five years he was engaged in the stock business. He then returned to the home farm, and on it has since resided.

March 3, 1888, he was married to Miss Virginia Vaughan, a native of Clackamas county, and the daughter of W. H. Vaughan, an Oregon pioneer of 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting have two children: Allen T., born December 17, 1889; and Susan Mary, born August 18, 1892.

Like his father before him, Mr. Cutting is in politics a Democrat. He has served as Road Supervisor and School Director in his district for a number of years.

On the Cutting homestead is a walnut tree which measures fifty-four inches around the trunk, and the branches of which afford a most inviting shade. The nut from which this tree grew was brought here from the East, planted by the father of our subject. It gives good evidence of the productive soil in which it grows, and stands as a monument to the worthy pioneer who planted it.

**J**ONATHAN CATIRON, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent citizen of Polk county, was born in Tennessee May 9, 1826. He is of German ancestry, long residents of America. His father, Murkwood Catiron, was a native of Tennessee, who removed to Missouri, and thence to Iowa.

Our subject spent a portion of his early life in each of the States above mentioned and learned the trade of carpenter, at which he

worked for some time in Iowa, before he came to Oregon. He made the trip with a family by the name of Cowan, who settled in Albany. Our subject was a single man when he came to this State, and first stopped in Portland, where he worked a few months. He then came to Yam Hill county, and located 200 acres of land, where he resided for ten years; he then came to Polk county and purchased 200 acres of land, one mile north of Monmouth. Here he built a home, and improved this farm until it was one of the finest farms in the county. He was an industrious farmer, and succeeded well. He purchased sixteen acres of land in the city of Monmouth, which increased in value. He built a home on it and, after retirement from farm life, he lived here until his death, which occurred July 5, 1871. He was a Republican in politics, and a thoroughly reliable citizen.

Mr. Cattron was married in Yam Hill county May 28, 1851, to Miss Elvina Shelton, native of Missouri, and daughter of Tebider Shelton. Mr. and Mrs. Cattron had six children, namely: Laura, wife of Dr. T. W. Harris, resides in Eugene; Walter resides in Moscow, Idaho; Alice, wife of I. J. Craig, resides in Eugene, where her husband is a druggist; Edgar resides on the home farm; Eugene is still at home, engaged in buying and shipping grain; and Bertha is still at home with her mother. Mr. Cattron left his property to his widow, to be her children's after her death. Their home in Monmouth was burned in 1882, and in 1891 Mrs. Cattron had a nice family mansion erected on the Monmouth city property, in which she resides. It is one of the most beautiful homes of the city, evincing the good taste of the owner. Mrs. Cattron has a wide circle of friends in many of the counties of Oregon, and is very highly esteemed.

**R**A. CROSSAN, an intelligent and progressive citizen of Salem, Oregon, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born in 1845. His ancestors were respected pioneers of that vicinity some time before it had assumed the rights of Statehood. From there his father moved, in 1850, to Mahaska county, Iowa, then a new and unsettled country, where he farmed and worked at his trade.

The subject of our sketch lived at home until he was eighteen years of age, improving, to the best of his ability, which was by no means small, his limited educational facilities. He then went to Henry county, Iowa, and while there enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Battery, Captain P. H. Goode in command. His battery was assigned to the Army of the Gulf and was stationed at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, eighty miles from New Orleans, where they guarded the supplies of that department. They remained there during the war, and were discharged at Davenport, Iowa, July 14, 1865.

Upon his dismissal from service Mr. Crossan went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he passed the following winter in attendance at the public schools. The next spring he, with a company of friends, who had fitted out a train of nine wagons, started across the plains to Oregon. They were five months on the way, and met with the usual incidents of travel over that long and tedious way, finally arriving at Portland on October 10, of the same year.

However weary the journey may have been to others of that party, it certainly did not seem to bear heavily on our subject. Cupid may be a tormenting companion, but he has many withering ways. At least this was the experience of him whose life we have to chronicle. Among this party of friends was a most estimable young lady, Miss Lucia E. Smith by name, a native of Indiana, who helped to beguile the tedium of the way for our subject, and in return he sought a continuance of her pleasant companionship. Accordingly they were married soon after their arrival at their destination, and then located at Silverton. Here Mr. Crossan attended school for a year, and then commenced teaching, which he followed at intervals until 1875. At this time he and his brother-in-law purchased 320 acres of timber land east of Salem, on which a sawmill was erected. He acted as foreman in this mill until 1879. About this time Mr. Crossan purchased a farm, having sold his interest in the timber land, and pursued farming for a year, when he bought a sawmill on Pudding river, having 160 acres of wood land adjoining, where he manufactured lumber for about nine years. He then, although doing well, sold out, and removed to Salem, ever mindful of the benefits of a higher education, which his children were now at an age to enjoy. Here, in January, 1891, he was appointed Street Commissioner of the city, having charge of all improvements of

streets, sewers and bridge work, proving himself a most efficient person in that capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. Crossan have three children living: Leon E., Alice O., and Arno G., all of whom are most intelligent and promising.

Mr. Crossan is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., also of Silver Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., as well as of the Valley Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., being prominent and respected in all.

Thus we see what ability, coupled with some experience and training, can accomplish, when persistently and honestly applied. Possessed of a reasonable amount of this world's goods, a recipient of the honorable regard of his fellow-men, secure in the affection of his family, and acquitted by his own conscience, his life may be said to have been a supreme success, for it is by all these that true success is judged, and not by the noisy applause of the world, or the glittering trappings of wealth.



**R**ICHARD COX, ex-County Judge of Columbia county, the gentleman whose name heads this list, is one of St. Helen's most enterprising and progressive citizens. He came to Oregon in 1877, located in this city, where he has occupied some of the most important county offices. Judge Cox is a native of England, born in 1843, where he was reared until sixteen years of age. He is the eleventh in a family of fourteen children born to Caleb T. and Sarah (Mayce) Cox, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in 1852; the mother in 1888.

Our subject left his native country in 1859, and emigrated to Quebec, Canada, thence to Montreal, where he remained until 1877. During his residence in Canada Judge Cox followed railroading on the Grand Trunk lines as conductor for twelve years, and is a telegraph operator by occupation.

Upon his arrival in Oregon he engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of Huelle Brothers, mill owners, which position he has continuously occupied ever since. He became an American citizen in 1882, since which time he has been an active member of the Republican party. He was appointed County Treasurer and elected to that office three successive terms, during the third term being appointed by Governor Moody

to fill the office of County Judge. During his official career his integrity and judgment have met with the hearty approval of his constituents and the public at large. As an organizer he has been of considerable service to the Republican party, although he did not do it with any personal object in view. He is still active in political matters, as well as progressive in the advancement of the city and county. He owns some 200 acres of land near Warren station, eighty acres of which were under a good state of cultivation, being devoted to farming and fruit-growing, about fifteen acres being in a young orchard of 1,000 Bartlett pears, apples, cherries and a general variety of fruit trees.

His family consists of a wife and four children living. He was joined in marriage in Canada, in 1868, with Miss Annie Muckle, a native of Canada, and their children are named as follows: Walter R., Alice E., James C., Emily M. and Frederick C., who died in 1878. Our subject is a man of thorough business habits and executive ability, and is a courteous and genial gentleman, who has gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.



**J**ON. THEODEIS CAMERON is an Oregon pioneer of 1852, one of the reputable farmers, merchants and statesmen of Jackson county. Mr. Cameron is the descendant of Scotch ancestors, and was born in Petersboro, New York, June 1, 1829. His parents were James and Emeline (Kendall) Cameron, both natives of the Empire State. The Kendalls trace back to English ancestors, and were among the early settlers of New York. The family consisted of eight children, the subject being the eldest. He remained at home until ten years of age, going to school and working on the farm, when the family removed to Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1851 he engaged in farming one year on his own account. The next year he left home, crossed the plains with an ox team to the Willamette valley, and in the fall of the same year located in Jackson county. He followed mining for the first year and has been interested in that pursuit to some extent ever since. He took up a donation claim at what is now known as Eagle Point, and farmed there four years. He then sold out and engaged in the bakery business at Sterling. He also carried on farm-

ing on Applegate creek for two years, subsequently engaging in the merchandise business at Uniontown for thirty years. He gave the town its name and was Postmaster there for fifteen years. He has always been a staunch and steadfast Republican, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1885 for two years, and to the Senate, in 1890, for four years. He is a man of retiring disposition, and one who has never sought office. Whatever position he has ever held has never been sought by him. His property at Uniontown consists of 500 acres, about 100 of which is devoted to general farming. He owns mining property in Josephine county, and is associated with his brother, Zachary, and George Simmons, in the Waldo Placer mines, of Josephine county, which are supposed to be the most valuable placer mining property in the State.

He was married March 3, 1892, to an estimable lady of refinement and culture, named Mrs. Mary Krouse, *nee* Bilger. She is of German extraction, born in Canada and reared in New York State. Mrs. Cameron has an interesting family of three children by a former marriage, namely: Ella A., Frank O. and Margaret E. A.

Mr. Cameron belongs to the A. F. & A. M., blue lodge and chapter.

**C**HARLES F. BEEBE, the able and efficient Colonel of the First Regiment Oregon National Guards, is a native of New York city, and was born in 1849. His ancestors were among the Puritan settlers of Mystic, Connecticut, and followed seafaring lives and ship-building interests. Charles E. Beebe, the father of our subject, removed to New York city about 1840, and with a brother established the firm of Beebe & Brother, engaging in a general tea brokerage and importing business, and he was married to a daughter of Elias Wade, Jr., co-partner in the prominent shipping house of Grinnell, Minturn & Company.

Charles F. Beebe was educated at the Flushing Institute, at Flushing, Long Island, where he graduated in 1867, and then entered his father's office, and subsequently became a partner in the business, which he continued until 1881, when he withdrew and engaged in the cotton brokerage business until his departure for Portland, Oregon, in 1883. In January,

1884, the copartnership of Sutton & Beebe was established as Pacific coast agents for Sutton's Dispatch Line of Clipper Ships, running between New York, Philadelphia and the Pacific coast, with offices at San Francisco and Portland. This line of ships was established during the California gold excitement of 1849, and as public carriers have fulfilled a faithful and successful service, and are still dispatching ships from New York and Philadelphia to the ports of San Francisco and Portland as often as business demands. Mr. Sutton looks after the San Francisco agency, while Mr. Beebe resides at Portland, where the firm are also engaged in ship-chandlery, and are the representative wholesale and retail houses of the Northwest.

The military education of Colonel Beebe began in February, 1871, with his enlistment in Company H, Seventh Regiment National Guards, State of New York, with Colonel Emmans Clark and Captain George W. Smith in command. For seven and one-half years Mr. Beebe devoted much time to study and drill, and was honorably discharged in August, 1878. He was then appointed upon the staff of General J. M. Varian, of the Third Brigade, as Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant, and he was regularly promoted to rank of Captain, which position he held at the date of General Varian's death. General Louis Fitzgerald was then appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and Captain Beebe was retained upon his staff and promoted to Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Major, which office he resigned in 1882. He was then appointed Assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice of the State, and only resigned to come to Oregon. Prior to 1886 the military organization of Oregon was in accord with the old State "Malishy," and was crude and imperfect. Company G, which was organized in 1883, was the only company that could lay any claim to a high standard of drill and excellence. With the threatened Chinese troubles of 1886, the citizens became aroused, and Companies I and K were organized, Mr. Beebe being appointed additional Second Lieutenant of Company K. At a subsequent meeting in April he was elected First Lieutenant, and in July of the same year he was made Captain. At the session of Legislature in June, 1887, a proper military law was passed and a tax levied for the support of the service. This increased the interest that the First Regiment was organized and at the meeting of officers in July, 1887, Captain Beebe was elected



Colonel of the regiment for a term of four years, and was re-elected in July, 1891. The regiment is now composed of nine companies, A, C, E, G, H, I, and K, located at Portland, with Company F, at Oregon City and Company B, at McMinnville. Multnomah county has built a handsome armory at Portland at an expense of \$90,000, covering an entire block, 200 feet square, built of stone and brick, and it is the finest and most complete armory of the Northwest. The regiment has already gained prominence for its excellency of drill, discipline and management. Great credit is accorded to Colonel Beebe, the commandant, who, as an executive officer, disciplinarian and drill instructor has no superior in the National Guards of the United States. Chiefly from him has come the impulse and influence that have raised the regiment to its present high standard of excellence and efficiency.

**ABRAM S. CRIDER**, one of the representative citizens of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, cast his lot in this town at an early day, and has done his part toward advancing its growth and best interests. Of his life we present the following brief sketch:

Abram S. Crider was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1825. Grandfather Crider, a native of Germany, and a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He lived to be 104 years of age. His son, Jacob Crider, father of Abram S., was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was a participant in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject, *nee* Mary Vance, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Jacob Crider and his wife and four sons and three daughters, Abram being next to the youngest in the family, and he and his brother, a resident of Indiana, being the only survivors.

Mr. Crider was reared in his native town. He was eleven years old when his father died. At the age of sixteen he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to the shoemakers' trade, with the understanding that he was to have three months' schooling the first year and the same amount the last. His employer, however, advised him to wait and take it all the last year. When the fifth year came he found that the man he worked for did not intend to fulfill his contract

about the schooling, so he left Carlisle and went to Lewiston, working at his trade there and at other places. In 1840 we find him in Ohio. This was during the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." From there he went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he worked at his trade until 1851. He continued thus employed at various places, a portion of the time having a shop of his own, until 1858, the year of his marriage, when he purchased a farm of sixty-five acres in Jefferson county, Indiana, and was engaged in farming there until 1865.

In 1865, with his wife and two children, Jacob H. and Henry Lee, and his father-in-law and family, Mr. Crider came to Oregon, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and landing at Portland. They came direct to Dallas, then a small town, having only two stores and a mill. Mr. Crider at once invested in property here. He bought a five-acre tract in the town, which he still owns. He also bought a house and lot on the corner of Main and Oak street, where he opened a shoe shop and conducted the same until 1876. From that time until 1884 he was engaged in the merchandise business. In 1884 he turned the store over to his son, and has since been retired from active business. He still retains the property which he has from time to time purchased. He and his son built the block on Main street, between Mill and Church streets, a two-story building, 38 x 80 feet.

Mr. Crider was married October 28, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Sears, a native of Kentucky. They have three children. The two already referred to, who came to Oregon with their parents, now have farms two miles east of Dallas. The youngest, David C., is a native of Oregon.

**HARRY E. CROSS**, State Senator from Clackamas county, and a prominent lawyer of Oregon City, is a native son of the city, born June 6, 1856. His father, Lorenzo Dow Cross, was born in Ohio in 1832. They are of Scotch and English ancestry and came to the United States previous to the Revolution. Senator Cross' father married Miss Dorcas Fairmont, of Illinois. They crossed the plains in 1852, and like others who crossed the plains they had but a few dollars when they arrived in Oregon, and so they took up a donation claim



in Clackamas county, eight miles from the Sandy river. Here they began in a small house and lived here, making improvements until 1862, and then moved to Oregon City, where Mr. Cross engaged in contracting and building. They had ten children, all but the eldest born in Oregon. Nine sons have been raised in Oregon, a remarkable circumstance. The writer has seen the picture of them taken together, and they form a group of representative men of Oregon. Their father was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and preached the gospel in many places all over the State. He died on his fiftieth birthday. His wife is still living, in her fifty-ninth year.

Mr. Cross was sent to the public schools of Oregon City and to the Oregon City Seminary. He read law with the law firm of Johnson & McGowan, of Oregon City, and was admitted to the bar January, 1879, and began his practice in the city in which he was raised and educated. By prompt attention he has acquired a lucrative practice. He was Deputy County Treasurer one year, and was elected again to that office in 1878, and served four years. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Clackamas and Marion counties.

Mr. Cross was married, in 1879, to Miss Orpha F. Tingle, of Michigan, and the daughter of Nathan and Julia J. Tingle. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have five children, born at their home in Oregon City. Their names are: Percy A., Dollie, Mable, Daisy and Gulletta Georgiana. Mr. Cross is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He helped organize a board of trade of the city, and was its secretary for four years. He was then promoted to be the president of the board. He is intelligent, talented, wide-awake and full of push, and is a very creditable illustration of the kind of business men Oregon has produced. He is interested in all the subjects which affect the welfare of Oregon City, Clackamas county and Oregon State. He is alive and ready to help and promote all enterprises calculated to advance the prosperity of the city. There are from fifteen to twenty such men in Oregon City, and the great growth of the city is due to their efforts.

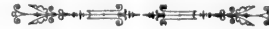
Mr. Cross' fine residence stands on the spot that he picked out when a boy, as a desirable building lot, resolving at the time that he would have a home there at some future time. He resides here with his family. The judgment of

the boy was good, as it is a fine place and does credit to his taste. He always carries out whatever he plans. He is a good worker and has the good will and confidence of the city of Oregon, and of the large acquaintance he has over the State.

**S**OLOMON KIMSEY CROWLEY, of Monmouth, Polk county, is one of Oregon's pioneers of 1852. He was born in northwest Missouri, Ray county, November 1, 1833. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to America previous to the Revolution, and were participants in the whole of the struggle for independence. His father, John Crowley, was born in the State of Tennessee on September 27, 1810. He married Miss Nancy Jane Curtis, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Elijah Curtis, whose people were early settlers of Tennessee. They had three children, of whom Mr. Crowley was the eldest, and he and a sister are the only living ones. Our subject resided in Missouri until his nineteenth year, and in 1852 crossed the plains to Oregon. His father followed in 1864, and died in Polk county, August 31, 1880; Mr. Crowley's mother had died when he was a child. He had read Clark's History of the North Pacific coast, in 1843, and later he got a chance to drive a team for a family, but his father refused to permit him to go. He said: "When I am of age I will go," and then his father consented. He then came and worked his way, but had his own mule. On the journey they had many narrow escapes, but finally reached their destination. At Ash Hollow there were many cases of small-pox and cholera, and the deaths were so frequent that the way was blocked with emigrant trains burying the dead, and if our subject could have been frightened he would have turned back. It was an appalling time; he saw strong men who had lost all their families, stand and wring their hands in agony, but he came through safely. They crossed the Missouri river on the 10th of May, and arrived at the Dalles on the 16th of August. They had stopped nine days at one place with a sick child, and they rested every Sunday; not for religious reasons, but because they believed it best for them. While at Snake river the cholera broke out in a little company of ten wagons, and there

were three deaths in some five hours. The whole camp was panic-stricken. Mr. Crowley never missed a meal of victuals on the whole journey, and he was the only one of the company but what was sick, more or less, with mountain fever, or something else. They came down the Columbia river in a large canoe, and arrived at Portland on August 19. He came up the Willamette in a boat, and stopped with his uncle, Benjamin Munkres, two and one-half miles east of Salem, and a few days later he came on to Polk county, to see the wife of his great uncle, Mrs. James M. Fulkerson. On the way he fell in with a man who was engaged in packing to the mines, and Mr. Crowley engaged to pack with him to California. They went in this way, with pack animals, to Siskiyou county, California, and he packed and mined until 1855. He did not make money very fast, but came from there with about \$1,000. In 1855 he retired to the Willamette valley, and was married on July 25 to Miss Hannah Rebecca Fulkerson, the daughter of James M. Fulkerson, who had come to Oregon in 1847. After the marriage they settled in the foothills near Dallas, on a transferred claim of 320 acres of land. He resided on it a year, got a title, and sold it in timber lots, and came near to Pleasant Hill; purchased 160 acres, built on it, and resided there until 1876, purchasing in this time 840 acres adjoining. He then went with his family to the Sandwich islands, on an excursion. After his return he purchased the Goodwin place of 170 acres, near Oak Grove, and there he resided until 1890, when he purchased a home in Monmouth, where he now resides. He still owns his Oak Grove and Pleasant Hill property. He and his good wife have had nine children, and have raised them all, and all are yet living. They are as follows: Mary V., is Mrs. W. Faulk, and they reside at Oak Grove; J. M. is a prominent physician of Monmouth; J. F. resides in Seattle; Nancy Jane is the wife of Milton Taylor, and resides near Crowley Station; S. H. resides near Dixey Manson, near Crowley Station; Ada B., Effa L. and Ora P. are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley gave to each one of their nine children, ninety-one acres. Crowley Station was named for them. Mr. Crowley has never forgotten his early mining days, and still spends some time prospecting in California. He is in politics a Democrat, but is very independent in his ideas. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been a Deacon for many years. He is a

thoroughly reliable man, and is very highly esteemed. His career, marked as it has been by many of the characteristic events of the pioneer west, and by his integrity and enterprise, will leave a conspicuous and lasting impression upon the community.



**ELIHU B. COLLARD**, who resides on a farm near La Fayette, is ranked with the worthy pioneers of 1847.

Mr. Collard was born in Illinois March 23, 1838. The Collards are of English ancestry, and were among the early settlers of this country. Felix A. Collard, his father, was born in Kentucky in 1810, and his mother, whose maiden name was Dameris Lewis, was a native of Missouri, and was of German and Irish ancestry. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living. In the East the father was a farmer, merchant and blacksmith. He started with his family in 1847 across the plains for the far West, and while on this journey, and before they had left Missouri, one of the children died. After six months of tedious travel, they arrived at Oswego. They found shelter in a little cabin on the east side of the river, where they remained until spring. Then they removed into Oregon City and Mr. Collard opened one of the first blacksmith shops in the town. Five years later he took up a section of land near Oswego, and on this place resided seven years, moving from it to Oregon City, where he died in 1865. He held several important official positions, and was prominently identified with the early history of the State. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics was a Democrat. His wife, a most amiable woman, highly esteemed by all who knew her, survived him five years.

Elihu B. Collard was educated at Oswego and Oregon City, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1863 he went to the mines in Idaho. At one time he and his partner, W. W. Bullock, took out forty-four and a fourth ounces of gold from a pocket in one day. After accumulating a nice sum of money he invested in mines and lost it all. Returning to Oregon City he worked in a gristmill five years. From

1874 to 1882 he was in business at Dayton, then he was elected Sheriff of Yam Hill county, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same position, serving in all four years. Retiring from office he purchased a farm of ninety acres, located two miles east of La Fayette, and here he has since resided. He built his attractive home soon after he bought this property. He has since made other improvements, and now has one of the finest farms in this vicinity. In addition to his farming operations, he is also engaged in contracting and building.

Mr. Collard was married in 1866 to Miss Isaphenea Waldron, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Samuel Waldron. They have ten children, all natives of Oregon, namely: Frank A., who resides in Oregon City; Agnes A., wife of W. H. Savage, of Oregon City; and Lyman, Linn, Ella, Maud, May, Samuel, Cleveland, Harry, and Gertrude, all at home and either graduates of or students at the La Fayette school.

Mr. Collard affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a Past Master Mason, and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and for years were pillars of the church at Dayton.



**EDWARD CONSTABLE**, an honest pioneer of Oregon who came to the Territory in 1843 and now resides in Hillsborough, Washington county, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on June 15, 1816. His father, Robert Constable, was also from Kentucky and married Elizabeth French, of Maryland, of English extraction. They had nine children and raised seven.

Our subject, their fourth child, was raised on a farm in Jackson county, Missouri, and married there in December, 1835, to Barzilla Arthur, of Kentucky, and the daughter of William Arthur, of Kentucky. She was fifteen and he was nineteen years of age, and they have lived together for the past fifty-seven years and have been very happy, and it is most entertaining to hear them recount the trials they endured in crossing in 1843 and in making Oregon the State of their adoption. When they crossed the plains Dr. Whitman was their guide, and, in accordance with his advice, they crossed the Blue mountains, and they were the first train

that came by that route. As it was an entirely new way they were filled with anxiety for fear of new dangers. The trains that came after knew that a train had gone through and felt that "what man has done, man can do"! Mr. Jesse Applegate was the captain of the company. The journey was in some sense a pleasant one; part of the way they were guided by an Indian. At another place they made boats of the wagon boxes and crossed several streams. In fact, they had all the exciting experiences of early pioneer life. They walked all the way from Dallas to Oregon City, and camped out in the rain and wet every night.

The principal settlement was at Oregon City and consisted of a few houses. Portland had not been thought of, as yet, and Mr. Constable had the choice of the country, and could as well have taken it at Portland as anywhere else, but he was looking for a good farm, so he came to Washington county and selected a beautiful tract, 637 acres, five miles northeast of what is now Hillsborough. Here he built his little cabin. His worldly effects amounted to \$80 cash, three yoke of oxen, a horse and a cow. They also had the few things that they had brought with them across the plains. There were a good many Indians in the country and a few French and English traders who had married Indian wives. Mr. Constable obtained some scraps of harness leather from the Hudson's Bay Company at Oregon City, out of which he made him a pair of shoes. His wife wore moccasins and they lived the first year on wheat and potatoes. He had so much work to do on the farm that he had but little time for hunting, and they had little other meat. After two years' residence in the country Mr. Constable's brother, who was a single man, and who had come out with them, was taken sick and died, and the hearts of the pioneers sank within them. They suffered from homesickness, and could they have gotten away would have bidden the West adieu. They were not able to leave, and had to live it out. Among the things they brought with them were a little flax-wheel and twenty-five pounds of wool, with which she made yarn and knit stockings and sold them to obtain the money for other needed things. Pea coffee served them for drink. In 1849 the gold excitement took Mr. Constable to California, where he mined a short time with success, but the thought of his young wife in the wilds of Oregon brought him back, and it

was a pleasing surprise to her to see him. Mr. Constable then settled down to industrious efforts on his farm, and in 1852 built a good house, which is still on the place he farmed successfully from 1844 to 1887. He then retired from it to a pleasant home which he bought and owns in Hillsborough. Their children are all settled in life, and the worthy pioneers reside alone, as they did when they began fifty-seven years ago. They are both in the enjoyment of good health, and are esteemed by all who know them.

Their union has been blessed with ten children: Mahala, the eldest, married Joseph Haynes; William died in his third year; Elizabeth is the wife of John Shute; Amanda Jane is the wife of Van Sherman; Richard's history is in this book; Martha is the wife of Samuel Storms; Mary married Aaron Malon; Drucilla is the wife of Hammond Maclain; Minerva married Charles Bunch, and he lost his life in a powder-mill explosion; Melessa died when a year and a half old. Two of the children own homes on each side of the farm owned by Mr. Constable, which is now worth \$75 per acre. It is by the industry of these two that they now enjoy plenty.



**J**AMES L. COWAN, banker, several times Mayor of Albany, and one of the ablest financiers of the State, was born in Lexington, Missouri, in 1843. His parents, Andrew and Nancy (Hayes) Cowan, were natives of Kentucky, from which State they emigrated in 1828 to Missouri, which latter place was then a new country and but little developed. Here his father engaged in farming and the stock business, in which he continued very successfully until the spring of 1852, when he converted his property into money, and turned his face westward, toward the Star of Empire. He and his brother-in-law, Gilmore Hayes, formed a co-partnership, leaving Missouri with eight wagons, some drawn by horses and some by oxen, and with their families started on their long journey overland. Mrs. Hayes and two children died upon the plains, stricken with cholera, which was epidemic that season. The train then separated, and Mr. Cowan and his family made all speed with the horse teams, traveling night and day, thus escaping this dread disease.

Arriving at the Dalles, he engaged in the purchase of emigrant cattle, which was continued by Mr. Hayes after his arrival, when Mr. Cowan and family proceeded to Portland, traveling upon a batteau to the Cascades, and after making the portage proceeding upon a small river steamer. The winter of 1852-'53 was so severe in the vicinity east of the mountains that the stock enterprise of Cowan & Hayes proved a failure, losing in the venture 400 head of cattle. Mr. Cowan passed the first winter in Portland, removing in the spring of 1853 to Olympia, and in the following August removed to Linn county, locating upon 320 acres, situated seven miles southeast of Albany. Here he engaged in farming, subsequently becoming a dealer in stock, driving cattle from the Willamette valley to the mines in Idaho. This business he followed until about 1866, when he settled on his farm until the death of his wife, in 1880, since when he has resided with his son, James.

Our subject was educated at Santiam Academy and Willamette University, and in 1861 went East to attend the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; but, owing to the friction caused by the war, and the unsettled condition of the country, he returned to Oregon in 1862. He soon after engaged in trading among the Idaho mines, purchasing supplies at Portland, which were shipped to Umatilla, and from there were packed to Boise City, Idaho. He continued in this business for three years, then engaging in the general mercantile business at Lebanon, continuing in that pursuit until 1880. He then sold out and established the Bank of Lebanon, a private banking institution, which he conducted as sole proprietor. In 1885 he came to Albany, where he formed a co-partnership with J. W. Cusick in the private banking establishment of Cowan & Cusick. This partnership was continued until 1888, when Mr. Cusick withdrew, and the firm was changed to Cowan, Ralston & Chamberlain. It continued as such until 1890, when the interests were merged into the Linn County National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Cowan still retaining the position of president and manager. The bank purchased the one-story brick building, 25 x 100 feet, on First street, to which they added a second story, and refitted the entire first floor for banking purposes, making a spacious and convenient business house.

Mr. Cowan was married in Corvallis, in 1866, to Miss S. E. Hamilton, daughter of W. B..

Hamilton, a California pioneer, who came to Oregon in 1860. They have one child, a son, William Hamilton.

Notwithstanding his many private interests, Mr. Cowan finds time to serve the public in official capacities as well, having served creditably for one term as County Clerk, to which office he was elected in 1878. Since then he has served a couple of terms as Mayor of the city of Lebanon, and was elected by the people of Albany, regardless of party, to the chief magistracy of their city, which office he held for a period of three terms. He has numerous private interests, among which are the Albany Mining Company, of which he is president, besides which he still continues his banking interests in Lebanon. He fraternizes socially with the Knights Templar and the Alcala Shrine, F. & A. M. He would serve as a typical Oregonian were the rest of her inhabitants suddenly to disappear, for in him we have all those traits of character which have conspired to build up this glorious commonwealth, and have made her a star of the first magnitude in our brilliant constellation of States.

**R. COOPER**, a business man of Independence, and a pioneer of 1852, was born November 5, 1836, in Sangamon county, Illinois. His father, L. L. Cooper, was born in Kentucky, in 1796, and was married to Mary Lindsay in 1823. His wife was born in Kentucky, in 1807.

John R. Cooper, the subject of this sketch, came to Oregon in 1852, and settled in Cooper Hollow, which place takes its name from his family. Mr. Cooper did not enjoy many advantages in an educational line, as almost all of his schooling was received in a small log house in Missouri; but, notwithstanding his limited education, he stands to-day on a par with all the leading men in the community. His large brick-yard has furnished material for nearly all the business houses in Independence. His is the only successful one in the county, and he has been the owner of it for some time. In addition to his brick-yard and a large hop-yard, Mr. Cooper is engaged in various business enterprises in Independence. He was one of those brave citizens who engaged in the Rogue river war of 1855-'56, under Colonel Kelsay and Major Bruce.

Mr. Cooper was married April 3, 1864, to Miss Larina Williams, daughter of Leonard Williams, who came to Oregon in 1849, and was the first business man engaged in the mercantile business in Independence. Mrs. Cooper was born March 29, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had six children born to them, namely: Roselia M., who married Oscar Dickson; John A.; Lillian, who recently married Dr. Frank B. Eaton, an eminent physician of Portland; Pearle, Clyde, Early and Myrtle. All of these are living except Early.

Mr. Cooper is a descendant of Scotch and French ancestors, and he is a credit to them, being one of the most enterprising of the business men of the little city of Independence. Mr. Cooper has as promising a future as any man in the county of Polk.

**MENZO JAMES MORSE**, one of Portland's successful business men, is a native of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, born April 1, 1847. His father, James Morse, was born in Massachusetts, and the ancestry of the family came from England to the colony prior to the Revolution. They were Congregationalists, and were engaged in business. They were men of worth and the highest reliability. Mr. James Morse married Miss Curtis, and they had five children, of whom four are living. When Menzo was seven years old they removed to Illinois, where he was raised until he was fourteen; when the civil war broke out, and as soon as he was old enough to be received, he enlisted in the fall of 1863, when he was in his seventeenth year, in Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served to the close of the war, and participated in twenty-one engagements, and was with Sherman in the battles that led to the capture of Atlanta, and in the march to the sea. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out on the 24th of July, 1865, and came home unhurt, aside from a flesh wound, received from a piece of shell on the 22d of July, the day on which General McPherson fell. Menzo retired to Illinois and learned the trade of candy-maker and followed that business until 1873, when he came to Oakland, California, and engaged in the manufacture of picture frames. He continued this for four years, and then sold out and came

to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in his present business with his brother Charles C. They were partners for six years, and then Mr. Morse bought out his brother and continued it himself. The business was located on the corner of Second and ——— streets, but is now located in the Abington building, 108 Third street. Mr. Morse is now the sole owner of the Oregon Picture Frame Company, and is dealing largely in molding, mirrors, frames, pictures, engravings, etchings, etc., and he is enjoying a large and lucrative business that he has built up by the honorable and liberal methods, with which he conducts all his affairs.

He was married, in 1870, to Miss Amelia E. Hunter, of Buffalo, New York, and they have two children, a son and a daughter, Ray S., born in Illinois, assisting his father in the business, and Eva L., born in Oakland, California. She is at home with her parents. Mr. Morse is a Congregationalist, a life-long Republican and a member of the G. A. R. He is Past Commander of the Governor Wright Post, and he represented his post at the National Encampment, held at Portland, Maine. He is a capable business man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.



**ELIAM S. MORRIS**, a well-to-do farmer, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, and forty-one years a resident of North Yam Hill, is justly entitled to one of the places of honor in the history of the State, in which he has borne an humble part in upbuilding.

Mr. Morris was born in Pennsylvania, November 15, 1811. His ancestors originated in Denmark. His parents, William and Priscilla (Springer) Morris, natives of Pennsylvania, reared a family of ten children, only two of whom are now living: Eliam S. and Martin Luther. The subject of our sketch was the eldest son. He grew up on his father's farm, was early inured to hard work, and his limited education was received in the district schools.

In 1840 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Susannah Good, who was born in Missouri and reared in Wisconsin. Her father, Richard Good, still a resident of Missouri, is now in his ninetieth year. In the spring of 1851, with their five children, they started on the long journey across the plains for Oregon, their wagons

being drawn by oxen. The pleasure of this trip was unmarred by sickness, and on the 25th of September, 1851, after a most delightful journey, they arrived at North Yam Hill, within a mile of where they now reside. From Charles Hubbard Mr. Morris purchased a donation claim, paying for it \$500. A log house had been built on it, and five acres were cleared, the whole tract comprising 318 acres. Here they have since resided, engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of the following named children: Sarah P., widow of Andrew J. Turner; John Calvin, who is married and resides on a farm near his father; Harriet, wife of Fred Chatfield, died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving three children; Justin G., who is married and settled near the old homestead; Charles E., who is married, lives in Goldendale, Washington; Martin Luther, who is married and settled on a farm; Joan M., wife of Cass Tuplett, a farmer; Jordan D. is married and engaged in farming; and William Richard, Morris Good and Elizabeth Malvina, all single and at home.

Mr. Morris has been a life long Republican. He has never joined any society, and has never held any office except in his school district. He and his good wife are now spending the evening of their useful and active lives in the home which their industry has provided, and under the shadow of the vines and trees that have grown up since they settled here. These trees stretch their friendly branches over his head and seem to say: "Rest, rest, old pioneer, under our protecting branches. We are old friends, tried and true."



**ELSIA WRIGHT**, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of McMinnville, was born in Illinois, April 9, 1851. His father, W. D. Wright, was born in Kentucky, in 1817, and is of English ancestry. He married Miss Susie Robertson, a native of his own State, and a daughter of Mr. Luke Robertson, a prominent Kentuckian. They had seven children, four of whom are living. In 1846, they removed to Illinois, where the subject of our sketch, the fourth child, was born.



He was reared on a farm until he reached manhood, and received very limited educational advantages, attending the district school in his vicinity.

On arriving at his twentieth year of age, he left home and came to Oregon, where he embarked in life for himself. In 1871 he arrived in McMinnville without money and among strangers. He commenced by working as a farm hand, and then rented land for three years on shares, finally purchasing 217 acres of choice agricultural land, located four miles south of McMinnville. He purchased the land on time, for \$5,000, which was a considerable undertaking for a young man, but by unceasing industry, he succeeded in clearing up the property, and highly cultivated it, not only paying for the land, but also making valuable improvements on it. Some time after getting fairly started in Oregon, he became the owner of a horse-power threshing machine, which he ran for some years, when the steam-thresher was introduced, and he then purchased one of the latter, and later a second one, with which he has, during all these years, done a large share of the threshing in his county.

In 1884 he retired from the farm, which he still however continues to own, and came to McMinnville, where he purchased a good home on Fifth street, where he has since resided.

In 1887 he purchased an interest in the leading harness and saddlery business in the city, and in time he purchased the whole of the business. This, as well as his farm and threshing, he still continues to manage, and is meeting with deserved prosperity. He has made several valuable additions to the city in the way of erecting good buildings. He built a good brick block, and is one of the owners of the fine Union Block, besides owning the large building, in which he has his harness business. He is a stockholder in the fair ground and race track, of which he is one of the directors.

In 1874 he was happily married to Miss Hannah Hemstock, an estimable lady, and a native of Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Mr. William Hemstock, a highly respected citizen of this vicinity. They have two children, Ambey M. and William Earl. The daughter is at college, and the son is attending the McMinnville High School.

Politically, Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and for several years has served as a member of the

City Council, discharging his duties in that capacity with ability and honesty. He is chairman of the Committee on Streets, and is doing all in his power to beautify this already charming city of McMinnville. Guided by such able pilots she cannot fail to continue successfully on her already prosperous course. He is a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W., in the welfare of which he takes a personal interest, believing it to be a most commendable society.

Thus, under the fostering care of his adopted State, this energetic son of modern push is making his way gradually, but surely, to wealth, already enjoying those most valuable gifts of honor, and the esteem of his fellow-men.



**HON. E. W. CONYERS**, the pioneer merchant of Clatskanie, Columbia county, Oregon, is a native of the State of Kentucky, born December 2, 1829, and is an Oregon pioneer of 1852. He was the son of Enoch and Mary (Williams) Conyers. In a family of eight children our subject was the sixth in order of birth, and was reared and educated at Quincy, Illinois, whither his parents had moved about 1831. The father was a native of Kentucky, a prominent man in public affairs, and during his residence in Quincy he engaged extensively in the manufacture of brick, and in that city he was honored by an election as Mayor, being the second incumbent in that office. He died in 1849, his estimable wife having died some years before.

The subject of this sketch has followed many pursuits, beginning with a training on a farm. He learned telegraphing, and carried the first instrument into the city of Burlington, Iowa, in the fall of 1848. Later in life he learned the trade of bricklaying, which occupation he followed for several years. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted in 1846 in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John Hardin, and his command served under General Taylor, and participated in the famous battle of Buena Vista.

Mr. Conyers crossed the plains with an ox team, by way of the old emigrant route to Oregon, in 1852, and engaged actively in farming from 1855 to 1877. He started the first store



in this place, and also commanded the first steamboat on the Clatskanie river, between this city and the Columbia river, the vessel being a propeller, twenty-six feet long and of three tons burden, called the Novelty. He also engaged in milling for a few years, but sold out his interest in 1882, and moved to McMinnville, where he farmed until 1889, when he returned to Clatskanie and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. His stock consists of general merchandise, including hardware and drugs, and probably is the largest and best selected stock to be found north of Portland. The business extends both north and south into adjacent countries.

Our subject also controls the weekly journal, the Clatskanie Chief. He has been a prominent Republican since the formation of the party, and was formerly an old-line Whig. He was elected State Representative in 1860, and two years later he was re-elected. In the Masonic order he is a valued member. His family consists of seven living children, two others having died while young. His marriage took place October 12, 1853, to Miss Hannah Bryant, a native of Indiana. The names of the children are as follows: Nancy A., wife of W. K. Tichenor; William E., who is associated with his father in business; Millicent S., now Mrs. Walter H. Durham; Charles L., also in business with his father; Hannah E., Margaret A. and Lillian reside with their father.

**RICHARD CONSTABLE** is one of Oregon's native sons, and is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds in Hillsboro. He was born in Washington county, on his father's donation claim, five miles northwest of the city of Hillsboro on the 11th of February, 1852. Richard, who was the fifth child of ten children, was raised on the farm on which he was born, and was sent to the public schools.

When he was of age he was given a portion of his father's donation claim, on which he built and resided for fourteen years, farming and improving the property. He then sold and came to Hillsboro, and purchased an interest in the flouring mill, and later built his sash and door mill, and he is now engaged in both enterprises. He has a good local business, as well as

a considerable demand for his enterprises in other places. He is also one of the stockholders and one of the organizers of the Hillsboro Co-operative Company, dealing largely in hardware and farm implements.

In 1878 Mr. Constable married Miss Margaret M. Titus, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Archie M., George E. and Ethel E. Mr. Constable's politics are Democratic, and he was nominated by his party for Assessor of the county, running ahead of his ticket by 200 votes. Spending his life in the county in which he was born, and in which he has always resided, has not made him one-sided. His life has been an industrious and honorable one, and he has the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**ANDREW DAVIDSON**, deceased, was one of the respected pioneers of Oregon. He came here in 1840, years before Oregon was a State, and as an humble factor, though none the less a potent one, did his part in helping to develop its resources, and advance its interests.

Andrew Davidson was born in Bedford, Tennessee, in 1812. The Davidsons were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and were early settlers of Tennessee. In that State and Missouri Mr. Davidson was reared, and in 1845 he married the widow of William Owens, who was born in Indiana in 1822, daughter of Carney Goodrich, of New York. Soon after their marriage they crossed the plains to this State. They journeyed in safety to Fort Hall, then took the Applegate cut-off, and on that part of the route met with much suffering, and came near losing their lives. Travel was delayed, provisions ran short, the Indians captured some of their stock, and at last they were obliged to leave their wagons, pack their things on the few oxen they had left, and make their weary way on foot, carrying the children. One of their party was killed. Finally reaching Oregon, they wintered at Dayton, in Yam Hill county, and in May, 1847, came to the donation claim that now joins Ballston on the east. Their first home on the new farm was a rude one. Indeed, it was little more than a pen made of rails, but it served as a shelter for them, and here Mrs. Davidson lived all summer while her husband went eighteen miles to Dayton, to work. There were

hundreds of Indians all around her. She never deceived them, and by her kindness gained their friendship. In time Mr. Davidson succeeded in improving his farm and erecting comfortable buildings. He and his wife were Methodists, but later joined the United Brethren Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mrs. Davidson had two children by her first marriage, namely: Mary Jane and Nancy Ann Owens. She and Mr. Davidson had nine children, two of whom died in childhood. Mary Jane, who was married and had three children, died when in her twenty-fifth year, her husband and children also deceased; Nancy Ann, wife of Jesse Newbill, resides in Ballston; Sabina E., wife of John McCulloch, lives on a farm near her mother; Margaret D. is the wife of John Campbell; Ellen P. wife of Hineeth Campbell; Amanda married John Cornelius; Arminda, wife of John Phipps; Olive, wife of William Wells; and Dollie, wife of Dudley Sailing.

After a brief illness, Mr. Davidson died of rheumatism of the heart, in 1884. His estate was divided among the heirs, and the widow still retains her portion of the donation claim and has it rented. Now at the age of seventy years she is well preserved both mentally and physically. She has thirty-six grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

**ARTHUR E. DART**, is a native son of California, having been born in that State, February 4, 1853, and the second child of three children, born to Harrison and L. F. Dart, natives of New York, who went to California, in 1849. Our subject was educated in California, and when grown to years of maturity he followed railroading. He came to Oregon in 1882, and worked for the Oregon Construction Company, locating the road for them. He then went to Pendleton, and took charge of J. M. Lazer's hardware store. This gentleman was succeeded by the firm of Sterge & Jones, for whom Mr. Dart was manager. Later he became a member of the firm known as Taylor & Jones. He then came to La Grande, in October, 1890, and engaged in the hardware business with Messrs. Young & Conky, and the firm is known as Young, Dart & Conky. In 1891 they met with quite a loss by fire, their entire stock being destroyed at the time the town of La Grande

was burned. The firm was young and full of push, so did not allow themselves to be discouraged. They rebuilt and have one of the largest stocks in eastern Oregon, and do the leading business in their line in the city. The stock is valued at \$15,000, and they do a business of from \$75,000 to \$80,000 per year.

Mr. Dart was married, in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Harris, daughter of R. C. Harris, of California. Mr. and Mrs. Dart have four children, namely: Lucinda, Le Roy, Ed and Bessie. Mr. Dart is a member of I. O. O. F., both subordinate and grand lodges. In politics he is a Republican, and is quite prominent in party measures.

**DIRAM G. DAVIS**.—Among the learned practitioners of law of the Willamette valley, is the above named gentleman. Mr. Davis is a native of Michigan and dates his birth at Davisburg, Oakland county, July 21, 1801. His father, John C. Davis, was born in the Empire State, in 1819, and this gentleman, a farmer by occupation and of Welsh extraction, located in Michigan, when but a lad of fourteen. The Davis family were among the early pioneers of Michigan and the town of Davisburg was named in honor of the family. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Griswold) Davis, is a native of Vermont, and her ancestors were among the early and influential families of New England.

In a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch is the seventh in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native county, and attended the public schools, where he received a liberal education. On the farm he was taught to till the soil, like his father before him, but this young man was ambitious and resolved to rival Daniel Webster, so he attended and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1890. It was necessary for him to engage in farm life and teach school for some years before sufficient money was obtained for him to take the course he so ardently desired. All the time he was struggling along he made law studies a speciality, and his efforts were rewarded by his being admitted to practice in 1889.

The following year he came to Oregon, and first located in Portland, where he practiced for six months, but then removed to Corvallis, where he has since continued.

Mr. Davis was married at Duluth, Minnesota, August 14, 1890, to Miss Rebecca Johnson, a native of Sweden. They have one child, Wave E. In political matters Mr. Davis affiliates with the Democratic party and takes an active interest in party issues. Socially he is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and Encampment, and at this time is filling the chair of Chief Patriarch.

Mr. Davis, although comparatively speaking a stranger in Corvallis, during his residence here has established a reputation as an able attorney and honorable gentleman.

**M. DAVIDSON**, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and the obliging Postmaster of Monmouth, Polk county, is a native of the State of Illinois, born November 21, 1834. His grandfather, Elijah Davidson, was a native of North Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and was a pioneer of that State. Here he reared his family of twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be eighty-seven years of age. His son, father of subject, was born in Kentucky, where he married Miss Elizabeth Deweese, a native of Kentucky. They had four children and removed to Illinois, where they were pioneers of that State. Mr. Davidson served in the Black Hawk war and died in Illinois. His father came to Oregon in 1850, bringing all the family with him. It was a large party, as they were all grown up and married. They all settled near the present site of Monmouth, where Mr. Davidson had a donation claim, and here he lived and died at the age of eighty-seven, as before mentioned. He was a minister of the Christian Church, and lived a good and worthy life. His wife preceded him to the heavenly home five years before.

The mother of our subject was married a second time and still resides in Illinois. Our subject was in his eighteenth year when he crossed the plains in 1852. He had received his education in Warren county, Illinois, and left that State April 10, 1852. The journey was a safe one, and he came direct to his grandfather's farm, in Polk county. After his arrival in Oregon he was sent to the Christian School, starting September 23, 1852. He attended this institution for two years, and then went to the mines in

Idaho. In 1856, while in the mines in southern Oregon, the Indians were very hostile, and he and other miners formed themselves into a company for self-protection. He was in many a fight. He then engaged in farming, continuing that occupation until 1860, when he purchased property in Monmouth, and built a good residence, where he has since resided, although he has continued to devote the greater portion of his time to farming.

Mr. Davidson was married September 23, 1860, to Miss Almira C. Kramer, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of John Kramer. The family came to Oregon in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have had two children: Etta, who married Mr. J. E. Bond, and resides in Eugene; and Alice, who died in her twenty-second year. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Davidson was an active member of the Grange at Monmouth, and served in several official capacities in the order. Prior to the civil war he was a Douglas Democrat, but after the firing on Fort Sumter he espoused the cause of the Union and joined the ranks of the Republican party, in which he has since continued. In 1889, under the administration of President Harrison, he received the appointment of Postmaster of Monmouth, in which capacity he is now efficiently acting. He and his good wife enjoy the respect and esteem of all the people of Monmouth, where they have lived so long.

**JAMES O. DAVIDSON**, a prominent Oregon pioneer of 1847, and one of Polk county's most successful farmers, was born in Kentucky October 12, 1825. His father, Hezekiah Davidson, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1800, and his father, John Davidson, was born in North Carolina, where he married Rachel Ellis, an English lady. They had six sons and two daughters. Our subject's father was the second child. The family removed to Greene county, Illinois, where both the grandparents lived to be over eighty years of age and two of their children nearly reached their one hundredth year. The father of our subject was reared in Kentucky, and there married Miss Melissa Ann Page, a native of Kentucky, born in 1807. They resided in Illinois until 1847, and had a family of eight children. In Febru-

ary, 1847, the entire family started for Oregon with oxen. They stopped two weeks at St. Joseph, Missouri, until the grass began to grow, and then started away from civilization across the great plains. When they came to the Platte river they manufactured some rude boats, which they fastened together, wide enough apart for the wagon wheels to be run into the end, and in this way they crossed the great river and left the boats for the use of other emigrants. The same process was gone through when they reached the Green river. There were twenty wagons and one pack in the company, which was under the command of Captain Scott. The Indians were very troublesome and could have overpowered the little band of emigrants with their bows and arrows if they had wanted to. In spite of all dangers the little company came through in safety, and arrived in Oregon early in October. The father located on the Willamette, west of Buena Vista, and here he resided until the time of his death, in 1876. He deeded his land to his two youngest sons, Hezekiah and Jonathan, although his wife survived him two years. These people were brave, noble Oregon pioneers. The children, who crossed the plains, were as follows: Loretta, wife of David Johnson, resides in Independence; J. E. Davidson died in his sixty-seventh year; subject; Eliza, wife of B. F. Burch (see history in this book); Mary, wife of H. M. Waller, a minister of the Christian Church; Ann, wife of Leander Burkheart; Hezekiah and Jonathan, younger sons.

Our subject had just attained his twenty-first birthday when he arrived in Oregon, and took up a donation claim on the present site of Monmouth. Here he remained alone until August 30, 1851, when he married Miss Mary E. Linville, a native of Missouri, born September, 1838. Her father, Harrison Linville, came to Oregon in 1846, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the county. He was the first Postmaster of Parker, and now resides at Seltz, in his seventy-eighth year, respected by all who know him. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davidson resided on their claim for five years. Mr. Davidson was a stock-raiser, but was not satisfied with the facilities for water, so he sold this claim and purchased three-fourths of a section, five miles south of Monmouth, on the Luckanute, where he had plenty of water. He has become a successful stock-raiser, and his farm is one of the finest in the county. On this property he now resides in a fine large resi-

dence, built on nearly the highest part of his farm, overlooking the entire property and the beautiful surrounding country. He has worked hard and given his exclusive attention to his farm, and has been amply rewarded by the peace and plenty, which his industry have produced. He now eats the fine fruits of the orchard which his hands planted.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have the following children, namely: Annette, wife of Philip Grigsby, died in her twenty-sixth year; Lydia, wife of Edgar Cox, resides in Kansas; Orville P., died in his twenty-fifth year; Ellis is a farmer near his father; Belle died when thirteen years old; and James L. and Ralph are at home.

Mrs. Davidson has proved herself a worthy and excellent wife, and has performed her full share in the upbuilding of their home and fortune. She is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and she and her husband are residing together in their pleasant home. Mr. Davidson is a Democrat in politics, and by his quiet, upright life he has made a record for industry that will go down to future generations for their emulation.



**D**RANK DAVIS, a prosperous and highly esteemed young farmer, of Benton county, Oregon, is a native of the State, having been born in Jackson county, July 29, 1865. His parents are Caleb and Eliza (Henkle) Davis, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter born in Iowa. In 1850 the parents, with their children, crossed the plains to Oregon, locating, in 1870, in Benton county. The parents have had ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of birth.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He is at present managing ninety acres of his own property, besides 326 acres, which he rents from his father, some 200 acres are under full cultivation, devoted to general farming and stock-raising; and four acres are in an orchard of a variety of fruit.

Mr. Davis was married December 2, 1891, to Miss Maggie Brown, an estimable lady, and also an Oregonian by birth.

Politically he is a Democrat, although taking no active interest in politics, other than desiring the continued prosperity of his State and country.

It is to such young men of intelligence and morality that Oregon must look for her future welfare, who shall assist her in retaining the proud position which the older generation of noble men and women have secured for her, enabling her to plant her streaming banners in the foremost ranks of her sister States.

**P**HINEAS M. DENNIS, one of Hillsboro's enterprising citizens and Sheriff of the county of Washington, Oregon, is from Ohio, born December 24, 1841. His father, Jacob Dennis, was born in the same State in 1822, and both of his parents were from Germany and came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, and were honest and industrious persons. They went to Ohio, where Mr. Dennis' father was born. The latter married, when in his seventeenth year, Mary Banning, of that State. She was in her sixteenth year. They had three sons and a daughter. Mr. Dennis was the eldest child, and they resided in Ohio until his twelfth year, and then went to Iowa and resided there for years. Mr. Dennis stayed there until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company D, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in June 8, 1861, and served his country through all the frightful struggle, and when the war was over and he was honorably discharged and mustered out July 12, 1865, he returned home. His regiment served in the Department of Tennessee, and participated in General Sherman's grand campaign with Hood. Mr. Dennis was near when General McPherson was killed and saw him fall. After the capture of Atlanta he made that memorable march with Sherman through Georgia, and was slightly wounded in the leg at Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Dennis was the first man in Columbus. At Goldsboro they received the news of Lee's surrender, and frequently after that they met Confederate soldiers returning to their homes, and now that the victory had been won, everybody in blue treated the boys in gray with consideration. He was in the grand review at Washington, and tells the following laughable incident about himself. They had not had an opportunity to draw any clothing and he had been promoted to Sergeant. They were ordered to wear white gloves at the review and he says that his shoes were worn off from his feet, but he had socks on. One of his pant legs was torn up to

the knee. In that plight, and with white gloves on, he marched through the streets of the capital of our nation. Many of the others looked nearly as badly. It was a grand day in the history of the country, and no man could describe it. Mr. Dennis' time of service expired when he was at the front and he enlisted again December 16, 1863. After returning from service he farmed five years and then engaged in a general merchandise business and was Postmaster in his former home for some time. In 1877 he sold out and went to Oregon and arrived in Portland on May 17, 1877. He had lost his property in Minnesota by the grasshoppers having destroyed the crops for him for five years in succession, and after arriving in Hillsboro he worked by the day for Mr. Peter Bosco, later he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff in which capacity he served several years, and in 1885 was elected Sheriff of Washington county, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. At both elections he ran ahead of his ticket, more so at the second one.

Mr. Dennis has been successful in his business ventures. In connection with his partners, Messrs. McKinney and Wiley, he has just completed a large livery stable, the best in the city. He has also built a good home and is a stockholder in the Hillsboro Publishing Company. He has been one of the County Commissioners and was a popular candidate for the State Legislature. Mr. Dennis was raised by a Democratic father, but since the war he has been a Republican. He was married in October, 1866, to Julia A. Steel, of Wisconsin, and they had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Mr. Dennis belongs to the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., and is a worthy member of them all. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens of Washington county.

**E**DWARD N. DENTON, a well-known business man of Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, born in Chemung county, New York, July 4, 1843, was the son of D. G. Denton and Mary (Smith) Denton, both natives of New York, the father being a merchant there. The father removed in 1851 with his family, the son, Edward, being eight years old; then in 1858 went to Milan, Sumner county, Kansas,

where he did a mercantile and banking business, following it until age led him to retire. He is now living in Kansas at the age of seventy years. His wife, who had borne him eight children, died in 1870, at the age of forty years.

Seven of the children are yet living, Edward being the second. He received his education in the public schools of Michigan and Kansas. When in his twentieth year Edward enlisted March 4, 1863, in company G, Ninth Kansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being discharged July 5, 1865. The regiment being on duty in the West there was not the opportunity for the Ninth to fight as there was for armies in the East, yet it was in the severe battle of Ball's Bluff, as well as several smaller engagements. When the war was over, our subject having a desire to be in active life, began to freight across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, pursuing that employment for six years, during which time he had a good chance to know the red man.

Then proceeding to Butler county, Kansas, he began farming and stock-raising; but, in 1878, the coast-country fever struck him and he removed to Oregon, where he first went to freighting and then to prospecting and mining,—the latter in Oregon and Idaho, with very good success. In the year 1886 he settled in Weston, Umatilla county, first going into the livery business, but, two years later breaking his leg in an accident, sold out; then, as soon as able to do anything, he bought a harness shop, which he still conducts, having a large stock of harness, saddles, etc., valued at \$3,000, and selling \$7,000 a year.

Our subject was married in 1872 to Miss Lantha Judson, born in New York, and emigrated to Kansas with her parents, where Mr. Denton married her. They have two children, Walter and Alice. Mr. Denton is a member of Negley Post No. 45, G. A. R., of Weston; also of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He is an Alderman of the city of Weston and in politics is a Republican.



**C**HARLES M. DONALDSON, a well-known resident and active politician of Baker city, was born in New York, May 27, 1834. He was the ninth child of Alonzo and Phelinda (Doolittle) Donaldson, both of

whom were natives of New York. They moved to Iowa in 1838 when Charles was but four years old. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1882. Our subject received but a common school education in Iowa, came to Oregon in the spring of 1852, engaged in buying stock, but gave that business up to go into transportation between Portland and the Cascades, on the Columbia river. After two years at this business he went to south Oregon and engaged in mining, which he followed for seven years and was very successful. He then returned to his home in Oregon, later going to Mound City, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Remaining two years at Mound City, he sold out and removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the real-estate business and remained there twelve years. He was one of the very few that went one dark night and organized the Republican party when it was not safe to be a Republican in Tennessee. He was afterward elected Sheriff of Davidson county, by a consolidation of the Republican party and the Johnson Democrats, and was tendered the nomination to Congress and to the United States Senate by his party. He was a candidate for Secretary of State and was beaten by but seven votes in the House. After this Mr. Donaldson removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and one year from that time he was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, the largest handlers of cotton of any company in the United States. It commenced with a capital of \$75,000, but under Mr. Donaldson's management increased to a paid-up capital of \$125,000 and an assessed value of \$2,000,000. For ten years he served as secretary, treasurer, and vice-president of that company, and was sent as a delegate from St. Louis to Washington, District of Columbia, at the meeting of the Mississippi Improvement Convention; and was also a member, for many years, of the cotton exchange of St. Louis. During his residence there he was always a leader in all of the clubs of which he was a member. He did not take as much interest in politics in Missouri as he had in Tennessee, and it may be mentioned that while he was a resident of the latter State he was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Parson Brownlow for Governor.

In 1884 Mr. Donaldson resigned his position in the Cotton Compress Company of St. Louis, and removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he accepted a position as manager of the Bonanza



mines of Colorado, and in 1888 he was transferred as manager to the Excelsior Consolidated Gold Mining Company, of Baker county, Oregon. Under Mr. Donaldson's management, the mines were made to show the best yield of gold of any mines in Oregon: it paid a dividend of \$3,000,000 out of an output of a little over \$4,000,000.

While Mr. Donaldson was in Leadville he was active in the political work of the State, having been chosen by the State Convention of Colorado to represent them as a delegate to the National Convention of Chicago, where he assisted in the nomination of General Harrison for President. Our subject was also a delegate to the International Congress at Washington, being on the Committee of Credentials, chosen by the Governor of Oregon to represent that State and was a very active and influential member of that body, being made Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions. He was also a delegate to the State Convention at Portland, April, 1892, where he was chosen to represent the State of Oregon at large in the National Convention at Minneapolis, in June, 1892. Outside of politics, Mr. Donaldson has been very prominent since he came to Oregon. He erected the first quartz mill on the Pacific coast, at a cost of \$20,000, and is now engaged in managing the Donaldson Irrigating Ditch Company of Oregon, in Baker county. The marriage of our subject occurred June 22, 1872, to Miss May Estella Kirby, of Nashville, Tennessee.



**J**OSEPH ELKINS, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1833. His father, Luther Elkins, was born in Cornwall, Maine, his ancestry dating back to the early settlement of the country. Luther was the youngest of nine children, and with his parents emigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in 1824, to Bloomington, Indiana, where he followed the trade of wagon-maker. He was married to Philotheta Williams, and subsequently settled in Belmont county, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile life, which he continued in until 1852, when he started for Oregon. He had two wagons, four yoke of oxen to each wagon, and with his family and the requisite stock of supplies, he set forth. The train numbered many wagons,

which divided at Soda Springs on the Bear river, part of the train going to California and the rest to Oregon, and the journey was completed without any particular incident. They landed in the Willamette valley, September 26 of the same year. Traveling up the valley to Linn county, they settled upon 320 acres on the forks of the Santiam, and engaged in farming. In 1853 he secured subscriptions of the farmers and built the first schoolhouse in that locality, and in 1854 organized the Santiam Academy. About 1856 he sold his farm and moved to Lebanon and purchased the stock of merchandise of William Phillips. He followed mercantile life for twenty years. He was quite prominent in political affairs. He was the member to the last Territorial Legislature; the Constitutional Convention and represented Lane county in the State Legislature for two terms and served the same number of years in the State Senate. In the memorable contest between Nesmith and Baker for United States Senator, just prior to the Rebellion, after a "dead lock" of several days, Mr. Elkins cast the decisive ballot, and Mr. Baker was elected, his opponent in politics, but by him deemed the more honorable man. In 1864 Mr. Elkins was one of the developers of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road, and subsequently was an able promoter of the Albany & Santiam Canal, and the Albany & Lebanon Railroad. His energy was proverbial, but through his many enterprises he met with heavy losses, which resulted in his prostration and death, in 1887.

He was educated in Ohio and crossed the plains with his parents in 1852, remaining with them until 1854, when he went to the Sailor diggings, in Southern Oregon, and to the Rogue River Indian war in 1855. He was a member of the company organized by Captain King. The campaign was short, and in 1856 he returned and located 160 acres of woodland on the fork of the Santiam. He built a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business. In 1858 he went to the Fraser river excitement, and after packing seventy-five days he arrived only to find a vast crowd of people. Prices were very high, flour was \$1 and bacon \$1.25 a pound, and no gold, necessitating the borrowing of money to get back to Oregon and his mill on the Santiam. In 1860 he went to the Florence mines, in Idaho, and after three months of labor he came out just even. In 1861 he en-



gaged in packing from Umatilla to Boise and followed the occupation about two years, making about \$2,000. In 1863 he returned to the Willamette valley and bought horses which he drove to Walla Walla, and followed the stock business until 1866, when he settled in Lebanon and engaged in the manufacture of bacon. In 1871 he and his brother built the Lebanon Flour Mill, which they operated for seven years. The work was a clear loss, as they lost, not only their time but \$7,000 as well. He was left penniless. Since then his occupation has been varied, but by prudent management and persevering industry, he has acquired valuable property at Lebanon, consisting of eight acres of land and the nice home where he now resides.

He was married in 1866 near Sodaville, to Miss Mary Isabelle Wilson, of Iowa, and daughter of George Wilson, a pioneer of 1852. They have five children: Annie, wife of John West; William W., George, Ilda and Harry A.

Mr. Elkins is a member of I. O. O. F. He has served three terms on the City Council, and was one of the promoters of the Lebanon and Santiam canal. He is very active in educational work, and is one of the substantial men of Lebanon.



**G**EORGE S. DOWNING, one of Oregon's respected pioneers, and the capable superintendent of her State penitentiary, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1836. His father, Alexander Downing, was born in the State of Virginia, and was descended from one of the old colonial families. His ancestors removed from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and thence emigrated to America, settling in the Virginia colony. When the war arose with the mother country, Moses M. Downing, grandfather of George S. Downing, shouldered his musket and helped fight the battles of the infant republic. Alexander Downing married Miss Elizabeth Burns, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. There were born to them ten children, four of whom survive. The family removed from Pennsylvania to La Fayette, Indiana, but after a year and a half pushed their way farther toward the setting sun, locating in Davis county, Iowa, in 1844; they settled on a farm on which they resided until the father's death in 1869. George S. Downing, son of the above, was reared and educated in Davis county, until his

seventh year. Filled with a desire to go to the Pacific coast, he left his home in Iowa the 1st of April, 1853, and joined a train of four wagons bound for the golden gate. On the way they were twice attacked by Indians, but escaped serious injury at the hand of the red men. They arrived in Marion county, Oregon, September 23, 1856. John Downing a brother of George S. had preceded him in a visit to the coast in 1847, and had settled on lands in the Waldo Hill district. Our subject resided with him for a year.

In the fall of 1854 the Governor of the State called for men to assist in putting down the Indians who had murdered a number of emigrants on Snake river. Mr. Downing was the second man to sign the enlistment roll, but the company was disbanded without any active engagement. Immediately after being mustered out Mr. Downing went on horseback to the mines in Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, and for two years met with reasonable success; his best day's work in the placer mines was \$113. In 1856 he returned with his gold dust to Marion county, and purchased his first ranch, a tract of 100 acres; he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and established a tannery, one of the first in the State.

He was united in marriage in 1857 to Miss Missouri A. Evans, a native of Missouri, and their union was blessed with three children, born in Marion county: William H., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Salem; Robert E., a farmer in the Waldo Hill district, and Jantha, wife of a prominent attorney at Roseburg. After eight years of quiet happiness Mrs. Downing died. Feeling the loss very keenly, Mr. Downing gave up housekeeping and went to the mines at Florence, Idaho. After a year he returned to Marion county, added to his farm a tract of 365 acres, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; he also made some real-estate transactions. February 14, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of Moses M. Smith. Mrs. Downing had one daughter by her first marriage, and two children were born of the second union: Walter F., the only surviving child, now resides on the Waldo Hill farm. Mrs. Downing died February 22, 1880. Mr. Downing was married in 1882, on the 6th day of June to Miss Elizabeth Rossiter, a native of Toronto, Canada.

During the greater part of his residence in Marion county, from 1864 to 1880, Mr. Down-

ing had served as Justice of the Peace; he had thus become familiar with the law, and in 1882 he conceived the idea of being admitted to the bar. With this object in view he read in the office of Jules Stratton for two months, and at the end of that time was examined with a class of thirty-two by the Superior Court. He passed the examination most creditably, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. He then gave his attention to the profession, but in connection carried on his farm until 1887, when he removed to the city of Salem. He formed a law partnership with S. T. Richardson, which existed until March 10, 1888, when he was appointed, by Governor Penneyer Superintendent of the State penitentiary. His management of this institution has reflected great credit, not upon himself alone, but upon the Governor's judgment in his selection. When Mr. Downing entered upon his duties there was much dissatisfaction among the convicts, but he introduced literary entertainments and singing, which brought a new wave of life to the inmates, greatly relieving the tedium of their confinement. A much better spirit pervades the prison, and Mr. Downing possesses the full confidence and good-will of those under his care.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Past Master of his lodge. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He takes a deep interest in agriculture, and assisted in organizing the Grange, of which he was Master for a time. He was Chief Marshal of the State Agricultural Society for eight years. His ranch, of 572 acres, is located near Sublimity in the Waldo Hill district; here he has made many valuable improvements, developing one of the best farms in Marion county.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his religious faith holds the views of the Christian denomination, but he is not a radical in either politics or religion. He has been a citizen of Oregon since 1853, and is thoroughly respected and honored for his many admirable traits of character.

 **THOMAS H. DENNEY**, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1849, still residing on his donation claim in Washington county, Oregon, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, July 1, 1817. The ancestors of the family came from old England, and great-grandfather, John

Denney, settled at Chesapeake bay. His wife was a Hathaway, and his son, grandfather Adam Denney, was born at Chesapeake bay in 1729. He married Miss Mary Surrey, and became a soldier in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Three sons and six daughters were born in this home. He died in Scott county, Kentucky, in his eighty-fourth year.

Fielding Denney was the youngest of the family, and he was born in North Carolina, in 1770. He served in the war of 1794, under General Lane, and also was with General William Henry Harrison, in the war of 1812. He married Miss Jane Hicklin for his second wife. She was the daughter of Thomas Hicklin, who was one of the Revolutionary soldiers that participated in the capture of the army of Cornwallis. Five children were born of this marriage, and Thomas was the eldest. His father died in 1845, in his seventy-fifth year, and his mother died in 1826.

Our subject was reared to manhood in Jennings county, Indiana, and was there married January 4, 1849, to Miss Barilla F. King, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana, December 16, 1822. She was the daughter of James King, a soldier who fought all through the Revolution under General Washington, and from this it will be seen that on both sides of the family they are of good old Revolutionary stock.

In March of the year in which they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Denney started with oxen to make the long journey across the plains to Oregon. They had two wagons and four yoke of oxen on each wagon, and they were driven by Mr. Denney, a brother and a cousin. Several of the oxen were lost on the journey from their drinking alkali water, but aside from this, the journey was a nice one, and Mrs. Denney says that she enjoyed it very much. They arrived at Foster's farm, in Clackamas county, October 6, and from there came to Milwaukee, where they remained during the winter, Mr. Denney working in the sawmill. They reached their donation claim in Washington county, seven miles southwest of Portland, November 29, 1851. He had bought lumber at Milwaukee and had built a board shanty, into which they moved and commenced their pioneer life. Here they have since toiled and improved the donation claim of 640 acres of land, and have reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living but one. They are as follows: Fielding J. resides in Linn county and has a family of

his own; Brunette married Andrew Johnson, had two children and died in her thirty-fifth year, leaving her children with her parents; Cyrene married John Peterson, and resides near Forest Grove. Three sons, Lewis, Benjamin K. and Aaron reside at home and are managing the large farm; Alice married Frank Olds and resides at home.

Mr. Denney and his sons are Republicans, and are temperance men, very highly respected in the county in which they have so long resided. Mr. and Mrs. Denney have led a good and upright life, and they are both good representatives of the brave Oregon pioneer of 1849.



**REV. ISAAC D. DRIVER**, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, was born upon the frontier, on the Maumee river, near Fort Defiance, Ohio, August 27, 1824. His parents, Thomas and Thankful (Travis) Driver, were natives of Pennsylvania, their ancestry being numbered among the Puritan settlers of America. Although married in his native State, Mr. Driver, Sr., and his family afterward emigrated to Ohio, and they were among the pioneers of that State. During the war of 1812 he was Lieutenant under General William Henry Harrison, and was stationed at Fort Meigs. In April, 1827, he removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1828, accompanied by his young son, Isaac, he explored the country about South Bend, and camped upon the present site of Chicago, then a low marsh and open prairie. At Fort Wayne Thomas and his brother Samuel were largely engaged in trading with the Indians and in buying and selling land. In 1834 they moved to Goshen, Elkhart county, and engaged in farming and trading. They then moved to Noble county in 1844, and followed farming until 1852, when they sold out and prepared for the trip across the plains to Oregon, traveling to Iowa in the fall, and staying there during the winter, and then started out in the spring for the longer trip, which was accomplished, and they reached Oregon in the fall following. He then located in what is now Douglas county, and farmed until his death in 1861, aged eighty-seven years.

Isaac D., the seventh child in a family of twelve children, was educated in Indiana. At the age of thirteen he began to carry the mails, on horseback, between Fort Wayne and South

Bend, and for his bravery, regularity and safe discharge of duty, traveling through a wild and unsettled country, amidst many dangers from highwaymen and Indians, he was allowed double wages, and continued in the service for three years, saving his money in order to secure the highest education that the State afforded. As soon as he had acquired enough money he again entered school, and remained until he was twenty-two years of age. After leaving school he engaged in farming and stock-raising.

In 1848 he was married to Miss Rebecca Crumley, who survived but a year, leaving a child, Samuel M., who is now Presiding Elder over the Idaho Conference. During this affliction, in 1849, Mr. Driver sought change and diversion, and in company with about forty men crossed the plains to California, several of the company dying of cholera on the way, the balance arriving at Steep Hollow about October 1, following. Mr. Driver then began mining, but soon removed to Auburn, where he remained during the winter and mined with great success until the spring of 1850, when he went to San Francisco, and by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama returned to Indiana and continued farming.

In 1852 he married Miss Mary Hardenbrook, and in the fall he joined his father and brothers, with their families, and prepared for the trip to Oregon. The party numbered about fifteen people, with four ox teams, and two lighter wagons drawn by horses for the women and children. Mr. Driver's mother died from mountain fever, and many of the cattle and horses perished from the alkali water. The remainder of the party landed in the Willamette valley, at Foster's, September 14, 1853, and on October 4 they filed their claims in the Umpqua valley, now Douglas county, in close proximity to Judge Matthew P. Deady, Governor Gibbs, Hon. P. P. Prim and Judge Riley E. Strattan, and prominent men in the history of Oregon. Isaac Driver then engaged in farming and stock-raising until he was taken very sick with a severe fever, and nearly died. Reviewing his life and the promises he had made his mother and son, he resolved that if he were spared to this life, he would devote the rest of his life to the service of the Lord. As soon as he was able he began the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew with private tutors, and entered with zest upon the work toward which he had been inclined ever since he had been ten years

of age. In 1857 he began preaching in the Umpqua valley from his own house, and in 1858 he joined the Oregon Conference and was assigned to Jacksonville, followed by Eugene City, Corvallis, the Dalles and Oregon City. In 1867 he was appointed agent of the American Bible Society for Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, traveling through the Northwest and locating preachers for the distribution of the Bible. He met with numerous dangers and difficulties, but never suffered from accident or being molested.

In 1867 he was again bereaved through the death of his wife, who left five children, four of whom are still living. He continued his arduous duties, and was again married at Eugene City, in 1871, to Miss Leanna Iles, who survived but seven months. After seven years' service as agent for the American Bible Society, Mr. Driver resigned and took a trip East, and was married again in Michigan, to Miss Anna Northrip, and, returning to Oregon, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Salem District, for two years, and in 1875 death again entered the family, removing his wife, who left one child. In 1876 he was assigned to Monroe, and in 1877 he was married to Miss Mary E. Williams, and continued his pastorate at Brownsville and Eugene City, with four years as Presiding Elder of the Eugene District, until 1886, when he was assigned to the Centenary Church at Portland.

For thirty-five years Mr. Driver has been an earnest and faithful student of divine truths, aided by a large library, which includes the original translation of the ante-Nicene library, from Christ through all the Apostolic epistles. Thus, assisted by hard study, a retentive memory and a judicial mind, he sought out the milder teachings of scripture, and through his expositions he became famed the world over, and was declared to have no superior in the world on Christian evidences. In 1889 the Secular Union, in session in Chicago, issued a challenge to Protestant denominations to meet them in open discussions comparing Christianity with secularism. Mr. Driver was secured by Mr. Dwight L. Moody, and he accepted the challenge, and this poster was circulated in May, 1889:

"Rev. I. D. Driver, of Portland (D. L. Moody's representative), will meet Charles Watts, Esq., of Toronto, Ontario, the champion of free thought, in a four nights' discussion,

alternate hours, at Princess Opera House, Chicago. Dr. Driver has spent thirty years in investigating science for the purpose of meeting the arguments of infidels, agnostics, etc. He is a thoroughly equipped theologian. Charles Watts, editor of *Secular Thought*, was the associate of Charles Bradlaugh and George J. Holyoke, and is the foremost debater in the free field."

At the close of the discussion resolutions were introduced by Mr. Stevens, secretary of the Secular Union, extending sincere thanks to Dr. Driver and D. L. Moody for their participation in, and candor and fairness manifested by them throughout, the discussion.

Dr. Driver remained in Chicago three months, attending Mr. Moody's School of Churches, and performed a noble work in Bible teaching. On returning to Oregon he was appointed general agent to build the Portland Hospital, which he accomplished at an expense of \$100,000, he soliciting the subscriptions and purchasing the land.

In 1883 he purchased his present farm of 135 acres, near Eugene, which he has occupied from time to time, but permanently since 1889, engaged in farming and stock-raising, keeping a high grade of Clydesdale horses and registered Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and pure blood chickens and turkeys.

Mr. Driver has by his present wife eight children. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and for many years was Chaplain of the Chapter. Through his years of labor, suffering and hardships his nerves became very much shattered, but though sixty-eight years of age, his powers of mind are unabated. During his years of labor the work has been done for love of the Master and the conversion of souls; his teachings have been from conviction and original thought, and not book lore, and his reward shall be great when the Maker counts up his jewels.

 AMUEL ENGLE, another of the honored Oregon pioneers of 1845, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, January 30, 1831. His ancestors came from Germany and were among the early settlers of Virginia. Great-grandfather John Engle and his son Joseph fought in the Revolutionary war. The latter was the father of three sons and one daughter.

The eldest of these sons, William Engle, the father of our subject, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, March 18, 1789, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Virginia, in 1816 to Miss Mary Butt, and in 1820 they removed to Illinois, where she died in 1823, leaving three children. In 1824 Mr. Engle married Mrs. Ester Hayes, who died soon after her marriage, and in 1826 he wedded Mrs. Martha Chance, who was born in 1798, daughter of William Clark. They had five children, and with his wife and these children—then all single—he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845.

The Engle family left their home in Illinois, March 18, 1845, their outfit consisting of two wagons, eight yoke of oxen, thirty-one cows and heifers, and three horses, the family being loaded in one wagon and their provisions in the other, and after a long and tedious journey, but a successful one, they arrived at their destination in the middle of December. At Oregon City they spent the winter, where the father worked at the carpenters' trade. In the spring of 1846 they selected a donation claim in Clackamas county, sixteen miles south of Oregon City, on which they built a hewed-log house, at that time there being only one settler between them and Oregon City. On this property they resided until 1866, when they sold out to Oliver Robbins. Samuel Engle, the subject of our sketch, subsequently purchased 235 acres of the claim, and on it has since resided. The father then purchased a half section of land in Yam Hill county, and after living on it a year, sold out and went to Silverton in Marion county. There he purchased a tract of land and spent the residue of his life, dying May 18, 1868. He was an influential citizen in the early history of the Territory and State, having served in the Territorial Legislature in 1847; also served a term of two years as Judge of his county. His wife died in 1849. She was a most estimable woman, and their pioneer home was noted for its hospitality.

Following are the names of their children: Malvina, who is now the wife of Mitchell Whitlock, Marion county, Oregon; Sarah, wife of George Reese, and the mother of three children, died in 1859; Samuel; Christopher, who died in 1859, in his twenty-fifth year; Augustus died in 1880, leaving two children.

Samuel Engle was among the number who sought the gold mines of California in 1849. He mined on Clear creek, where he spent about six months; also mined at Jackson, Oregon. In

later years he was engaged in freighting provisions to the mines, going in 1864 to the mines of Idaho. In the meantime he married and settled on the farm above referred to, and in 1875 he built a comfortable and substantial home on it. This property he has developed into one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Engle is thoroughly posted on the history of his State. An active and intelligent member of the Democratic party, he has several times been chosen for positions of importance. The Democrats, however, being in the minority here, he has always been defeated. He takes an active interest in the educational affairs of his district, and has served as School Clerk for twenty years. He has been Secretary of the Grange, of which he was a charter member.

November 16, 1854, Mr. Engle married Miss Nancy H. Dunniway, a native of Illinois, born February 16, 1838, daughter of Benjamin I. Dunniway. They have seven children, namely: Clarence, who is married and resides in Clackamas county; Emma F., at home; Albert, married and living in this county; W. H. and his little son, Gilbert, reside with his parents, his wife having died; Alice, wife of Benjamin F. Harless, Clackamas county; D., at home; and Annie, who is attending school.

Such is a brief sketch of one of Oregon's respected pioneers.

LOUIS C. FARRAR, Captain of Company G, First Regiment, Oregon National Guards, is a native of New York city, born April 9, 1856. Prior to the Revolutionary war his ancestors settled in New York, and in that war performed valiant service. They also participated in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject, George C. and Ann E. (Bloodgood) Farrar, were both natives of New York city. George C. Farrar was Captain of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guards, serving as such eleven years, and resigning in 1865. In business he was a prominent coal merchant of New York city, and for many years was president of Fall Creek & Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He and his wife had three children, Louis C. being the second born. He was educated at the old Grammar School, No. 55, and at the City of New York College.

January 1, 1870, young Farrar entered the employ of John M. Davis & Co., large importers and jobbers, dealers in gents' furnishing goods, and remained in their city store until November, 15, 1875, when he was transferred to their branch house in San Francisco, and was there engaged until the house was discontinued in 1877. Mr. Farrar was then employed by C. O. Hastings & Co., prominent dealers of San Francisco, with whom he remained until 1880. That year he came to Portland as salesman for Fishel & Roberts. In 1883 this firm dissolved and the business was continued by A. Roberts, for whom Mr. Farrar has become confidential manager in the care of store and purchase of stock.

He was married in Portland, July 9, 1883, to Miss Lulu E. Biven, a native of San Francisco, and a daughter of Rasey Biven, a California pioneer of 1850, and a prominent man in mining and newspaper work. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar have an only child, Victor C.

The military life of our subject began in California, April 1, 1878, with the organization and enlistment of Company F, Second Regiment, National Guards of California. Attaining the rank of Sergeant, he received an honorable discharge upon leaving that State for Oregon, in the fall of 1880. In the latter part of 1883, a younger element of society in Portland manifested a desire to enter the National Guard, which culminated in the organization of Company G, November 15, 1883, and was mustered into the service of the State by Major H. H. Northrup. This company started with a muster roll of forty-five members. It received valuable assistance from Brigadier-General William Kapus, whose untiring efforts and zeal laid the foundation of an organization which has no superior and few equals. At that time the State, under the old militia law, simply furnished guns, and the members of the company were compelled to uniform and equip themselves out of their own pockets. Mr. Farrar was elected the first captain, which office he has continued to fill with honor and distinction. A number of exhibition drills, in which the company displayed its proficiency, brought it prominently before the public. Its first victory in competitive drill was July 4, 1885, with Company E of the same regiment. Since then, in competitive drill at Tacoma, and from the Seattle Rifles, they have received the wreath of victory, and their challenge is now extended to

any company of the coast. The same untiring energy and close attention to tactics has kept this company always in the front. It has also combined the social with the military, and in athletics it has taken the lead, having given two of the most successful meetings that have ever been held in the Northwest. One of the greatest compliments that has ever been paid the organization has been the demand upon it for officers, and nobly has the company responded, having trained and educated many of the commissioned officers of the other companies of the regiment. The members of the company hold an annual reunion banquet on the anniversary of its organization, which is largely attended by the active and veteran members, and the feeling of once a G man, always a G man, is maintained.



**J**AMES ALLEN FLIPPIN, an Oregon pioneer, came to Oregon in 1845, and has twice made the trip across the plains with oxen. He is from Tennessee by birth, being born in Weakley county, on March 17, 1825. His father, Jesse Flippin, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, on Sept. 10, 1798. The ancestry of the family were English, and they settled in Virginia and later in Kentucky. Mr. Flippin's father married Elizabeth White, of Halifax county, Virginia, and the daughter of Joseph White, who served in the Revolution. They removed to Gibson county, Tennessee, and there raised their family of eleven children.

In 1852 Mr. Flippin, with his young wife and his father and mother and the family, with others, started for Oregon. That was the year that the cholera did such fatal work among the emigrants. Jesse Flippin died, and so did the mother and many others, and the remainder were so discouraged that they abandoned their attempt and went home. Mr. Flippin, Sr., went to Tennessee and from there to Texas, married a second time, and resided in Titus county, that State, until the day of his death.

James Allen Flippin was raised in Tennessee till his twentieth year. At that time the advantages of an education were very limited in his State, and six months of schooling was all he ever obtained, but he was intelligent and what he failed to get at school he picked up in the school of experience. In 1845 he crossed the plains,



and when he came to the Platte river, in company with Colonel Hull, he made a bargain with A. Frayer to drive his loose cattle to Oregon at \$5 per month and board, or if he wished he could take his choice of one of the cows. They had 150 head of them when they reached Fort Boise. Stephen Meek offered to guide them by the way of Meek's cut-off, which would take them two weeks' less time, for \$1 for each of the fifty wagons. They started, but Mr. Meek lost his bearing, and they were a two weeks longer on the trip than they had expected, and they had to get out as best they could. They were out of provisions and the whole party were on short rations, and they nearly died for want of food. When they reached the Dalles they obtained beans and beef, and they were so very hungry that they could not wait to cook them. One of the men made himself so sick from overeating that he died in great suffering. Mrs. Frayer gave her people a limited allowance and thus avoided any danger in that way. When they reached the Dalles Mr. Frayer considered the contract fulfilled, and offered him 50 cents a day to drive the stock to the mouth of the Sandy. It took thirty days, and when Mr. Frayer paid him \$36.50, in full, he felt very rich. When they reached Vancouver they bought potatoes and salmon to eat, and it was a great treat to them. He was 186 days in crossing the plains and arrived on November 14, 1845. He went to Washington county, and at Wapato Lake made 1,000 rails for ten bushels of wheat, and then made rails for a Spanish steer. Thus he was provided for the winter with flour and meat, and with a few peas for coffee. In some way or other he got through the winter, and in 1849 went to California overland with oxen to the mines. Here he mined two and one-half years with reasonable success. At the end of that time he returned to Tennessee. In 1853, after the failure in 1852 to get through, he again faced the danger of the journey. He had gone home by the way of water, and reached there on December 19, 1851. He married Miss Jane Amanda Patton, and on the 10th of March they started for Oregon. He had his own outfit, but they had only traveled about 200 miles when they were forced to give up the journey. He then went to Vernon county, Missouri, and the following spring they came through, and were 160 days in making the journey. He went to Colonel Hull's, who was his uncle, and took up a claim of 320 acres of land. He built on this

first property and improved it, and spent thirty-three years of his life on it, and made a fine and valuable farm out of it. He had born to him eleven children: Elizabeth S., now Mrs. H. E. Smith; William H.; Mary Jane became Mrs. Weldy Steward and soon after died in her twenty-first year; James W.; Woodson L.; Olive A., died in her twenty-first year; Thomas J.; Edward, E. L., Nancy Ella and Selah M. Mr. Flippin has been County Assessor four years, and seventeen in succession as School District Clerk. He was also Justice of the Peace for several years, and a census enumerator in 1880. He was also a member of the Good Templars. Mr. Flippin was a very good marksman, and a hard-working man. He had a powerful constitution, and was for many years a respected, influential citizen; but circumstances occurred that rendered it necessary for him to sell his fine farm for \$6,000. It is now worth a large sum. Mr. Flippin now resides on a new farm of 160 acres of land, twenty-two miles northwest of Hillsboro, and when we see Mr. Flippin we say that there is one of Oregon's hardy pioneers.

**FRANK DEKUM.**—Among the early pioneers of Oregon we find Mr. Frank Dekum, who was born in Palatine, Bavaria, Germany, November 6, 1829. There his ancestry had lived for generations, engaged in the business enterprises of the locality. Seeking a broader field of labor in 1837, his father, Frank Dekum, with his wife and seven children emigrated to America, among the pioneers of Illinois, located in St. Clair county, where he followed farming until his death, in 1850, his wife following him the same year.

The education of Frank Dekum was exceedingly limited and almost restricted to the home-teaching of his mother. Times were hard and money was very scarce, and Frank, being a strong, robust, willing lad, was kept constantly employed in providing for the requirements of the family. Those were days when muscle, instead of mind, was regarded as the essential facility to develop, as the body must be clothed and fed, regardless of other necessities. Frank remained at home until 1848, when he struck out in life for his own support. Going to St. Louis he apprenticed himself to learn the business of confectioner, agreeing to remain three years, the



first year to receive \$3 per month; the second year \$4 per month, and the third year \$8 per month. His hours of work a day averaged from fifteen to eighteen hours, with no holidays, and on Sundays he was expected to attend church in the morning and the store in the afternoon.

This stern discipline inculcated habits of persistent perseverance, which have followed him through his life.

In February, 1852, with his friend, Fredrick Bickel, Mr. Dekum started for California by steamer and the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco June 15 of the same year. He then followed mining at French Gulch and Middletown until March, 1853, and then returned to San Francisco, and by sailing vessel made the trip to Portland, which was then a town of about 1,500 inhabitants. The entire cash capital of Mr. Dekum, on arrival, was \$2. He found employment at a small bakery while looking over the prospects, and then sent to California for his friend, Fredrick Bickel, and the firm of Dekum & Bickel was established, located on Front street, and engaged in the confectionery, restaurant and fruit business. Fruit was purchased at Milwaukee from Mr. Llewellyn, the pioneer fruit-grower of Oregon, who brought his fruit trees with him across the plains, and from him originated the "red apples" for which Oregon has since become famous. During 1853 the Gloria Mundi apples were worth much, being sold as high as \$5 each; Bartlett pears \$18 per dozen, and cherries four bits a dozen. Money was made in this way very rapidly until fall, when both were taken sick, and the cash was again reduced. With the return of health, business was again continued, and with the increase of population and settlement of the country, they gradually extended—confining themselves to manufacturing and selling only at wholesale—through Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with an extensive and profitable trade, thus being the leading house of the class in the Northwest, continuing until 1880, when Mr. Dekum sold his interest to his partner, and retired from the business. In 1871 he erected the Dekum building on the corner of Washington and First streets, being of brick, 100 feet square and three stories high, and then considered the finest business block of the State. In 1872 he built on the corner of Front and A streets, and in 1875 the "Council building," corner of Third and Washington streets, and in 1879 he built his handsome residence on the

block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth, Yam Hill and Morrison streets. That part of the city was then slightly improved, and his residence was considered years ahead of the times. In 1880 Mr. Dekum was one of the incorporators of the Portland Savings Bank, and was elected vice-president, with D. P. Thompson president. The bank was so prosperous and did such an extensive commercial business that in 1886 they built the Portland Savings Bank building, corner of Second and Washington streets, and therein arranged offices for themselves, and also organized the Commercial National Bank, with offices in same building, with Mr. Dekum as president of the Savings Bank. Both banks have continued with marked prosperity.

In 1892 Mr. Dekum completed the monument of his life, by erecting on the corner of Third and Washington streets, one of the first office blocks of the city, termed the "The Dekum." The building is a 100 feet square, the first three stories being of stone, handsomely cut and chased, surmounted by five stories additional of pressed brick and terra cotta. In 1878 Mr. Dekum was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Fair Association, which continued very prosperously for about seven years, and then, because of his advanced ideas, which were not approved by the directors, he withdrew and became one of the incorporators of the North Pacific Industrial Association, subsequently changed to the Portland Industrial Exposition, which purchased seven and one-half blocks. They have erected a handsome building, 200 x 400 feet, conveniently divided for exposition purposes. In 1888 he began agitating a movement for the protection and importation of singing birds. Proper laws have been made and many birds imported from Germany and other countries, of the thrush, finch and skylark species, and where Nature was once silent it now resounds with music. This enterprise has created much favorable comment throughout Europe and the Pacific States.

Mr. Dekum was a charter member of the German Aid Society, organized in 1865, and has been its Treasurer for years. In politics he is a Republican, but has studiously declined any nomination, though ever active in promoting wise and good measures in the development of his adopted city and country. Since twelve years of his life have been devoted to business,

and his present success has been attained by persistent effort, overcoming many obstacles, but with keen foresight and honest purposes, his efforts have been well rewarded.



**B**ERNARD GOLDSMITH, a money-loaner and speculator and one of the successful business men of Portland, Oregon, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, his ancestry having long been resident of that locality. His father was a mechanic by trade, but for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

At the age of fourteen Bernard entered his father's store and served an apprenticeship to the mercantile business. In 1848, accompanied by his brother Solomon, he emigrated to America, and after landing in New York city was employed as clerk there until the fall of 1849. At that time, joining the tide of emigration, he started for California, via the Isthmus route, landing in San Francisco in January, 1850. He then went to Sacramento and Marysville, where he clerked for a time. We next find him on the north fork of the Feather river, where he opened a trading post and remained one year, at the end of which time he sold out, went to Sonoma, and there conducted a similar store until the spring of 1852. From that time until 1854 he had a jewelry store in San Francisco. In 1854 he opened a general merchandise store at Crescent City, northern California, and in 1855 a branch store in Rogue river valley, both of which he continued until 1858, when he centered his interests in the valley and there remained until 1860. In 1860 he came to Portland and opened a jewelry store and assay office and traded in gold dust. This business he carried on until 1867, when, in partnership with his brothers, Louis and Max, he became interested in an extensive wholesale dry-goods establishment in Portland. This business was conducted chiefly by his brothers, while he gave his attention to the stock business, owning 7,000 acres of land in Linn county and 3,000 acres in Benton county, which was well-stocked with cattle. He also owned a large band of cattle in eastern Oregon, about 8,000 head in all. He was engaged in the stock business seven years.

In 1871-'72 Mr. Goldsmith was one of the syndicate to organize the Willamette Falls, Canal & Lock Company, of which he was president. He

directed the building of the locks at Oregon City. He was also president of the Willamette Falls, Canal, Lock & Transportation Company, which was incorporated in 1872, and which operated a line of steamers from the head of navigation on the Willamette river to Astoria. They built the steamers, Governor Grover, Willamette Chief, Champion, Beaver, and barge Columbia Chief. This was the first large freight barge used for river traffic, it having a carrying capacity of 800 tons of wheat. Mr. Goldsmith retired from this company in 1876, and in 1878 from the mercantile business. In 1880 he engaged in speculation and money-lending, which he has continued to the present time.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1863, to Miss Emma Frohman, a native of Europe, and to their Union has been added six children, whose names are as follows: James S., Louis J., Milton M., Alice H., May E. and Alfred S.

Mr. Goldsmith was elected Mayor of Portland in 1870 and served one term. He was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1886, and again in 1890, being the present incumbent. He was caucus nominee for United States Senator at the session held in January, 1892. Mr. Goldsmith owns valuable property in Portland. As a business man and citizen he is held in high esteem by all who know him.



**J**AMES FLETCHER, a prominent and early resident of McMinnville, is of English ancestry, who were early settlers of Virginia, where many generations of them were born and reared. His grandfather, after whom he was named, fought on the side of the colonies in the Revolution. His father, Barton Fletcher, was born in Kentucky, and was married to Elizabeth Logsdon, a native of the same State. Her people were pioneers of Kentucky, contemporary with Daniel Boone. Her family located at Bluelicks, and her father, William Logsdon, fought in the war of 1812. Barton Fletcher and wife had eleven children, all but one now living, and he lived to be fifty years of age, the youngest of the family being now forty-five years old. In 1830 he removed with his family to Missouri, then a new and little inhabited country.

The subject of our sketch was at this time five years of age, and there was not a school

within ten miles of where his parents located, consequently, when he arrived at maturity, he had not yet learned to read.

In 1846 he married Miss Mary Bell, an estimable lady, and also a native of Kentucky. She taught him his alphabet, and he then learned to read. In 1857, he purchased a ready reckoner, from which he learned the tables and the figures, thus becoming able to transact business. Being naturally intelligent and craving knowledge and information, his mind responded to persevering efforts, as rich land to the care of the husbandman. Appreciating his natural ability and good judgment, which were guided by the highest and best motives, his fellow-men elected him Justice of the Peace, in Missouri, which office he conducted in a perfectly satisfactory manner, impartially and with justice.

He and his wife had ten children, all of whom attained maturity, eight still surviving.

When he and his faithful wife commenced life, they were poor, but by industry and economy gradually accumulated a competence. Like many others he lost his property in the civil war. Missouri furnished soldiers to both sides of this conflict, and notwithstanding Mr. Fletcher was a Democrat, he refrained from taking any part in the struggle.

At the close of the war he found himself nearly penniless, and in 1865 came to Oregon in hopes of improving his condition in this congenial climate and on this rich soil. Nor was he mistaken in his judgment, as facts have since amply proved.

He located in Yam Hill county, and went in debt for his land. He worked industriously, cultivating it, and every winter in grubbing it, through the heavy rains of that season, until he had vastly improved the property, and it had become much enhanced in value. It had cost him \$7.50 an acre, he has since sold a part of it, 143 acres, for \$50 an acre, and still has 100 acres.

In the fall of 1889 he came to McMinnville, where he purchased city and suburban property, and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been very successful. When quite young, he had engaged in the business of selling property at auction, and has made the auction business a specialty all his life. In this he is very successful, being considered one of the best in this part of the country. He and his son are both engaged in the business, and their services are in demand for many miles around.

His faithful wife, the partner of his joys and cares for twenty-nine years, died in 1875. She was a woman of rare intelligence and activity, and possessed many charms of character and person. Her extreme amiability endeared her to all who knew her, while her more sterling qualities contributed to retain the respectful esteem of all. Her loss was sincerely lamented by her family and a large number of friends.

The children were as follows: Elizabeth, now the wife of Mr. Wesley Simler, resides in McMinnville; Mary Ann, married Mr. John R. Longacre, and five years after her marriage, died; Charlotte died in Missouri, aged fifteen; Sarah is now the wife of Mr. Andrew J. Smith, and resides in Washington; Levina is the wife of Mr. George Baxter, and resides in McMinnville; Emma C. is the wife of Mr. Riley Smith, and resides three miles from McMinnville; Rosie is at home; W. H., John B. and James, all reside in the vicinity. In 1875 Mr. Fletcher married Mrs. Catharine Cook, widow of Mr. David Cook. She had two children, which they have reared. Mr. Fletcher is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, indorsing most emphatically, as he has always done, the principles of that party, which principles commend themselves to his best judgment.

Given ability and force of character, it is not difficult to prophesy the result when the combination is governed by good judgment and correct principles. Such may serve as a description of Mr. Fletcher, who, unaided and untrained, has grown in all greatness of character and strength of mind, besides accumulating an abundance of this world's goods.

GEORGE GITHENS, a representative pioneer farmer of Clackamas county, came to Oregon in 1852.

He was born in Indiana, March 15, 1828, a descendant of English and Welsh ancestors. His grandfather, George Githens, who was born in England, emigrated to the State of New Jersey, and there married a Quaker lady. Their son, Samuel A. Githens, was born in New Jersey, and he married Miss Jane Dwarf, a native of Philadelphia. They had twelve children, of whom five are still living, George being the fifth born.

The subject of our sketch was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Rush county, In-

diana, and was married August 4, 1848, to Miss Jane Stout. With his wife and two sons, William and Randolph, now farmers of Linn county, Oregon, he crossed the plains to this State, in 1852, making the journey in the usual way with oxen. They started from their home in Indiana February 9, came as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, by steam, and there purchased an outfit and started with a company of 100 men, women and children. While they were en route that dread disease, cholera, attacked them, and six of their company died. They also, in various ways, lost some of their stock. Mr. Githens arrived in Oregon October 6, 1852, and on the 8th of the following February his wife died. Afterward, leaving his children with a Mr. Wade, he went to the sound, and was engaged in cutting saw-logs. In the early part of 1854 he spent three months in the gold mines of California, but his "luck" was not good, and he returned to Oregon. In 1855 he married Miss Mary A. Howlett. They had eight children, five of whom died, the others being as follows: Henry A., a farmer of Clackamas county; John, a resident of Highland; and Iraetta, now Mrs. E. Graves, of Maxburg. Mr. Githens' marriage to his present wife occurred December 12, 1882. Mrs. Githens was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, December 22, 1852, daughter of Miles Oriley, and was first married to Jacob S. Landis, who died, leaving her with one daughter, Ada, now the wife of Edward Burnett.

Mr. Githens has worked hard and prospered. He now has one of the finest farms in his part of the county. It is well improved with good buildings and orchard, and from his pleasant home a magnificent view of grand old Mount Hood is obtained. In addition to his farming operations, he has for the past nine years been engaged in sawmilling. He is a self-made man, and is justly deserving of the success he has attained in his adopted State. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

**LEVI ESTES.**—For upward of forty years Levi Estes has been engaged in milling and lumbering interests in the city of Portland, and to-day is the pioneer, by right of priority, in the business. He was born in Cornish, Maine, July 29, 1829. His father, Jonathan Estes, was born on the same homestead,

where his grandfather had settled in the early history of the State. Jonathan married Eunice Parker, of that State and township, and they followed an agricultural life. To them were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Our subject passed his boyhood at home, attending to the farm duties and improving his educational opportunities, as offered him at that early day. In 1846 he struck out in life, went to Boston, and was employed there as a driver of a truck until 1849, when he started for Minnesota, going by rail to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Chicago, by stage to Galena, and then up the Mississippi river to Minneapolis, where he landed and engaged in the lumber business. Early in 1850 he decided to push farther west. He therefore started for California, via steamer and the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco January 17, 1851. As was the custom of all emigrants of that period, he went to the mines near Sonora, and followed mining about one year, but striking no rich pockets, the expenses consuming the receipts, while yet even he decided to withdraw. He then returned to San Francisco, and came to Portland, via steamer, arriving June 7, 1852. He then found employment in a lumber-yard at the foot of Madison street, where he was engaged for two years, then buying the site he erected thereon a saw and planing mill, which he operated very successfully, until the fire of 1873, when his plant and stock were consumed to a financial loss of \$120,000. In 1871 he began a large mill at the foot of F street, which he completed in 1873, and after operating it for two years, he sold it to Ben Holladay for \$65,000. Since 1875 he has occupied many mills in various localities, buying buildings, trading and manufacturing, but always continuing in the lumber business, in connection with whatever other scheme he might happen to have on hand.

He was married in Portland, in 1862, to Miss Jennie Munsell, daughter of Samuel Munsell. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have had five children, namely: Amy, wife of Arthur Von Rhein; Mary, Edward L., Harry and a child who died. Another member of the family, who plays quite an important part in the hearts of his relatives, is the little grandson, Charles Von Rhein.

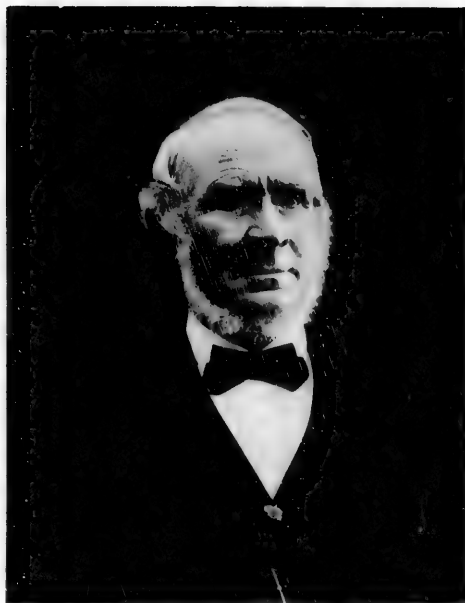
The same year as his marriage Mr. Estes built his residence, corner of Fifth and Salmon streets, which he has continuously occupied

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*Joseph Kellogg*

ever since. He has been an extensive dealer in improved property, buying bare land and building residences for sale or rent. He brought to the Pacific coast the energy and thrift of New England, and by honest, persistent effort he has reaped a merited financial reward, and is highly respected throughout the community with which he has been connected for so many years.



**CAPTAIN JOSEPH KELLOGG**, a venerable citizen, of Portland, Oregon, well known as a steamboat and transportation man, is ranked with the early settlers of this State, he having made his appearance here as early as 1848. The following facts in regard to his life and ancestry have been gleaned, and it is with pleasure we present them on the pages of this volume.

The first of the Kelloggs arrived in America in 1640. Captain Kellogg's grandfather, Joseph Kellogg, was born in Vermont, and at St. Albans, that State, September 4, 1792, Orrin Kellogg, the Captain's father, was born. The latter was married, November 19, 1811, to Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Canada, and a descendant of English ancestors, who came to this country in the ship, Vulcan, in 1630. Some of her forefathers participated in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were detained in Canada during the war of 1812, and there, June 24, 1812, the subject of our sketch was born. By an act of Congress, he, with other children similarly circumstanced, were declared citizens of the United States. After the war they moved back across the border and settled near where Lockport, New York, now stands, but soon moved to Ohio and established their home near the Maumee river, where they reared their children. Of their family of twelve, only four are now living; all in Oregon.

In 1847 the Kellogg family crossed the plains to Oregon. Included in the family at that time were two married sisters and their husbands, Daniel and Sylvester Hathaway, besides our subject and his wife and two sons, Orrin and Charles H., he having married, September 23, 1818, Miss Estella Bushnell, who was born at Litchfield, New York, February 22, 1818. They left Wood county, Ohio, November 24, 1847, with horse teams. At Cincinnati they shipped by steamer to St. Louis, and from there drove to St. Joseph, where they wintered. In

May a company of thirty wagons started on the long and perilous journey across the plains. They had covered wagons and were provided with tin stoves and all the arms and provisions needed for such a journey. The Indians were very troublesome that year. The emigrants had exchanged their horses for oxen, which they brought safely through, excepting one ox, which escaped from them in the Cascade mountains. They had in their team a yoke of cows which did good service, providing them, in addition, with milk. After our emigrant friends left civilization, they found the journey they had undertaken a most hazardous one, as they were in constant danger, both night and day, of surprise and capture by the Indians, and the fact that their wives and children were in such imminent danger caused these brave men to exercise their greatest courage and fortitude. They made nearly twenty five miles a day, and arrived at Milwaukee, Oregon, September 8, 1848.

Upon their arrival in Oregon, the heads of the several families took up donation claims of 640 acres each, all adjoining, on which they erected cabins, and began pioneer life in the wilds of what is now the beautiful State of Oregon, with a population to-day of 325,000. The subject of our sketch being a millwright by trade, erected the first merchant flouring mill ever built in the State. He also built several of the first sawmills of that time, thus being one of the most valuable pioneers in the founding and developing of the State. His lands joined that of Lot Whitecom, at Milwaukee, with whom and William Torrence, he laid out the town site of what they hoped would be the metropolis of the State. The Captain built a sawmill there and also a schooner. The latter the firm loaded with provisions from the adjoining farms, took it to California, and there sold both vessel and cargo, and with the proceeds they bought the brig, Forest, which they used in the lumber trade between Oregon and California. Lumber in Sacramento was at that time worth \$200 a 1,000 feet. The firm soon made money enough to purchase the bark, Louisiann, which was fitted with engines and boilers and the complete outfit of a steamer. In the spring of 1850 they began to construct the steamer Lot Whitecom, which was the first large steam craft ever built in Oregon. They launched this boat on Christmas day of that year, Captain Kellogg being one of the owners of the boat, as well as of the site of the new city of Milwaukee. They ran



the boat between Milwaukee and Astoria for several years, after which they sold it in San Francisco. Later Captain Kellogg withdrew from the firm, forming a partnership with Bradbury and Eddy, together erecting the Standard Flour Mills, which for years were the most extensive in the State.

In 1863 the steamer, Senator, was built by Captain Kellogg, and was afterward sold by him to the People's Transportation Company, with which company he became connected in 1864. He superintended the building of the basin above the falls, in 1867, which proved of great value in facilitating the navigation of the river. He was also connected with Captain Pease in the first navigation of the Tualitin river with the little steamer, Onward, and they also constructed the canal between that river and Sucker Lake, making it possible to bring freight to Oswego and thence to the Willamette river. Captain Kellogg also laid out the town of Oswego. In 1870 the People's Transportation Company sold out to Ben Holladay, and soon afterward the Willamette Transportation Company was formed, of which Captain Kellogg became vice-president and director. His company built the steamers, Governor Grover and Beaver, the construction of which was superintended by the subject of our sketch. It was soon after this that he sold out his interest in the Willamette Transportation Company and the boats, and formed a new transportation company with his brother, Jason, and his two sons. He then built the beautiful steamers, Joseph Kellogg and Toledo, and placed his boats on the Columbia, on the line to Washougal and the Cowlitz river. His two sons, Captains Orrin and Charles H., were put in command of these boats, and they navigated the Cowlitz river far up into the heart of Washington, it becoming one of the most popular and paying lines on the Columbia river. This firm is incorporated as the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, the members being himself and his son, Orrin.

Of the Captain's children, we record that he had one other child, Harvey, who died in infancy. Charles H., when quite young became a captain and pilot, and as such was both capable and popular. Near the close of his life he was associated with his father and brother in the company above referred to, and was commander of the Joseph Kellogg at the time of

his death, which occurred August 7, 1889. The other son, Orrin, is one of the most capable pilots and captains on the Oregon rivers, not even excepting his father, who has had no superior. Captain Orrin Kellogg has been a prominent factor in the improvement of the Cowlitz river. His company has done much by facilitating navigation of the rivers, toward inducing the settlement of that part of the country, and the building of several towns in that section. Captain Orrin Kellogg is married and has three children. He owns a beautiful home, situated by the side of his father's, at No. 408 Second street, his father's being 206.

The senior captain has had a long and successful career here. He began to run boats on the river long before there was a pilot commissioned, being one of the first to receive a pilot's license, now holding the unique position of the oldest river pilot here. The wife of his youth, who crossed the plains with him in 1848, and who has shared his joys and sorrows for the past forty-eight years, is still spared to cheer his declining years.

Captain Kellogg is a respected member of the Pioneer Society of the State, and also of the Veteran Society. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he has gained distinction in the West. And in this connection, we clip from a leading newspaper the following fraternal tribute, penned by Edwin A. Sherman, at Oakland, California, July 1:

"I learn with pleasure that Hon. Joseph Kellogg has been appointed Vice-President for Oregon, of that eminent body of distinguished Masons, the Masonic Veteran Association, to succeed the late and lamented Christopher Taylor, who had continually held that office for nearly twelve years, up to the time of his death, and who was the first to receive the degrees of Masonry on the Pacific coast, and in Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, at Oregon City, formerly No. 84, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Hon. Joseph Kellogg, with his father, the late Orrin Kellogg, received the charter of that lodge from Pierre B. Cornwall, at Fort Hall, while crossing the plains in the summer of 1848, and safely delivered it to the Worshipful Master, Joseph Hull, September 11, of that year, at Oregon City, who, with the assistance of the Kelloggs, father and son, and others, opened the lodge on that day in due form, being the first lodge established west of

the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. Christopher Taylor was the first to receive the degrees under its charter.

"It was a fitting close of a well-spent life, full of civic and Masonic honors, that Brother Taylor should, on St. John the Baptist's day, as the sun was sinking beneath the wrinkled bosom of the broad Pacific, enter into his eternal rest. And it was a remarkable coincidence that it should also be the birthday of Brother Joseph Kellogg, who attained to the age of four score years on June 24, 1892, and whose appointment as the successor of Brother Taylor is directed to bear date to commemorate both these events. We all congratulate Brother Kellogg on his appointment as a just recognition of his eminent service rendered to Freemasonry forty-four years ago, and which have been continued from that time to the present. Long may he live to wear and enjoy his honors."



**M**RIS B. ESTES, M. D., practitioner in the city of Astoria, was born in Savannah, Missouri, April 28, 1854. His parents, Woodson S. and Elizabeth E. (Wilson) Estes, were natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. Joel S. Estes, the grandfather of our subject emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri, in 1829, and was one of the first Baptist ministers in the newly settled district of the Platte purchase. Woodson S. Estes engaged in mercantile life in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1849, and later located in southwest Iowa and built the first tinshop, and cut the first sheet of tin in that part of the State. Subsequently returning to Missouri, he settled at Camden Point, and as Postmaster and merchant he continued in trade until the firing upon Fort Sumter, when his family escaped to Illinois, and he joined the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry and was appointed Lieutenant. He followed active service until the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and was subsequently mustered out with the rank of Major. Entering the recruiting service, he was sent to Chicago, and there remained until the close of the war, when he joined his family at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and then engaged in business until 1869, when he removed to southwestern Iowa, where he still resides.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his district and at Prof. Samuel Howe's College, at Mount Pleasant. He commenced the study of medicine at Corning, Iowa, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Ainsworth Medical College, at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1882. He began to practice in St. Joe, and in 1883 went to Silver Reef, Utah. From there he journeyed to Ketchum, Idaho, and while in that town was honored with the office of County Coroner of Alturas county, which position he filled with great credit. Here he remained until November, 1885, when he came to Astoria, and entered at once into the field of healing the sick. In February, 1887, he was appointed, by Governor Penoyer, Health Officer of the Port of Astoria, and served in that capacity four years, at the same time following a general practice in medicine and surgery, in which he has built up a very successful business.

Dr. Estes was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 19, 1879, to Miss Allie Hutton, native of Iowa, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Pearle, Lula, Frankie, and Hazel.

Dr. Estes fraternizes with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., B. P. O. E., and A. O. U. W., and in his profession enjoys the confidence and respect of the citizens of Astoria.



**S**AMUEL ELMORE, proprietor of the Union Cannery, of Astoria, was born in Lloyd, Ulster county, New York, in 1847. His parents, R. P. and Magdaline (Eltinge) Elmore, were natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, but subsequently settled at Lloyd on the Hudson river, and there Mr. Elmore conducted a general merchandise store up to 1857, when he removed his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there established a coal-yard, shipping the first large load of coal into that harbor. He has continued the business, and though now seventy-nine years of age, is still actively engaged. He has never entered the political arena, but in philanthropic interests he has been a munificent giver, and is a trustee of the Lawrence University at Appleton, to which he has rendered substantial support.

Samuel Elmore was educated in the schools of Milwaukee, completing his studies at the Law-

rence University and Genesee College at Lima, New York. During the first years of the civil war he was active in the recruiting service, and in 1864, though still under age, he enlisted and was mustered in at Milwaukee, and was commissioned as First-Lieutenant of Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and later to the Department of Missouri. The regiment was very active in service and continued until October, 1865, and was then mustered out. Returning to his home, he engaged in business with his father up to 1866, and then went to New York and embarked for California, via the Panama route, landing at San Francisco, June 12, 1866. Landing with but slender means and no friends, immediate employment was necessary, and proceeding by the night boat to Sacramento, he secured employment as brakeman upon the Central Pacific railroad. This he followed for several months, then desiring a higher occupation, he resigned and found employment as a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery in Sacramento, and remained for two years, and then accepted the position of secretary of the Oneida gold mine in Amador county, filling the office until 1869, when he returned to Milwaukee, but after one year again visited California and purchased an interest in the Oakland Smelting & Lead Company. The attention of Mr. Elmore was directed toward the canning of salmon, through his connection with the commission house of Loveridge, Wadham & Company, of San Francisco, who were extensive shippers of canned goods to Australia, Sandwich islands and Germany.

In 1878 Mr. Elmore engaged in the commission business and handled the entire product of the cannery of R. D. Holmes, besides handling Eastern products. In the spring of 1881 he came to Astoria, built a small cannery, purchased fifteen boats, with necessary tackle, and during the season packed 8,000 cases of salmon. Increasing his business as experience and circumstances permitted, he reached an output of 17,000 cases in 1885, and in 1886 he built his present cannery, where the annual pack has been increased to 37,000 cases of four dozen cans to each case. His boats and nets have correspondingly increased, until he employs about 350 men in fishing and 100 men in the cannery. He also has a cannery on Kuin island, Chatham straits, Alaska; one on Garibaldi, on Tillamook bay, and one on Florence on the Siuslaw river;

each with an annual output of 20,000 cases. Mr. Elmore makes a specialty of packing for the United States market. In 1886 he entered into partnership with George W. Sanborn, and formed the firm of Elmore, Sanborn & Company, a commission house, and engaged in handling canned salmon and canners' supplies.

Mr. Elmore was married in Oakland, California, in 1876, to Miss Mary E. Hurd, a native of Michigan. The issue from this union is: Susie H., Floretta A. and Magdaline E. Mr. Elmore is the Post Commander of the Cushing Post, No. 14, G. A. R., and ex-Mayor of the city of Astoria. Executive in business and genial in his social relations, he commands the respect of all who know him.



**S**AMUEL E. WRENN, one of the most enterprising manufacturers of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, where he was born July 19, 1855.

His father, Philip Wrenn, was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, whose ancestors came from England with Lord Fairfax, who located in the county which was named after him, and Mr. Wrenn's people, were, therefore, among the earliest settlers of the Old Dominion. Mr. Philip Wrenn married Miss Susan Vermillion, a native of Virginia, who also belonged to one of the old families of that State. Grandfather Charles Vermillion was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn had ten children, all but one now living, and most of them still residing in Virginia.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native State. On the death of his father he managed the home farm for a time, after which he was engaged in the grocery business in Washington, and later was employed in the public works of that city. He then traveled in Illinois and Missouri, finally coming to Oregon.

Arrived in the latter place, he first engaged in the butcher business, after which he was in a dry-goods and general merchandise store at Corvallis, and later was engaged at his trade in East Washington. He also spent some time in Polk county, Oregon, and in 1888, came to Portland, where, in 1885, he started the Multnomah Box Factory, in a small way, from time to time adding to his facilities, until now he has one of

the largest manufactories in the Northwest, which makes and ships all kinds of boxes, sending some of their goods as far as California, while they supply various other portions of the Northwest with goods in their line. In 1890 the Multnomah Box Company was incorporated by Mr. Wrenn, Mr. Charles Shire and Mr. L. H. Breckle. Later Mr. Shire died, and Mr. Wrenn bought Mr. Breckle's interest, thus becoming the principal owner, and is now president of the company and manager of the business, which, in itself, is sufficient proof of his superior ability.

He was married, in 1885, to Miss Katie Johns, an estimable lady, a native of Oregon and a daughter of George S. Johns, who came to Oregon in 1850. They have three children, all born in Portland: Samuel Ashby, Moultrie Franklin and Theresa.

Mr. Wrenn is politically a Democrat, but, although interested in the welfare of his State and country, he is too deeply engaged in private matters to be much of a politician in the general acceptance of the term.

He is a prominent member of the Woodsmen and of the A. O. U. W., in the success of both of which he takes a personal interest.

Of rare business and executive ability, unimpeachable probity, and excessive activity, he has hewn a fortune and a brilliant career out of the rude possibilities of the Northwest, and is deserving of the universal esteem of his fellow-men.

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**HENRY EVERDING**, shipping and commission merchant, Portland, Oregon, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1833. His ancestors were residents of that place for many generations, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of our sketch was educated in his native land, and was reared to habits of thrift and industry. After the death of his father, in 1850, his mother and her four children, Henry being one of the number, emigrated to the United States and settled near Cincinnati. He was employed as clerk in a grocery and hardware store in that city, and also passed some time at Moro, near Cincinnati, where he learned the principles of manufacturing starch. Early in 1855 young Everding struck out in life on his own responsibilities, seeking his fortune in the far West.

Coming via the Isthmus of Panama, he landed at San Francisco the following May. There he started a small factory for the manufacture of starch from wheat, which he continued for four years, and then sold out. He next purchased 300 acres of land near San Pablo and engaged in the stock business, being thus successfully engaged until 1864, when, through the rapid settlement of the country, free grazing became limited, he sold out and removed to Portland.

After coming to Portland Mr. Everding formed a copartnership with Edwin Beebe, under the firm name of Everding & Beebe, opened a store on the corner of Front and Taylor streets, and engaged in the purchase and sale of grain and country produce, shipping to the San Francisco market. This was carried on quite extensively until the death of Mr. Beebe, in 1880. Since that date Mr. Everding has operated the business alone. With the growth of the city, the store has been moved farther north, and he now occupies a sale and storage room, 50 x 100 feet, at 45 and 47 Front street, where he has been located for thirteen years. He also handles large quantities of hay and grain through outside warehouses. He handles feed, flour and staple groceries, and wool and hides on commission.

He was married in Portland, in 1870 to Miss Therese Harding, a native of Germany. They reside at 301 Eleventh street, Mr. Everding having built his residence here in 1886.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the F. & A. M., having passed all the chairs of the blue lodge, Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees. In politics he takes little interest. By all who know him he is recognized as a man of the strictest integrity, and during his business career has endeared himself to a large circle of acquaintances.

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**JOHN EWRY**, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, was born at La Fayette, Indiana, in 1831, a son of John and Mary (Shell) Ewry, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Ewry was one of the early merchants of La Fayette, and there passed a life of usefulness; he and his wife are both deceased. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living, John Ewry being the second in order of birth. He received his early education in the

common schools of his native town, and at the age of twelve years went to learn the chair and cabinet maker's trade, which he followed seven years. He then removed to Delphi, Indiana, where he continued the same business. There he was married to Mary Cullar, and in 1852 he started to the Golden West, his more objective point being Oregon. Arriving at Council Bluffs, he passed the winter there, and in the spring of 1853 continued the journey; he had five yoke of oxen, and after a long and weary march reached Portland, September 16, 1853, without unusual incident. The rainy season was on, his supplies were exhausted, and he was obliged to do any work that offered. He began digging potatoes, taking potatoes in payment as there was no money in the country. He gradually worked into his trade through making the most of opportunities that were presented, but in 1855 he joined Company A, under Captain Wilson, and passed the winter in suppressing the Indian outbreak in eastern Oregon. He was in one fight which lasted four days without cessation, the Indians using flint-lock guns. These weapons were incompetent, as the 300 whites suppressed the 1,500 warriors.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Ewry returned to Portland, and again took up his trade, which he followed until 1858. He then opened an undertaking department in connection with his trade, which he conducted for thirty-two years, retiring in December, 1890. In the early history of the country he attended the funerals throughout this section, averaging about thirty a year. During these years he has had business relations with A. C. Beresford, Horatio Cook, and Delin & Garnat, and for years was the leading undertaker of the city. He has also had some lumber and shipping interests, but these investments have not brought great success. After the death of his first wife he was married a second time, in August, 1857, to Miss Jane Spencer, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Thomas Spencer. Her father emigrated to Oregon with his wife and nine children in the spring of 1852. On the way the company were stricken with cholera, and the father and two children died on the plains. Mrs. Spencer, with the seven surviving children, pushed on to the journey's completion, and settled in Washington Territory, where they endured the privations of pioneer life; the mother reared the children, and having fulfilled her mission passed on into another life, in 1887.

In 1880 Mr. Ewry bought five acres in the woods and brush near the present site of Woodstock; this he has recently cleared, and has erected a handsome cottage residence. He and his wife have a family of four children: Annie E., Charles, George, and Frank. He has a fund of incidents and anecdotes relating to life on the frontier. He bravely bore his part in the battle with the conditions which Nature had left to be overcome before the march of civilization could reach to the seas and beyond, and by a life of the strictest integrity and thorough business methods he has made a modest fortune, honestly earned and richly deserved.



**C**OLONEL F. W. FOLSOM was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1828, a son of James and Lucy (Sanborn) Folsom, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and carried on a flourishing dairy business. He passed the most of his life in Vermont, and became one of the solid and substantial men of the State. Colonel Folsom remained at home until eighteen years of age, securing his education at the Caledonia and Brownington Academies. In 1846 he left home and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he embarked in the produce commission business. Two years later he started westward, and passed the winter in Van Buren county, Iowa. In the spring of 1851 he went to Platte county, Missouri, and took up teaching; he was employed in the common schools, and also taught vocal music at Camden Point College. He was married March 17, 1853, to Miss Nancy Harris, a native of Missouri, who survived but two years, leaving one child, a daughter, named Rosetta, who is now deceased.

Colonel Folsom started to California in 1857, making the journey with three ox teams, and consuming six months of time. On the Humboldt river he had a skirmish with the Snake Indians, and a rifle ball passed through his vest; but no men were killed, and he landed at Hangtown with his herd of sixty-five head of cattle complete, with the exception of one animal that gave out on the plains. After selling his livestock he went on to San Francisco, and thence by steamer went to Portland, where he arrived in November, 1857. Soon after he took a contract to superintend the sowing of a large acre-

age of grain for the supply of the Government troops at the forts, and in the spring following he located at Eugene; here he taught school and also carried on agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was offered a position in the office of the surveyor-general, which he filled until 1863. He then organized the Lancaster Light Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, being commissioned by A. C. Gibbs, the war Governor of Oregon. In the fall of 1864 he organized the Springfield and Cottage Grove Cavalry, and Eugene Infantry, forming the Third Regiment, Second Brigade. In a competitive drill at the State Fair the Lancaster Company was awarded the first prize of \$200. Captain Folsom evinced such skill in the training of the men that he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment. In the fall of 1864 he was appointed Division Assessor of Linn, Lane and Benton counties for the Internal Revenue Department, and subsequently all of the southern portion of Oregon was included in his district; he continued in service until 1871, when he removed to Junction City precinct. Here he owned 320 acres of land, to which he added another tract of equal size, and began the pursuit of agriculture; about 300 acres were annually sown to grain, and a general farming business was skillfully conducted.

Captain Folsom was married in Eugene, in 1866, to Miss Phoebe Gale, a daughter of William Gale, a pioneer of the early '50s; she died in 1870, leaving two children, both of whom have since passed away. In 1871 the Colonel was married to Miss Laura Crow, a daughter of John Crow. They now reside at Junction City, at the corner of Twelfth and Juniper streets. Politically, Colonel Folsom adheres to the principles of the Republican party. In his religious faith he is a Unitarian, and he belongs to the Masonic order. He was elected Mayor of Junction City in 1886, and served continuously for four years. He is recognized as one of the ablest and most loyal citizens, and has the respect of all who know him.



**P**HILLIP FOSTER came to Oregon in 1848, and was for many years one of Oregon's widely known pioneers. He was born in Augusta, Maine, January 29, 1805, and when he grew up was married in Calais, Maine, to Miss Mary Charlotte Pettygrove, a native of

that place, and a sister of Hon. F. W. Pettygrove, one of the noted pioneers of Oregon, and one of the founders of the city of Portland. Four children were born to them in Maine, and with his wife and these children he came to Oregon, making the journey by the way of Cape Horn. They had a very rough voyage, were for twenty-one days driven from their course, and landed at the Sandwich islands.

Upon their arrival in Oregon City, Mr. Foster engaged in the merchandise business, he having purchased goods in New York city and brought with him to this coast. He continued in this business four years, when, in 1847, he came to what has since been known as the Foster donation claim, sixteen miles due east of Oregon City. Here he took claim to 640 acres of very choice farming land, built a log house, and was the pioneer farmer of this part of the county. His place was the first settlement found by the weary emigrants when they came out of the mountains into the Willamette valley, and for many years Foster's farm was the best-known place in Oregon, where the emigrants would procure the first vegetables they had seen since leaving their homes in the East. Mr. Foster kept a store and a meat market and raised large quantities of hay, grain and vegetables, of which the emigrants were so much in need. It frequently happened that as many as a 100 emigrant wagons stopped here for supplies. In the fall of 1852 he killed fifty-two beeves to supply the emigrants. It is needless to say he was successful in his business. He was in politics a Democrat. He took a deep interest in all the affairs of the Territory, and at one time was run by his party for Representative, but was defeated by a few votes. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and were people of high moral and religious standing. She died in 1879. His death occurred on the 17th of March, 1885.

During the Cayuse war the Foster family were in danger of being attacked by the Indians. With the assistance of some of his neighbors, Mr. Foster made a fort on his farm, with paliades, so situated that no Indian could approach on any side without being exposed to fire from it. The Indians, however, never troubled them.

The members of Mr. and Mrs. Foster's family are as follows: George G., a resident of Vancouver; Lucy A., wife of Josiah Burnett, died in the forty-fourth year of her age, leaving three



children; F. W., who died at the age of fifty-two years, leaving a large family, residents of Clackamas Station; Phillip died in his nineteenth year; Mary is now Mrs. Thomas Young and resides in Gilliam county; Martha, wife of H. W. Lake, died in her thirty-first year; Isaac is married and has two children, and resides at Eagle Creek; Herbert A.; Thomas E., and Egbert N. are farmers on their father's donation claim.

To Egbert N., the youngest of the family, we are indebted for the data of this sketch. He was born at the old homestead, December 10, 1850. At the death of his father he inherited 106 acres of the donation claim, and upon it he has since resided. He was married November 29, 1874, to Miss Jane E. Bradley, a native of Kansas, and the daughter of Richard Bradley. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have two children, Charles E. and Mary Pearl. Mr. Foster takes a just pride in the record his father made as a pioneer of this great State; also in the fact that his own comfortable home is situated on a portion of the land which his father secured from the Government in 1847, and on which he himself was born. He ranks with the most enterprising and highly respected farmers of this vicinity. Politically, he is a Democrat.



**W**ILLIAM C. GOODRICH.—Among the brave Oregon pioneers who faced the dangers of the long and perilous journey across the plains, to found homes and a State on the wonderful Pacific coast, may be found the worthy pioneer whose name introduces this sketch. This gentleman was born in Ripley county, Indiana, November 18, 1825. His father, Carin Goodrich, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, of English ancestry, who emigrated to the colonies previously to the Revolution, settling in Massachusetts. William's grandfather, Joel Goodrich, and his six brothers served the country as valiant soldiers in its struggle for independence from Great Britain. They removed from Massachusetts to New York, in which State Mr. Goodrich's parents were born and raised. His father first married Miss Rachel Talburt, and after they had one child (Mary Jane) she died, and for his second wife he married Miss Peggy Steel, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of James

Steel. (Mr. Steel and three of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolution, in which conflict the three brothers were wounded.) By the latter marriage there were thirteen children, of whom six are now living.

Mr. Goodrich, our subject, and the third born in the above family, came with his father to Oregon in 1845. His father took a donation claim a half mile southeast of Dayton, and there he resided, leading a quiet and industrious life for sixteen years, his death occurring in 1861. His wife survived five years, dying in 1866. Mr. Goodrich took up a donation claim in 1848, moved into a little log house which he had built, and in 1854 married Miss Sarah Barnes, the daughter of John and A. Barnes, Oregon pioneers of 1843. They have had four sons, to each of whom they have given 100 acres of land on their attaining their legal age, and each of them now has a nice home of his own, in sight of the parental homestead. They are all enterprising farmers, and have already made purchases of adjoining lands. Their names are: John H., Sanford, Wallace and Lewinglas; the latter resides with his parents. The other sons have married wives of noble quality, and have families.

Mr. Goodrich has retained fifteen acres of the old homestead for himself, and he also has 320 acres of timber in the Coast Range, where he employs men in making shingles and cedar posts. The good wife, whom he married in 1854, has continued to live and be his faithful help until the present time. In his political views Mr. Goodrich is a Republican, and as a citizen he has always been useful and honorable. As a farmer he has ever been industrious, and a man of shrewd judgment. He has ever been zealously interested in the advancement of his county and State.



**W**ILLIAM GRAHAM, M. D., one of the old and highly respected citizens of Corvallis, who has been permitted to pass his three-score years and ten, may justly lay claim to the title of pioneer physician. Dr. Graham has served the public professionally for over fifty years, and has but recently retired from active practice. He was born in Donegal county, Ireland, January 1, 1814, and is a descendant of the Grahams of Scotland. His



parents were Richard and Mary (Daniel) Graham, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to America in 1828. They first located in New York, soon after removing to Philadelphia. The family consisted, in all, of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest.

Dr. Graham completed his scholastic education in the city of Philadelphia, and removed to Carroll county, Ohio, with his parents, about 1830, and here the latter resided until their death, which occurred about 1830. Our subject began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Stocker, of Franklin, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then went back to Carroll county and studied with Dr. Duffy, a celebrated physician of that day. After completing this course he passed his medical examination with high honors, and began the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1838 he was married to Miss Jane Horton, a native of Dublin, Ireland, after which he removed to Monroe county for two years, and then to Wayne county, where he remained four years. Subsequently he removed to Sandusky, in which city he resided until 1850, and at that time he changed his residence to White county, Tennessee, where he practiced for five years. In June, 1855, he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, and for many years enjoyed a very extensive practice at Prairie City. Dr. Graham was one of the earliest settlers in the Territory, and was conspicuous among those noble "Free State" advocates during the border troubles of those times. He was identified with James Lane and other prominent men whose names became famous in connection with the early history of Kansas. Owing to lack of space in this volume, many incidents of interest in the founding of that free State must be omitted, but it must suffice to say that the name of Dr. William Graham will be found conspicuous among those who participated against slavery. He attended, as a delegate, the Free State Convention held at Topeka, Kansas, over which James Lane presided.

Dr. Graham resided in Douglas county until 1864, when he removed to Boise City, Idaho, and remained there one year. His next location was at Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon, where he has since resided, and has faithfully performed the arduous duties connected with his profession. To say that his practice is large and lucrative, is the truth, and many of his old

patients regret that his age and infirmities forbid his responding to the more distant calls, although he has served as the County Physician since 1885, and still attends to those who seek his advice at his home.

During his active life Dr. Graham has accumulated a competency, and he and his estimable wife are passing the declining years of their lives in comfort in their pleasant home. To the doctor and his wife seven children have been born, namely: Thomas, Richard, Martha and William; and three who are deceased: Richard, who died in infancy, while the family were residing in Ohio; Dorinda, died in Tennessee; and Mary, wife of Joseph D. Johnson, a prominent farmer of Benton county, died July, 1892. The two oldest living children are prominent young business men of Corvallis. The Doctor and his family are consistent members of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE DESART, a well-known business man of Salem, is at the head of one of the most important industries of that city, being a member of the firm of Murphy & Desart, manufacturers of brick and drainage tile. Mr. Desart is a native of Stephenson county, Illinois, born in 1837. He is descended from French ancestors, though his father, Francis Desart, was born in Ohio; in his boyhood he was taken to Illinois, and there he was married, and followed an agricultural life until 1850. In that year he removed to Green county, Wisconsin, and again engaged in farming. George Desart gained his education in the common schools of Illinois and Wisconsin, and at the age of eighteen years began learning the trade of a brick-mason; after serving a four years' apprenticeship he went to Elgin, Iowa, and there followed his trade. He was married in this place in 1858 to Miss Melissa Armstrong, and remained in that town until 1859, when he removed to Blue Springs, Nebraska. He took up a Government claim, and was devoting himself to the cultivation of the land when the depredations of the Indians made it necessary to take some action against them. He enlisted in Company M, Second Nebraska Volunteers, under Colonel Furness, and with General Sully he went to Dakota. He was in a twenty-four hours' engagement at Devil's lake, and this

was followed by daily skirmishes for four weeks. After eighteen months Mr. Desart was honorably discharged, and was mustered out at Nemaha, Nebraska, in December, 1863. He then returned to Blue Springs, and in May, 1864, he went to Idaho, where he spent one year. At the end of twelve months he came to Oregon and settled at Silverton, purchasing 140 acres, which he cultivated, and at the same time followed his vocation in the valley. In 1883 he removed to Salem, and in partnership with his son-in-law, J. E. Murphy, he bought fifteen acres near the fair grounds, and the tile and brick plant of D. Nash.

The firm of Murphy & Desart have improved this property, and have established a large and important business. They manufacture about 1,000,000 brick annually, and are gaining a large and substantial patronage; they also manufacture tile in all sizes, from two and a half inches to eight inches, or larger when required.

Mr. and Mrs. Desart are the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mr. Desart is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Silverton. He is a man of energy and ability, and has aided in the development and growth of the commercial interests of his adopted home.



**J**ILAS WAGER DICKERSON, a resident of Portland, was born in the township of Hector, Schuylers county, State of New York, November 10, 1829. His father, James Dickerson, was a native of New Jersey, and were prominent in the early history of the county, Governor Dickerson, of New Jersey, being one of the family.

Mr. Dickerson's father married Miss Elizabeth Hart, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and was of Scotch extraction, and a relative of the Monroes, who remained loyal to King George, and were given an estate for it in Canada. There were born to them eleven children, of whom five are living. Our subject was the youngest child. He was raised at Hector and in the town of Burdett, in the famous Watkins Glen.

He studied medicine and dentistry at Trumansburg, and practiced dentistry there five years, and has now in his possession a set of teeth on a gold plate, as well as one on vulcan-

ized rubber, on which he and his partner received first prizes at the "World's Fair" some thirty-three years ago. In 1862, when President Lincoln made a call for troops to put down the rebellion, Mr. Dickerson, August 28, 1862, enrolled himself in the Union army, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was first in eastern Virginia, under General Dix, then under General Butler, and later under General U. S. Grant.

When Mr. Dickerson first enlisted he was a private, but on his second enlistment he was appointed Second-Lieutenant of a colored company, and was transferred from that to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth United States Colored Troops, and was later promoted to First-Lieutenant, and had command of this the greater part of the time. He was a participant in the battles of Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, and in the fight before and at Petersburg, and for a part of the time they did provost duty.

At the battle of Cold Harbor he received a gunshot in the thigh, and was laid up by it for some time in a hospital. During his connection with his colored regiment he took considerable pride in drilling them. Altogether he was quite successful, and at the close of the war his company, in appreciation of his kindness, and the interest he took in them, presented him with a sword, which cost them \$40. His company was a fine one, and all were excellent soldiers. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky.

He then practiced his profession in New Jersey for six years, and then went to San Diego, California, June 1, 1873, from there he sailed for Washington. They were thirty-seven days on the journey, as they were driven out to sea, and the vessel was reported as lost. At Olympia he was appointed a teacher at the Quinsiet Indian Agency, and was there eight years, four and a half years of the time was Government physician there.

In July, 1882, he came to Portland and invested in some city property. He has recently fitted up a dental office, at 260 Fifteenth street, next to his residence, where he does a little work for the sake of having something to do.

On the 20th of June, 1861, he was married to Miss Narmetta Blue, a native of Trumansburg, New York, and the daughter of Mr. Abraham Blue. They were blessed with two children, a son and a daughter. Their son, Frank B., died when twenty months old, and their daughter,

Katie B., only lived to be eight years of age. She died at the Quinselt agency, and was buried there. After four years of illness Mrs. Dickerson also died. Her death occurred September 19, 1887.

They had been married twenty-six years. She was a faithful, devoted and loving wife, and an indulgent mother, and full of sympathy. With her husband she was a strong Unionist, and was part of the time with him in the army, doing what she could for the Union cause. She had an adorable character. She was a faithful Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Dickerson is a member of the St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the founders and an Elder. He is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R.

**SPENCER CHAPIN FOSTER**, who is pleasantly situated about two miles south of Sheridan, has been identified with the interests of Oregon since the year 1851. A résumé of his life is as follows:

Spencer Chapin Foster was born in Ontario county, New York, June 19, 1824, son of Daniel E. and Rebecca (Richmond) Foster, natives of New York, and of English descent. His father and mother were married in New York State, aged eighteen and seventeen years, respectively. They subsequently removed to Ohio, where they resided six years, and from there went to Hillsdale, Michigan. The mother died when Spencer C. was a child, and the father lived to be seventy-four years of age, his death occurring at Hillsdale. He was married a second time, and by each of his wives had seven children.

The subject of our sketch began business for himself as a fanning-mill manufacturer and dealer in Illinois. In 1851 he and another young man purchased a wagon and three yoke of oxen and a cow, and with this outfit started across the plains to Oregon. The second day out one of their cattle got hurt and died, and then the cow carried her end of the yoke until they reached Fort Hall, where she dropped dead. Landing in Oregon, Mr. Foster first took up his abode in Oregon City, where he was variously employed for nearly a year.

About a month after his arrival here he married Miss Clarissa McCain, daughter of James

McCain, who came to Oregon that same year. Purchasing a donation claim a little south of Oregon City, Mr. Foster moved to it in 1852. He subsequently made additional purchases, becoming the owner of 550 acres, and expended much time and labor in improving it. Here he resided for thirty years. Some time ago he sold out and moved to his present home. He reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Spencer C., who is married and resides near McMinnville; Harly D., who is married and lives at the Minto Gap; William T., also married, is settled in Linn county; Rena H., at home; Fanny H., who resides in Sheridan; and Kate M., wife of Walter Potter, is a resident of Sheridan. Mrs. Foster died March 15, 1878, at Highland Springs, Lake county, California, whither she and her husband had gone for the benefit of her health. January 18, 1886, Mr. Foster married Mrs. Sarah Berry, a native of Benton county, Oregon. Her father, Joseph Morris, came to Oregon in 1851. He died in 1888. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Foster had three children by her first husband, two of whom, Cassie and Leon, are living. She and Mr. Foster have two children, Harry E. and Dora A.

Mr. Foster has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization. He was a charter member of the Grange, and has served both as Chaplain and Lecturer. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Sheridan.

**JOHN FOX**, president and manager of the Astoria Iron Works, was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1849. His ancestors had been long residents of that locality. He attended the public schools of his native town until 1863, when he emigrated with his parents to Victoria, British Columbia, and there completed his education. In 1864 he was apprenticed with the Albion Iron Works, and applied himself in the machinist department for three and one-half years, then came to Portland and found employment in the machine department of the Oregon Iron Works, and later with the Willamette Iron Works, remaining until 1870, when he engaged with the Pacific Steamship Company as engineer, and ran upon their steamers from Portland to San Francisco, and

from Portland to Alaska. After one year he returned to the Willamette Iron Works and remained until August, 1874, when he came to Astoria as engineer in the employ of Captain Flavel, to run tug-boats across the Columbia bar. He continued in this position for four and one-half years, and then engaged as superintendent of tugs, in which position he remained for about three years, until 1881, when, with Captain J. G. Hustler, A. D. Wass and A. L. Fox, he organized and incorporated the Astoria Iron Works, with a capital of \$4,000. In 1884 the capital was increased to \$20,000, and the company has made steady progress in business ever since. The business was originally started as a machine and repair shop. A foundry was soon deemed to be necessary to the success of the enterprise, and later a boiler shop was added which, being equipped with the latest machinery, they were able to turn out general castings, boilers and steamboat work. They make a specialty of crimping and soldering machines, and have equipped many of the Columbia river and Alaska canneries. They are also sole manufacturers of the Jensen can-filling machine. Mr. Fox is one of the incorporators of the Jensen Can-Filling Company, and fills the office of secretary. He is also a member of the Hamblin Real-Estate Company, which owns 200 acres of city property, located on Younge's bay.

Mr. Fox was married in Yam Hill county, in 1874, to Miss Fannie A. Stewart, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of Benjamin Stewart, a pioneer of the early '40s. To the above union have been added two children, Grace S. and F. Chester.

Mr. Fox has served three years as a member of the Council, several years as School Director, and was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party, in 1890. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and B. P. O. E., and is numbered among the business men of Astoria.



**JOHN L. DOUGLASS**, deceased, a prominent and prosperous Oregon pioneer of 1852, well-known throughout Multnomah county as a man of upright character and genial disposition, and whose loss was lamented wherever he was known, was a native of Pennsylvania,

having been born in Crawford county April 30, 1837. His parents, John and Elizabeth (LeFever) Douglass, were both natives of the Keystone State, where the former was born, June 15, 1794, and the latter April 25, 1801. They were married in the State of their birth November 30, 1819, and had ten children, of whom John L. was the ninth in order of birth. About the year 1840, the father joined the general exodus, then commencing, toward the West, and with his family removed to Indiana, settling in Wells county. Here they resided eleven years, their son, John L., being reared on the home farm, and receiving his education in the county schools. At the end of this time, in November, 1851, the family again turned their faces toward the West, this time making the long trip across the plains, thus traveling almost across the entire continent, from ocean to ocean, and that at a time when traveling was exceedingly tedious and slow. In their journey across the plains they met with many hardships, which culminated in the sickness and death of the beloved wife and mother, who died August 5, 1852, and was sorrowfully buried on the banks of the Green river. With sad hearts, the remaining members of this little home circle, then pressed onward, reaching Multnomah county November 12, 1852. Here they settled on land, and once more commenced the life of pioneers, where the father afterward died.

John L. Douglass, whose name heads this notice, was about fourteen years of age when his parents emigrated to Oregon, and lived for some years with the family on their land in Multnomah county. In January, 1858, he married Miss Eliza Mitchell, a lady of domestic tastes and accomplishments, residing in his neighborhood. This happy union was of short duration, being terminated by the death of the devoted wife and mother on March 20, 1867. Of their three children, two now survive: George W., a sketch of whom immediately follows; and James H., also a prosperous resident of Troutdale. While yet a young man, the father departed this life on June 18, 1873, bereaving his children of a loving father's care, and leaving many friends to mourn his loss.

George W. Douglass was the oldest son of this worthy couple, and was born in Multnomah county March 31, 1863. He was consequently but ten years of age when he was doubly bereaved by the death of his father. Relatives took the place of parents deceased, his early

years being passed on the home farm, and his education received at the county schools. When twenty years of age he apprenticed himself to the carpenters' trade, and later learned that of plastering. He afterward worked as a contractor until 1892, when he entered the mercantile business, which he now pursues. He has a large and well-selected stock of merchandise, and by liberal and upright methods has built up a large and lucrative trade. He is justly numbered among the most substantial men of his community, his prosperity being entirely due to his own unaided efforts and steady perseverance.

He was married April 28, 1884, to Miss Ellen Barnes, a native of Illinois, whose parents are respected residents of Oregon, and they have three children: Laura E., Nellie G. and George A.

Politically, Mr. Douglass is a Populist, and takes an active interest in national and local affairs. He has served his county two terms as Constable, discharging his duties in that capacity with honor and ability. He is also prominent in educational affairs, and has done much to advance the community in that direction. He served with efficiency on the Cedar District School Board from 1886 to 1888.

Socially, he affiliates with the A. O. U. W., of which he is now (1892) Master Workman, besides which he is also a member of the order of Foresters.

Thus is the good name of a worthy family perpetuated by a descendant, whose every act is governed by the highest principles, and whose cordial personality has grappled to him, by hooks of steel, a host of admiring friends.



**CAREY DUNCAN EMBREE**, a venerable Oregon pioneer of 1844, residing in Dallas, Polk county, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 11, 1806. His father, Thomas Embree, a native of Virginia, removed to Kentucky when a boy of five years, and was reared and married there, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Duncan. She, too, was a native of Virginia, and her removal to Kentucky occurred when she was two years old. Grandfather Embree was a native of England; came to America and resided in Kentucky until 1820; removed to Missouri and settled in Howard county, where he spent the rest of his life, and died in his eighty-fourth year.

Mr. Embree was the sixth-born in a family of fifteen children, and is now supposed to be the only survivor of that number. His early educational advantages were limited, his schooling, all told, probably not exceeding sixteen months. At the age of twenty he married Miss Lucinda Fowler, a native of his own town, and two years younger than himself. April 18, 1844, with his wife and four children, he started on the long overland journey to Oregon. Their first child was then eight and the youngest two years old, and when they arrived at the waters of the little Blue another child was born to them, whom they named Alice Irene. This daughter is now the wife of James Dempsey, of Polk county, and is the mother of ten native sons and daughters of Oregon. The other children who crossed the plains are as follows: Thomas V. B., a physician and minister, residing in Harney valley; Mary Isadore, wife of T. J. Hayer, a respected pioneer resident of Dallas; Marcellus A., of Benton county; and Benton, who lives in Harney valley. Mr. and Mrs. Embree had one son born in Oregon, John B., now residing with his father in Dallas. Mr. Embree has twenty-one grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

When they left Boonville on their memorable journey it began to rain, and it rained hard at frequent intervals until the 1st of July, so they had much mud and high water to encounter for forty days. August 22 they passed Fort Laramie, and by this time many of their oxen had died. They arrived at Fort Hall September 22, and there traded their weak team for a stronger one. When they got within sight of Blue mountain it began to rain and snow, and the snow was eight inches deep before they got through. On the steep pitches they were obliged to double teams to get up, their progress being very slow and difficult. Their provisions giving out, they sent to Dr. Whitman's for supplies, and they got dried salmon from the Indians, arrived at the Dalles Mr. Embree had only a dollar left. With it he purchased a bushel of small potatoes, and some sugar and tea for his wife, she being sick. The weather was severe, and the rest of the journey was accomplished under great difficulties. To give an extended account of the various obstacles as they presented themselves, and the heroic manner in which these brave pioneers met and overcame them would require more space than can be devoted to a single biography in this work.

Suffice it to say that they finally reached Polk county, his wife still sick and he barefooted. He took a donation claim of 342 acres just above Dixie, this claim having both wood and water on it. His only stock was a cow and an ox. Here, with his wife and five helpless little children, and no money, he settled on the frontier. While he was cutting logs for his cabin he became so filled with grief at the thought of his situation that he sat down and cried like a child. It was impossible to go back, and as they had no provisions the prospect indeed looked dark. The little cabin, however, was soon completed, they borrowed flour, and by Mr. Embree's hard work and good management they succeeded in getting along. He relates many interesting reminiscences connected with that winter's experience. As the years rolled by they developed their farm into a valuable property, and reared a respectable family of children, sharing the land with them as they grew up. In 1881 Mr. Embree was bereaved by the loss of his faithful and loving wife, who had stood by him in all his joys and sorrows. Her death was caused by a fall from a wagon.

Mr. Embree was made a Mason in Dallas in the winter of 1855-56. He was a Baptist in early life, but subsequently united with the Methodist Church South. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and his last for Grover Cleveland. Now in his eighty-sixth year, Mr. Embree is in a measure retired from active business. His home, situated on a twelve-acre tract of land, overlooks the city of Dallas. Here he works as much as his strength will permit, making improvements, etc., his youngest son residing with him. He is well preserved, both in mind and body, has hosts of friends, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. Thus it is with pleasure that we record his name among the worthy pioneers of this great State.

**R**L. DURHAM, a native son of Oregon and representative among the young financiers of the State, was born at Oregon City in 1849. (For history of ancestors see sketch of George Durham.) The boyhood of our subject was passed with his parents, and his education was acquired at the Willamette University, at Salem and at the Portland Academy.

In July, 1870, he went to Portland and accepted the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, under C. W. Parrish and continued in that position until 1876, when he resigned to accept the position of Deputy City Auditor, under W. S. Colwell, and in 1877 received the appointment of City Auditor, from the Common Council, being continued in that office for five consecutive terms. In 1882 he resigned and accepted the position of teller at the Portland Savings Bank, and shortly after was elected cashier, which office he filled until January, 1886. At this date, with the incorporation of the Commercial National Bank, Mr. Durham was elected cashier of that institution, where he is still engaged.

Mr. Durham was married in Portland, in June, 1872, to Miss Hannah Gault, a native of Oregon, daughter of Pembroke Gault, a pioneer of the early fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Durham have had three children: Lillian, Roy Gault and Gilbert H.

Mr. Durham is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is vice-president of the City Board of Emigration, which was begun in 1881, to disseminate knowledge of Oregon, one method being the sending of exhibition cars through the East, containing a collection of Oregon products, and literature descriptive of her resources. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is one the finance and building committee, in the erection of the new building. He is also vice-president of the Oregon Land Investment Company and president of the Portland Clearing House Association. In business affairs Mr. Durham holds an active position, and his enthusiasm is quickly enlisted in every public enterprise, which promotes the development of his city and State.

**P**ERRY H. EASTON, dealer in musical instruments and music goods, Salem, Oregon, was born in Sussex, England, in 1861, a son of William Easton, a retired attorney. He first came to the Pacific coast in 1882, seeking a suitable location for a music house; he remained in Los Angeles for two years, and then went to Montana on a prospecting tour; after a brief look at that section of country he returned to Los Angeles, but in a short time came to Salem. This was in 1887; he opened a store at 310 Commercial street, where he car-

ries a full stock of all classes of musical goods. He has the State agency for the Colby piano, and handles an organ bearing his own name, which is manufactured with reference to climatic influences on the Pacific coast; it is of excellent workmanship, and has a tone of very admirable quality. Mr. Easton has appointed a number of agents throughout the State, and is meeting with satisfactory success in the introduction and sale of these two superior instruments. A talented musician himself, he has awakened a deep interest in all branches of the art, and through his efforts much latent ability in this direction is being developed and cultivated. In the winter of 1890 he organized a fine orchestra, which has accomplished a great amount of work, and has made surprising progress; he has also organized classes for the mandolin and banjo. The public have shown a keen appreciation of these efforts by giving a liberal support to the enterprises inaugurated. Mr. Easton's father was an accomplished organist, and spared no pains in giving his son a thorough musical training. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity.

In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Chase, a native of the city of Boston, and a thorough musician. Two children have been born of this union. In politics Mr. Easton styles himself a Republican, but he is independent and liberal in thought and action. He has identified himself with the city's best interests, and has won the confidence of the entire community. He has found an excellent field for building up a business in his line, and has flattering prospects of abundant success and prosperity.



**JUDGE O. N. DENNY**, ex-United States Consul-General to China, 167 First street, Portland, Oregon, dates his birth in Morgan county, Ohio, September 4, 1838.

His parents, Christian and Eliza B. (Nicker-son) Denny, were natives of West Virginia and Massachusetts, respectively; were married in Ohio, to which place Mr. Denny emigrated at an early day, and where he engaged in farming and the lumbering business. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. In 1852 Mr. Denny sold his interests in Ohio, pur-

chased a suitable outfit, and in March of that year started upon the long journey across the plains. His outfit consisted of three wagons, twelve yoke of oxen, and about twenty-five head of loose cattle. The train with which they traveled was composed of fourteen wagons and about sixty people, and of it Mr. Denny was elected captain. The trip was without particular incident, and was only made wearisome by the slow progress, six months being spent on the journey. They arrived at Lebanon, Linn county, in September, 1852. Mr. Denny met with a serious accident from a vicious Indian pony, which, together with mountain fever, caused his death, ten days after his arrival. He left a widow and six children to mourn their loss, and provide their own support in an undeveloped country. Mrs. Denny purchased a possessory right to 320 acres of slightly improved land, three miles west of Lebanon. She had great trouble in maintaining her title in the courts, but the contest was finally settled in her favor. During the winter, five of the children were sick with mountain fever, and came near dying; all however, recovered. Much of their stock had been lost upon the plains. With the large emigration of 1852, and the consequent advance in all kinds of provisions, the burdens and responsibilities thrown upon Mrs. Denny were indeed great, but bravely did she work to provide food and clothing for her family of little ones. O. N. Denny, the oldest son, and his twelve-year-old brother, rendered able assistance, plowing and fencing and improving their claim.

After the first winter the subject of our sketch attended school during the three winter months, doing chores for his board, and in the spring returning to the duties of the farm. Thus he continued with labor and study until 1858, when he entered Willamette University, occupying a small room and boarding himself upon supplies furnished by his mother, and each spring returning to the farm. The Judge feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to his mother for her untiring energy, love, devotion and assistance. Having completed his course at the university he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Amory Holbrook, of Oregon City, finishing his studies in the office of Messrs. Wilson & Harding, distinguished lawyers of Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 by the Supreme Court of the State. He then commenced practice at the Dalles, with



C. R. Meigs, Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifth District. Shortly after, a vacancy occurring in the office of county and probate judge, Mr. Denny was appointed to that position, but subsequently resigned in order to make a business trip to the Boise mines, Idaho, where he was detained for six months. His return to the Dalles was shortly followed by the county and State election, and, being the unanimous nominee for County and Probate Judge, he was elected by a large majority, and filled the office for a term of four years.

In November, 1868, Judge Denny came to Portland. He was married on the 23d of the following month, at Vancouver, to Gertrude, daughter of Peter D. Hall, a pioneer of 1847, who was killed in the Whitman massacre. The Hall children were all taken prisoners by the Indians, and held until ransomed by Rev. J. H. Spaulding. After marriage Mr. Denny practiced law about one year, in San José, California, and then returned to Portland. Upon his return he was elected Police Judge, and, after serving four years, resigned, in order to accept the appointment, tendered him by President Grant, of Internal Revenue Collector for Oregon and Alaska. In 1875, without being an applicant, he was appointed American Consul to Amoy, China, which, however, he declined. In June, 1877, he received the appointment by President Hayes as American Consul to Tientsin, and embarked for that point in July, arriving there the following September. The city numbered 900,000 inhabitants, and all the reputable governments in the world had official representatives there, making the social life very enjoyable. In January, 1880, Mr. Denny was promoted to the office of Consul-General, at Shang-Hai, which important position he filled four years, resigning at the end of that time, and returning to Oregon. During his official residence in China he kept up the good relation already established with the viceroy, as well as maintaining the confidence and respect of his associates. On leaving, he was the recipient of an address from his colleagues, as well as one signed by all the American citizens of Shang-Hai. In July, following his arrival in Oregon, in January, 1885, Mr. Denny received a cablegram from the viceroy at Tientsin, in behalf of the King of Corea, inviting him to Corea, to take service under the king. This offer was at first declined, but in August was accepted, and in December he again left Oregon. For two terms of two

years each, he rendered most efficient service to the King of Corea, and was urgently requested to serve a third term, declining to do so for the reason that he was unable to enforce his advice, the government being too weak, and in dread of her powerful neighbor, China, to enforce many needed reforms relative to internal affairs.

In January, 1891, Mr. Denny set out for home, via Asia, Greece and the old countries of Europe, which he visited extensively, arriving in Portland in July, 1891. He has again resumed practice, giving his time chiefly to business arrangements and investments. He has extensive ranch interests in eastern Oregon, where he is engaged in breeding fine horses, and also has other stock farms.

The Judge and Mrs. Denny have one child, Phronetta, wife of Lieutenant B. O. Scott, of the United States Navy. Judge Denny speaks with enthusiasm of his wife's assistance during all their experience abroad. She is a woman of high culture and refinement, and quickly discerned the requirements of court life, using her influence to elevate the social relations of her people with whom they were cast. She presided with the Queen in all entertainments given at the palace.

The Judge is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Past Deputy Grand Master of his lodge.



 **DAVIS & SON**, popular druggists of Philomath, successors to J. T. Akin, carry a full line of the best drugs, together with all pharmaceutical goods, toilet articles, perfumeries and fancy goods, including stationery, etc., etc.

S. Davis, the efficient manager of the above firm, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born February 13, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Long) Davis, who removed to Lee county, Iowa, in 1844, where they afterward died, greatly lamented by all who knew them. They left a family of nine children, the youngest of whom is the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Davis received his education in this county. His early life was devoted to farming, but, after arriving at manhood, he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter and millwright trades, which he followed for fifteen years, except one year, which was devoted to school teaching.

In 1861, lured by the marvelous reports from the Golden State, he came to California, and was for a time located in Sacramento, later visiting Gold Hill, Nevada, where he followed his trade until 1867, when he removed to Oregon. Here he was for a time engaged in farming, on 220 acres of land, located four miles south of Philomath. This land is nearly all devoted to grain-growing and general farming, with about four acres of orchard.

In 1890 he purchased his present drug business, in which he has been very successful, owing to the high grade of his goods, his thorough reliability and great popularity among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Davis was married in Iowa, in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Henkle, a native of that State. They have three children: Edward L., Charles W. and Victor.

Politically, Mr. Davis is allied with the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in school matters, being an efficient member of the School Board.

He is one of the city's most progressive and prominent business men, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the whole community.

**EDWIN W. HAINES**, one of Forest Grove's most enterprising business men, and a member of the popular general merchandise establishment of Haines & Bailey, is a native of the State of Iowa, where he was born near Iowa Falls on November 24, 1861. His father, J. W. Haines, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1830, and was reared in Ohio. The family is of English extraction, but three generations have been born in America. His father married Miss Ruth E. Lupton, a native of Indiana, a daughter of D. W. Lupton. They had four children, all of whom are now living. Of these our subject was the second son.

He was reared in Iowa until his tenth year, when he came with his father and family to Oregon. They located near Salem, where he was educated, and later attended the Pacific University. He was for a time engaged in the sawmill business near Forest Grove, and afterward went to Clackamas county, where he continued in the same business for a couple of years. He was also engaged for eight years in the grain busi-

ness on his own account. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the firm of Haines & Bailey, and opened the general merchandise store in Forest Grove, where they now are, which has been wonderfully successful, exceeding their greatest expectations. Being a man of experience, Mr. Haines at once became convinced of the future prosperity of Forest Grove, and accordingly purchased a half-interest in the South Park tract, and with his partners, Messrs. Keep, has platted it and put it on the market, in which enterprise, as in everything else, he has met with phenomenal success. He is also largely interested in the livery establishments of the city, holding considerable of that stock. He owns stock in the Canning establishment and in the Electric Light Company, also in Gales Peak Water Company and in the Forest Grove Printing Company. He is heartily interested in the welfare of the city, to the prosperity of which he contributes whenever opportunity affords. His partner is his brother-in-law, who is also an energetic and experienced business man of ability.

Mr. Haines was married, in 1888, to Miss Nettie Shipley, a most estimable young lady, and a daughter of M. H. Shipley, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Forest Grove.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Master of the lodge of Forest Grove. He affiliates with the Republican party, the principles of which he has advocated since he began to vote.

Certainly, if the prosperity of Forest Grove depends—like the world on Atlas' shoulders—on her business men, she is most safe; for where intelligence, morality, and enterprise are found together, they form a powerful combination, and these traits are abundant among her citizens, chief among whom is Mr. Haines.

**W. HAINES**, proprietor of the Eugene Tannery, and an Oregon pioneer of 1851, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1828. His father, Alfred Haines, was from New Jersey, and emigrated to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1806, where he married Miss Mary Leeper and removed to Illinois about 1826 and went into farming. Our subject was brought up to labor, only attending the winter schools of short duration. He remained with

his parents until 1852, when he went in partnership with his twin brother, Joseph, and Halloway Cushman. They fitted out one wagon with three yoke of oxen and three cows and started for Oregon. With the usual hardships their journey progressed, but by their excellent care of their cattle they traveled rapidly, and arrived at the Dalles with their stock in fine condition. Not having sufficient money to pay the freight, they left their wagons and drove their cattle down the trail to Linn county. Mr. Haines then began rustling, with but 10 cents in his pocket. Proceeding to Corvallis, he spent his 10 cents for ferrying across the river, and then hired out to the proprietor, Ike Moon, to cut cord wood, and after two weeks hired the ferry and started a wood-yard, furnishing the river steamer Kanema, the first steamer on the Willamette river, with fuel. Mr. Haines soon turned this over to his brother, and he went to Umpqua county, cutting rails for Kellogg Brothers. He reached the mines in southern Oregon in 1852, where he struck a rich claim, and in one month took out \$1,200. Being of a speculative mind he then located claims, and sold out for small profits. He then engaged in logging, chopping and mining until January, 1854, when he purchased 600 apple trees at 40 cents each, packed them on one horse, and sold them through the country at 65 cents each, realizing \$150 for one week's work. In the year 1853 he had shipped from Pekin, Illinois, by sailing vessel around Cape Horn, two Haines reapers, the first in the country. In the spring of 1854 he began work in the tannery of Levi Kent, at Scottsburg until the arrival of his reapers, when he set one up and operated through harvest in Yam Hill county, then sold out and returned to the tannery, where he became master of the business, and in 1858 bought the plant and property, which he operated until 1874, when the town became so depopulated that investments lost their value, and he suffered a heavy loss. He came to Eugene in 1874 and rented the old tannery, which he operated about five years, and then built his present establishment and in partnership with his son, Jonathan, continued the business under the name of W. W. Haines & Co. The capacity of the tannery is 600 hides per month, all leather being hemlock tanned; the saddle leather all goes to A. C. Nichols & Co., of San Francisco, and the collar leather to the harness manufacturers of Portland. The product of the tannery is highly

considered in the market and finds ready sale, the work being honestly performed, and all leather carefully graded and guaranteed. Mr. Haines owns 120 acres of timber land and 100 acres of farm land near Brownsville, beside valuable property in Eugene.

He was married in Linn county in January, 1857, to Miss Mary Blain, daughter of Samuel Blain, a pioneer of 1853. They have seven children, namely: Orelia, now Mrs. Grant Tompson; Jonathan; Jessie, now Mrs. H. Martin; Charles, Belle, Rebecca and Mary. Mr. Haines has always been devoted to business and his success is the just reward of persevering industry honestly performed.



**J** H. DE FORCE, manufacturer of fish oil at Astoria, was born in Hamilton county, New York, in 1841. His parents Dutee and Marian (Brown) De Force were natives of the same State, descended from French and Scotch ancestry, who emigrated to America in the seventeenth century. The father was a miller by trade, but pursued farming as an occupation, removing to Warren county, Pennsylvania in 1854, where he continued agricultural pursuits throughout his life.

Here our subject was reared, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity, and assisting his father on the farm. Upon reaching his majority he began supporting himself, going to the oil region of Pennsylvania, locating at Tidioute, where he was employed by John Porter, who owned a small refinery. Here he remained for four years, learning the process of refining crude petroleum. In 1866 he went to the oil districts of Ritchie county, West Virginia, and there bored and operated a series of wells, the most productive one, at the depth of 300 feet, flowed 300 barrels of lubricating oil per day. As the flow lessened the well was bored to the depth of 1,000 feet, and the flow then increased to 1,200 barrels per day. In 1873 he sold his wells and engaged as superintendent of the main division of the Relief Pipe Company, extending from Millerstown to Brady's Bend, remaining in this capacity until 1875, when he came to Astoria, Oregon. Here he was engaged as a mechanic for three years in placing steamfittings in the Salmon canneries about Astoria, and was thus led into the manufacture of fish oil from

the refuse from the canneries. There were several oil factories about the river, but none proved a success until Mr. De Force brought his more extended experience to bear upon the process, which by experiment he has brought to a state of perfection, manufacturing a fine, clear oil for lubricating purposes. He also manufactures a fish guano, which is valuable as a fertilizer. As the canning season does not exceed four months and he depends entirely upon the canneries for his crude product, the season for manufacturing is very short. The annual output of the factory averages 2,500 gallons of oil and about thirty-five tons of guano.

He was married in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, to Miss Sarah George, a native Ohio. They have three children: Charles E., Elton C. and Don.



**HENRY FAILING**, an eminent financier of the Northwest, and president of the First National Bank of Portland, is a native of New York city, where he was born on January 17, 1834. His father, Josiah Failing, for many years an honored citizen and pioneer business man of this city, was a native of Montgomery county, New York, where he was born on July 9, 1806. When a young man he removed to New York city, where he was married to Miss Henrietta Ellison. In 1851 he came with his family to Portland, Oregon, where he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1864, when he retired from active business, leaving his interests in the hands of his son, the subject of our sketch, who had been his partner since the founding of the firm of J. Failing & Co., in 1851. Upon Mr. Josiah Failing's arrival in the new city, he became identified with the interests of the future metropolis. In 1853 he was elected Mayor of the city, doing much during his term of office to give a proper start to the city's affairs, thus being largely instrumental in shaping its future success. He took a personal interest in educational matters, and was one of the Trustees of the public schools, to the establishment and management of which he devoted his most strenuous efforts, and their present high excellence may be largely attributed to his wise and timely guidance. In politics he was an enthusiastic Republican, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated President Lincoln

for a second term, and was also a delegate to the convention which nominated General Grant. He was a worthy and devoted member of the Baptist Church, being the first to join it when it was organized, and was always liberal and firm in its support. From the time of his retirement from business until his death, which occurred in 1877, his time and energies were largely devoted to religious and philanthropic work, and his aid and encouragement were freely given to all projects, which had for their object the welfare of his fellow-men. He was in many respects a model citizen, and has left for the guide and emulation of his children and friends a great and good example of life, which was both helpful and benevolent.

Henry Failing, our subject, was sent to the public schools in his native city of New York, and at the age of twelve entered a French importing and shipping house. Two years later, he entered the employ of Eno, Mahony & Co., which was one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses in the city. Here he remained until 1851, when he came with his father to Portland, where he engaged with his father in a general mercantile business. Portland was then a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants. After his father's retirement, in 1864, until 1871, Mr. Failing conducted the business alone. In 1868 he began to restrict the business exclusively to hardware and iron supplies. In 1871 Mr. Henry W. Corbett became associated with Mr. Failing, under the firm name of Corbett, Failing & Co., which, besides the principals named, now consists of the younger brothers of Mr. Failing, Edward and James F. The firm does a wholesale business, which has grown to be the largest in its line in the Northwest.

In 1869 Mr. Failing and Mr. Corbett purchased nearly all the stock of the First National Bank, which was the first bank established in Oregon under the National Banking Act, it being also for a number of years the only bank west of the Rocky mountains. Under their management, guided by Mr. Failing's unerring judgment as president, it became remarkably prosperous, and is now (1892) the leading banking house of the Northwest. Its capital stock in 1869 was \$100,000; shortly afterward it was increased to \$250,000, and since then it has been again increased, this time to \$500,000, with a surplus of \$650,000. Since becoming interested in this bank, Mr. Failing's time has been principally devoted to financial affairs, in

which he has shown himself to possess the highest order of ability. He has also been largely interested in real estate, both in and around the city of Portland.

He was married on October 21, 1858, to Miss Emily Phelps Corbett, sister of Hon. H. W. Corbett. They had three daughters, all born in Portland. In 1870 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was a lady of education and refinement, with many intellectual and personal charms, and who was beloved and lamented by her family and a large circle of friends. Mr. Failing resides with his daughters in their handsome and commodious residence on Fifth street, between Salmon and Taylor, the grounds occupying the whole of the block. The house suggests comfort and refinement, while the grounds are tastefully and attractively laid out.

Politically, Mr. Failing has always been a Republican, having been a voter when the great party was organized. Yet, while in State and National matters, he may be said to be a party man, in local affairs he has always been independent, acting on the principle that all good citizens should unite in selecting the best man without so much regard to party affiliations. To this well-known position of his is to be attributed his strong candidacy for Mayor of the city on the Citizens' ticket of 1864, at the time when they desired to emancipate the city from the rule of politicians. At the earnest solicitation of his many friends, he reluctantly permitted his name to be used, and was enthusiastically elected. He carried into the conduct of municipal affairs the same strict business methods used in the management of his many business interests, and satisfactorily demonstrated their applicability. During his administration, a new city charter was obtained from the Legislature, and a system of street improvements and sewerage was inaugurated. His administration was heartily indorsed by all of the best citizens, as was evidenced by his almost unanimous re-election, in 1865, for a term of two years. In 1875 he was again elected Mayor, serving the people as before, in a highly satisfactory manner. Since then he has taken no active part in local politics, other than that required of a private citizen who has the welfare of his city at heart. Under the Legislative act of 1886, he was made a member of the Water Committee of the city, and has since served as Chairman of that Committee. This body pur-

chased and enlarged the old water-works. It is empowered, however, and now has plans under way, for the construction of a new water system, which will meet more fully the demands of a constantly growing city. Like his father, Mr. Failing has always taken active interest in educational matters, and was for a number of years a Regent of the State University, to which office he was first appointed by Governor Thayer, and afterward reappointed by Governor Moody. He is also a Trustee of the Deaf Mute School, at Salem, and Trustee and Treasurer of the Children's Home, and also Trustee and Treasurer of the Library Association.

Mr. Failing has been for forty-one years actively engaged in business in the city of Portland, and during all this time has been an assiduous worker, and owing to his eminent financial ability, his efforts have been successful in the highest degree. Temperate in all things, he is to-day, notwithstanding his many years of mental and bodily labor, still a strong, young-looking man, a representative of what we would like to have all our American citizens become, but, alas! too few aspire to emulate such exalted examples, while still fewer succeed in attaining the goal of their commendable ambition.

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**ALBERT J. GOODBROD**, a very well-known resident of Union, Union county, Oregon, was born in Germany, February 27, 1844. He came to America with his parents when he was very small. His mother died when he was a small boy, and thus Albert was thrown upon the world to fight the battle of life as his young and inexperienced judgment might dictate. He had some limited school advantages during his youth, and improved every opportunity with advantage to himself. At an early age he chose the bakery trade, in which he became proficient in all its details, which he followed at Newark, New Jersey, until the war of the Rebellion was begun, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Scott's Nine Hundred, First United States Cavalry. He started to the front from Staten Island, and went to Washington, District of Columbia. After serving two years in the Army of the Potomac, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where it was changed to the Eleventh New York Cavalry.

Mr. Goodbrod was in several skirmishes in Maryland, from Muddy Branch to Harper's Ferry; was also at the battle of Leesburg, the second battle of Bull Run, and at Fairfax Court-House, where, on June 27, 1863, the Union armies fought the Confederate Generals, Lee, Stewart, and Stonewall Jackson. At this place he was unfortunate enough to be wounded by a minie ball, which broke the fourth joint of his backbone, leaving a hole three inches in diameter, which he carries to this day. This wound kept him in the hospital for seven months, after which he joined his regiment, and went to New Orleans. From New Orleans he went to Carleton, and from there to Baton Rouge. The fall of 1864, in Louisiana, in a skirmish at Liberty, Mr. Goodbrod was again wounded, and later on, at Brook Haven received a severe wound in the head from a saber cut while in a hand-to-hand conflict with the rebels. This wound, however, did not disable him, but the scar he still carries. After this he went to Baton Rouge. He then obtained a furlough of sixty days, which he enjoyed at home, at the expiration of which he rejoined his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, where it was engaged in guarding between seventy and 150 miles of railroad, but was afterward sent to Germantown, where they were at the time of the surrender of General Lee, and where they remained several months, until they were sent to Albany, New York, where they received their discharge.

Mr. Goodbrod served at Bull Run under General McDowell, at Leesburg under General Wadsworth, in Mississippi under General Banks, and under General Thomas in Tennessee. At the close of the war Mr. Goodbrod returned home, probably not dreaming or realizing that the battle of life had just begun. He made his way to San Francisco, California, from which place, in company with five others, he started for Silver City, Idaho, which place was then the center of attraction for all gold-seekers. The thought of being able to dig gold in large quantities from the earth inspired the then inexperienced pilgrims with the nerve to face and fight all hardships and obstacles that might confront them. While en route, and in the eastern portion of the State of Oregon, they were attacked by a large number of Indians, but made their escape through a deep cañon. A few days later they were overtaken by a band of Chinamen at Dry creek, where there was but little water, not enough hardly for the little company

of six, so the Chinamen were asked to proceed, which they did, going on to Owyhee river, where they were attacked by the Indians and were all killed (forty in number) except one, who some way made his escape. After a hard fight with Big Foot Chief and his band, at the mouth of Crow creek, the little party arrived at their destination. News came to Silver City that Indians were committing depredations on the north fork of the Owyhee, known as Battle creek, and upon a call for volunteers, thirty-eight men from Silver City, among them Mr. Goodbrod volunteered, under Captain Jennings, to render assistance to the settlers. The company followed up the north fork of the Owyhee, where they were surrounded by about 400 Indians in a deep cañon, but made a successful break through the Indian line, losing two men and several horses. Going on to the front, the party came to a spring, where they were again surrounded by about 800 of the red skins, and were held for several days. The guides, Jim Beebe, David Pickett, and Archie McIntosh, a half-breed, managed to make their escape through the Indian lines, by tying sage brush all over them, and going out one dark night. One of the guides went to Camp Lyons, one to Flint, and one to Silver City, for assistance to relieve the imprisoned men. Three days later the Indians began to disperse, which was the first tidings they had had of the guides; it being evident that they had been successful in getting through the lines. Assistance soon arrived, which averted what would otherwise have been a bloody massacre.

Mr. Goodbrod remained in Silver City until 1872, and then came to Grande Ronde valley. He has since lived at Walla Walla, Washington, and other points along the then stage route from Boise City, Idaho, to the Dalles, in Oregon. He was for a while engaged in farming near Union, Oregon, was there three times elected Marshal of the city, which office he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the city. As an officer, he was a terror to evildoers. In 1887 he purchased the Centennial Hotel, in Union, which he continued to manage until the summer of 1892. His manner of conducting the house has given it a name, of which he may well feel proud. It was considered one of the best between Portland and Salt Lake City.

In 1890 Mr. Goodbrod was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Shoemaker, an Oregon-born lady, belonging to one of the best families of the



State. The union has been blessed with one son, George Albert, born October 17, 1891. Mr. Goodbrod has been successful in business, and has at all times been liberal handed toward all matters of a public or charitable nature. He is a man that never was contented to be idle. He is the owner of one of the nicest residences in the city, together with a tract of fifteen acres, which he takes great pride in keeping in fine condition. He is a valued member of the G. A. R., Levi P. Morton Post, at La Grande, Oregon, of which he is now J. V. Commander. He has also been Commander of Preston Post, No. 18, at Union. He takes a great and active interest in the G. A. R. organization, and on last Decoration day presented Levi P. Morton Post with a fine flag, appropriately inscribed with the name and number of the Post. The presentation speech was one of the pleasantest features of the affair, and the gift was highly appreciated by his comrades, who well knew how bravely his honors were won in the war of the Rebellion.

Politically, he is a Republican; such a brave soldier could not be otherwise. He is also an Odd Fellow, and Red Man, in which orders he holds offices. He is a man that enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, and is a valuable member of society.

**JAMES FAWK** came to Oregon in 1851. He was born in England, Hertfordshire, September 11, 1816. His parents were William and Mary (Bond) Fawk, both well-to-do English people and members of the Established Church. Our subject was the youngest child of the family. He was educated in his native country, and in 1842 emigrated to the United States, to make a home in the new world, under the protection of the "stars and stripes." He spent a short time in New Orleans, and then went to Adams county, Illinois, where he rented land and remained seven years. In 1851 he started across the plains, with oxen, to Oregon. He joined a large company, part of whom went to California. The trip consumed over five months, but only one death occurred. They were in danger from the Indians, and had to keep a very alert guard while pushing through the country of the Snake, etc., Indians. Upon his arrival in Oregon, Mr. Fawk remained a month in Portland, Oregon, then a very small hamlet, and then came to Polk county, and took up a donation claim on Salt creek, in the

Applegate neighborhood. He obtained 320 acres of land, built a small log house, and began life as an Oregon pioneer. This property is still owned by Mr. Fawk. He lived on it twelve years, and then purchased a quarter-section of land at Oak Grove, which he built on and improved, residing there ten years. He then purchased 140 acres on the Salem road, five miles west of Salem; he has built a nice home on this property. Mr. Fawk has carried on general farming and stock-raising. He has taken an interest in improving the roads in the vicinity, and has also taken a deep interest in the educational matters of his district, and has contributed land for schoolhouses and churches, feeling that both are essential to the well-being and prosperity of the county.

Our subject was married before starting for America, in 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, a native of Bristol, England. Two children were born in Illinois, John and Mary, the former of whom is now the wife of Mr. James Bridwell, and they reside on the farm, two miles southeast of Dallas; John is married, and resides on the farm his father gave him. Besides these children, two other sons were added to the family in Oregon: Henry is married, and also has a farm given him by his father, although he spends part of his time with his parents, as he operates his father's farm for him; Wallace, the youngest son, has the farm at Oak Grove.

At their pleasant home, Mr. and Mrs. Fawk are enjoying the fruits of their labors, surrounded by every comfort. They were reared in the faith of the Established Church of England, and are faithful adherents to the "faith of their forefathers." Mrs. Fawk has proven herself one of the worthy pioneer women of Oregon. In all of her husband's enterprises she has aided him, giving him encouragement when needed, and praise when deserved. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fawk are worthy members of society, and richly deserve their success. They enjoy the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends in all parts of the county.

**ELIJAH FENTON**, a prominent and successful jeweler of Weston, Unatilla county, Oregon, was born in Gasconade, April 1, 1853, and is the oldest son of five children, born to G. W. and Louisa Fenton, *nee* Mattock. The father is a native of Indiana, and his wife of Tennessee. They moved to Missouri at an



early day, and Mr. Fenton chose medicine as his profession, which he has followed for forty years. He now resides in Vernon county, Missouri, and follows the practice of medicine, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife is still living, and they are fortunate in not having had a single death in their family, as yet.

Elijah attended the common schools of his county until eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself. He served an apprenticeship in watchmaking and civil-engineering, and also learned to work in wood, so he is fortunate enough to have several trades at his finger tips. He can make anything from a watch to a wagon or plow, as he also worked at the blacksmith and wheelwright trade.

In 1881 he came to Oregon, and settled in the Willow valley, where he remained three years, working at his trade. He then removed to Milton, where he met with an accident, and was hurt, and lost all his property. He then moved to Weston and commenced anew, and is now running a wagon-shop and jewelry business. He has been obliged to make two starts in life, but now has a very comfortable home, where he and his family reside. As he is a good mechanic he will soon be in good circumstances, if his health will only stand the strain.

He was married to Miss Armilda Norris, a native of Indiana, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1882. Her father, H. Norris, was drowned in Snake river, on the journey; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have three children, namely: Elmer, Clintie and Harmon. Mr. Fenton is a member of the K. of P. of Weston, and is a highly respected citizen.

**S**OUTHERN OREGON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, dealers in sugar and yellow pine lumber, sash, doors, shingles, lath, moldings, mill work, in all its branches, and fruit boxes, was established and incorporated in the spring of 1891. They are the successors to W. G. Gilbert & Co. The following gentlemen are the officers of the company: Alexander Burgess, president; W. H. Gilbert, vice-president and general manager; J. A. Blair, secretary and treasurer. The factory is operated by steam power, and employs fifteen skilled workmen and laborers, and does an extensive business as far south as Fresno, California,

where they do a large trade in the line of fruit boxes. The company also owns mill property a few miles south of Grant's Pass, which has a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber daily. The company does a large local business in general building material.

W. H. Gilbert, vice-president of the firm is a native of Wyoming, and was born in the city of Auburn, March 23, 1856. His parents, Moses and Martha (Putnam) Gilbert, were both born in the Empire State, of which the former is now deceased. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut.

The subject is the fifth born in a family of eight children. He was reared to farm life, and received his education in the town of his birth. He went to California in 1877, locating at Tehama, where he engaged in the flour-mill business, subsequently removing to Virginia City, Nevada, where he became a commission dealer in the hide and wool traffic for about three years. He located at Ashland some six years ago, and his family still lives there. He owns five acres of fruit land adjoining the city of Ashland, where he raised prunes and pears.

He was married in Ashland April 15, 1886, to Cora Eggleston, a native of New York. They have two children: Lewis E. and Willie H. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are worthy people, and are highly respected by all who know them.

**R**S. PERKINS, proprietor of the Perkins House, of Portland, an estimable man and influential citizen of the metropolis, is a native of Bristol, England, where he was born February 4, 1830. His father was one of the prominent wholesale butchers and cattle dealers of Bristol, an honest and deserving man, highly respected by all who knew him. R. S. Perkins was educated at the boys' school, near Bristol, after which he entered his father's establishment, studying there the process of butchering, in which he afterward became very skillful. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, first locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed by the large establishment of Stedman Brothers. In the fall he went to Toledo, where he was employed through the packing season by Howard & Walker. Passing the winter at Worcester, Ohio, he started in April, 1852, across the plains for Oregon, driv-



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ing four yoke of oxen for Robert Perry for his board and transportation for the journey. They accomplished this long journey without unusual incident or hardship, and arrived at the Dalles in the November immediately following. Proceeding thence to the Cascades, having only \$16, he was there employed by one Bush, who kept a boarding house. Late in November he arrived in Portland, where he worked for a few weeks for Albright & White, butchers, when he and A. H. Johnson formed a partnership under the firm name of Johnson & Perkins, and conducted the Empire Market for about ten years. In 1862 the firm dissolved, Mr. Perkins engaging in the droving business, purchasing cattle throughout the Willamette valley, and driving them to the mines in Idaho. He continued in this business for about two years, when he went to Montana, and was there also engaged in buying and selling. He then returned to Portland, following a similar occupation there. In 1869, with 4,400 sheep, he started for California, but selling them on the road, he then went to Texas, where he picked up a herd of 4,000 cattle, with which he started across the plains for Oregon. He passed the winter of 1870-'71 in Idaho, where he sold part of the herd, and in the spring of 1871 drove the balance to Oregon, where he subsequently sold the rest to Johnson & Spaulding, the enterprise proving very successful. He then followed farming in Washington county until 1872, when he bought a herd of 800 cattle, and drove them to Umatilla county, eastern Oregon, where he purchased eighty acres on Butter creek for a corral; he then turned his cattle loose, and engaged in the stock business. Increasing his herd to 5,000, with about 500 horses, he continued in the business until 1886, when he sold out and returned to Portland.

He then rented the Holton House, which he conducted for five years. In 1890 he built the Perkins House, on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, 100 x 100 feet, six stories high, which was opened February 4, 1891. It is one of the most imposing buildings and one of the best hotels in the city, provided with all modern improvements and handsomely furnished. It is headquarters for the stockmen of the Northwest.

Mr. Perkins was married in Polk county, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth East, a daughter of John East, who came with his family across the plains in 1843. They have had eleven chil-

dren, ten surviving, five sons and five daughters.

He owns much valuable improved property in Portland, besides a quantity of that which is unimproved, but in a desirable location. He has besides this 800 acres in Washington county, this State, and eighty acres in Columbia county, having, probably, more land than any other one man in the State.

He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., of the Ancient Order of Druids, and is president of the Cattle Men's Pioneer Association.



**M**ISS MATTIE L. HANSEE, A. M., dean of the Woman's College, and Professor of Ancient Languages in Willamette University, is a native of Sullivan county, New York. Her father, Jesse C. Hansee, now a resident of Ulster county, New York, is of English descent. Her mother is a member of the Gillette family, of Connecticut, who were among the early settlers of New England, and connected with Sir Francis Drake.

Dean Hansee received her education in New York, and at the State University of Indiana. Through Dr. D. S. Jordan, now president of Stanford University, she was called to the University of Washington, located at Seattle, where she filled the chair of Ancient Languages. She remained there three years. In 1888 she was elected to the position in Willamette University, which she now occupies.



**C**HARLES HEILBORN, a popular citizen of Astoria, Oregon, and the founder and senior member of the firm of Charles Heilborn & Son, the leading furniture establishment of the city, was born in Umster, Prussia, in 1825. His father was a cabinet-maker and furniture manufacturer, under whose direction and able tutelage the subject of this sketch learned the business. Seeking broader opportunities and a larger field of labor, young Heilborn, in 1849, emigrated to the United States, that Mecca of discontented and aspiring spirits.

Arriving in this country, he first went to Cincinnati, Ohio, a manufacturing center, where he found employment at his trade with Smith & Hawley, a prominent firm of that place, with

whom he remained until 1854. He then went to Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he established himself in the manufacturing business in a small way, living and transacting business in a little log cabin. With the lapse of time and the extension of his business, his facilities were increased, until his factory gave steady employment to fifty men, in the manufacture of all grades of cheap furniture, to meet the requirements of that market, which were manufactured in both retail and wholesale quantities. He also operated a branch store at Worthington, and did an extensive business at both places, and in the surrounding country. Besides this he handled large quantities of walnut lumber, which he sold in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

On the outbreak of the Sioux depredations and massacres, in the fall of 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Alexander Ramsey, First Lieutenant of the "Home Guard," which was organized for frontier protection. This company participated in many spirited engagements, and continued in service about a year, until relieved by the regular army.

In 1874 he sold out his interests in Minnesota, preparatory to seeking a home in a milder climate, which should be free from severe winters and destructive cyclones. He came to the Pacific coast, which seemed to offer the inducements he desired, both as to business opportunities and the comforts of life. He made his headquarters in Portland, Oregon, while he spent two years in looking over the country, seeking a permanent location. He finally decided on Astoria, where, in 1876, he took up his abode. Here he engaged in the sale of furniture, but did not do any manufacturing, procuring his supply in carload lots directly from the large and excellent factories of Chicago and Grand Rapids. He has continued successfully in business, enlarging his stock, as occasion seemed to require it, until he now has a large and diversified assortment of furniture, carpets and upholstery, suited to the varied demands of the market. His store is located on the corner of Third and West Ninth streets, where he has a salesroom of 50 x 100 feet, above which is a second floor of 100 x 100 feet. Besides this he has a two-story building, 30 x 50 feet, where he has a complete stock of ironware, so that young couples starting in life can secure everything necessary to furnish a house, in either one or the other of his excellent establishments.

He was married in Mankato, Minnesota, in 1865, to Miss Alma Dornbury, an intelligent and amiable lady, a native of Germany, who was reared from childhood in Pennsylvania. They have six children: Otto F., Charles, Laura, Alma and Rosa. Otto F., who is a member of the firm, was married in San Francisco, October 16, 1889, to Miss Minnie Rinn, an estimable lady, and a native of the Golden State. They have one child, a son, named Herbert Sydney.

The subject of this sketch has never sought office, but through the solicitation of friends, representing the desires of the Republican party, he has twice been nominated and elected Treasurer of Clatsop county, which is a most flattering proof of the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. He carries into the discharge of his official duties the same qualities which he exercises in his private business affairs, the steady prosecution of which have raised him to prosperity and honor.

**W**ILLIAM GRUBBS, an aged and honored citizen of Forest Grove, now in his eighty-sixth year, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1806. On account of his age and experience and the regard in which he is held by the community, he might be styled, not the Father of his Country, but certainly the Father of Forest Grove. His father, Conroid Grubbs, was born in the same State as his son, and was of German ancestry. He was married to Catharine Wyble, a native of his own State. They had eleven children, of whom Mr. Grubbs is now the only survivor.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a small farm, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, working on his father's farm and at the carpenters' trade. He came to Oregon in 1870, and purchased a farm at Eugene, where he remained five years, when he sold out and removed to Spring Valley, in Polk county, where he purchased another farm, residing on it for another five years, and again sold out, this time coming to Forest Grove, in 1880, where he purchased a block of four acres, where he has since resided, partially retired from active business, but raising on this fine block choice fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Grubbs married Miss Margaret McGinnis in 1839. She was a native of his own State and a daughter of Robert McGinnis, a farmer there,

They are the parents of the following children: Their eldest son, Henry Wilkinson Grubbs, is a merchant in Chicago; Lewis B., resides in La Camas, Washington; and their daughter, West Anna, is the wife of J. A. McCune, a banker of Portland, who has a handsome residence in Forest Grove; Charlotte, is the wife of Samuel Irwin, of San Francisco; Eliza E., is the wife of L. M. Redman, and resides on their farm, twelve miles from Portland.

It is a source of gratification to Mr. Grubbs that he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has never been a member of any fraternal society. He and his wife were reared Presbyterians, and have been married fifty-three years, enjoying the highest regard of their fellow-men.

Honorable and industrious, intelligent and persevering, Mr. Grubbs has gone through life prosperously, followed by the kindest wishes of all who knew him.

 ABRAHAM HACKLEMAN, a prominent pioneer and influential citizen, of Linn county, was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1829. His parents, Abner and Elizabeth (Lyons) Hackleman, were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated, with a number of the Hackleman family, to Rush county, Indiana, being the pioneer settlers of that county, subsequently removing to Iowa. His father was employed in agricultural pursuits and also in the practice of medicine, which profession he followed quite extensively. In 1845 he was seized, like so many others, with the desire to emigrate to Oregon, and he was induced to act as captain of a train of forty wagons, in their western journeying, regarding which and their destination, very little was then known. Accomplishing the trip successfully, Mr. Hackleman proceeded up the Willamette valley, and located on some land, which is now occupied by the eastern part of the city of Albany. In the spring of 1846 he returned to Iowa for his family, and during the fall of that year delivered many speeches, to large assemblies throughout the State of Iowa, on the wonderful resources of Oregon. His purposes were then frustrated by disease, and he died in November, 1846. His plans and intentions were so clearly expressed to his son, Abraham, that, in the spring of 1847,

he and his friend, John Burkhardt, joined their ox teams, and started on the long journey to Oregon, Abraham taking with him a choice mare, which he rode on the off days, when not driving the cattle. Five months were consumed on the journey, and in October, 1847, they landed in Linn county, Abraham at once settling on the claim of 640 acres, which had been located by his father in 1845. He then built a log house, and with his mare and a single yoke of oxen, his entire stock in trade, commenced his pioneer life. The adjoining claim was then located upon by Walter and Thomas Monteith. Hearing of the California gold excitement, Abraham, in August, 1848, joined a party of thirty men, who, with pack-horses, started to California. They met with much trouble from the Indians in the Rogue river country, but arrived at last in safety on the Big bar of the American river, near Hangtown. There they mined with considerable success until February, 1849, then returned to Oregon.

Mr. Hackleman was married on March 29, 1849, to Miss Eleanor B. Davis, daughter of Truett Davis, a pioneer of 1847.

Later in the season he again went to the mines on Feather river, but, on account of illness, was not as successful as before, and after four months he returned to his farm in Linn county. In 1852 he surveyed seventy acres, and laid off the first addition to Albany, and has since added other lands for city purposes. His farming operations were continued, and he gradually engaged in the stock business. In 1858 he drove a herd of 300 cattle to eastern Oregon, where he took up 1,000 acres of swamp land in Crook county, and there engaged in the stock business. Subsequently he purchased 2,000 acres of land, and commenced raising horses and cattle, which he has since continued, his herd now averaging 700 cattle and 800 horses. He has fifty head of registered shorthorn cattle, which is a choice herd, ranging from \$200 to \$800 each in value, and his general stock is also shorthorn grade. His horses are Clydesdale and Percheron grade, the stallions being imported and registered stock. In 1864 Mr. Hackleman helped to organize the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road Company, to construct a road from Albany across the Cascade mountains to Boise City, Idaho, a distance of 400 miles. The road was six years in building, and after being run as a toll road, was sold out. He is a stockholder and a director of the Oregon Pacific

Railroad Company, the road running from Halsted to Yaquina Bay. He still resides upon his original claim, of which he owns 430 acres. He also owns 333 acres, located four miles southeast of Albany, besides valuable city property in Albany, Astoria and Yaquina Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackleman have four children: Pauline, now Mrs. W. K. Rice; Thurston P., a practicing lawyer of Albany; Denwan D., a farmer; and Frank, who is engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon. Mr. Hackleman has been strictly temperate all his life, and now at the age of sixty-three years, is a specimen of remarkable preservation and great physical endurance. The wife of his boyhood, the companion of his trials and successes for so many years, still adds comfort and happiness to their tasteful home, a typical pioneer couple, of sterling characteristics and abounding in good works.



**W**ILLIAM R. GARDNER, one of the leading mechanics of the town of Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, is the subject of this notice. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, March 1, 1854. Isaac Gardner, his father, was a native of Ohio, who went to Missouri when a young man, and there married Miss Sarah Slater, a native of the same State. After marriage they moved to Iowa, and in 1862 Mr. Slater, with his family, crossed the plains by ox team, spending six months on the road, having some little trouble with the Indians stampeding their cattle.

The family settled in Baker county on a farm where Mrs. Gardner died February 21, 1867, at the age of forty-one years, and Mr. Gardner is now living with his sons in Weston in his sixty-eighth year. There were nine children in the family, but five of whom are now living, of whom our subject is the oldest, his brothers and sisters being: Isaac, Jr., living in Weston; Ida, the wife of John Anthony, living in Idaho; Nevada, the wife of George Rigdon, of Idaho; and Omer, living in Illinois.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of Baker county, but after the death of his mother set to work for himself. He was anxious to improve his mind, therefore worked on the different farms until he realized means sufficient to obtain a better education. Then he went to Saline county, and there at-

tended the State University at that place. Having finished his course, he then engaged in farming, at which occupation he continued for a term of five years, but feeling the need of a different mode of life, learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship for three years.

May 10, 1880, our subject came to Weston, bought a lot and built a large smith and wagon-shop, where he has continued to carry on his business, and being a good workman, and obliging to his patrons, his success has been steadily growing. While in Baker City he was the victim of a bad accident, the effects of which caused him to lay by for two months. The accident happened in 1881, and was caused by the overturning of one corner of a house against him as he was assisting in its removal.

The marriage of our subject took place in 1886 to Miss Viola M. Marcum, a native of Illinois, who came to this State from Illinois in 1883. She was the daughter of Bradford and Caroline Marcum, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner: Carl H., aged four years, and Iva B., aged one year. Socially, our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Weston, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and is V. G. of that order in Weston. Politically, he was a Democrat for a long time, but has lately allied himself with the People's party, believing that the best for the country. He is an active, energetic young man, who has made his own way in the world, and deserves the prosperity which has crowned his efforts.



**J**OSEPH GALBREATH, a prosperous farmer of Washington county, Oregon, was born in Iowa October 9, 1852. His father, Samuel Galbreath, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and served as a soldier in the Mexican war. He married Miss Mary Spencer, a native of Iowa. Two children were born to them in their Eastern home, George and Joseph, and with his wife and two little sons, in 1852, crossed the plains to Oregon. They had a safe journey and they located in the Tualitan valley, on 640 acres of land, on which he began pioneer life in a little log house. Here he labored and made a good farm, and was an industrious and upright man, a worthy member of the Method-



ist Church, and was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he had ever come in contact. He and his wife are both deceased.

Joseph Galbreath, the subject of the present sketch, was reared on the new farm until his tenth year, and then began life's struggle on his own account. As a boy he herded cattle, and as he grew up he engaged in other farm work. Later he went to the mines at Orophana and made good wages. In the fall of 1876 he was able to purchase thirty-six acres of land, and in 1877 he married Miss Louisa Cummings, who had been in Portland in 1852. She was the daughter of Erwin Cummings, a pioneer of Oregon. She and her young husband lived on the little farm for one year, and then rented her father's farm, until later he purchased 170 acres of it, and she inherited ninety-five acres.

Since that time our subject has conducted the whole farm very successfully, and in 1891 erected a fine and comfortable residence upon it, and there the family now resides. With them lives Mrs. Cummings, a dear and honored old lady, now in her seventy-sixth year, one of the much-esteemed and brave pioneer women of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath have a family of seven children, as follows: Arthur, Clara, Eva, Ella, Jane, Donn and John.

Mr. Galbreath is a Republican, and a successful and enterprising man, and has held the position of Constable for four years, and that of School Director for six years. He was only eleven years of age when he went to the mines, and remained there seven years and gave his family all he made, amounting to about \$1,600, and this was previous to his becoming of age. He never neglected or forgot his duty to his parents, and such has been his life in the county where he has been reared, that he deserves and receives the esteem of all. His family are everywhere held in the greatest respect.



II. GOLTRA, one of the wealthy and influential citizens of Albany, is an Oregon pioneer of 1853, and has done his part toward helping to develop the resources of this section of the country. As one of its prominent citizens, it is eminently fitting that some personal mention of him should be made in the history of his county.

W. H. Goltra was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1834, son of Oliver and Maria (Harris) Goltra, natives of the same locality. His ancestors were among the early settlers of that State. Reared on the farm and educated in the popular schools of that day, he remained in his native State until 1852, when he went to Illinois. There he soon afterward contracted the California fever, and in the spring of 1853 started overland for the Pacific coast. With one team and four yoke of oxen, he joined a train that was composed of six wagons and about fifteen people. The grass giving out on the California trail, they turned their course toward Oregon in order to get feed for their stock. Their journey was without unusual incident until they reached the Cascade mountains, their only loss of stock being from drinking the alkali waters. The Indians gave them no trouble whatever. In the Cascade mountains they met a heavy snowstorm as they crossed the summit, and with the delayed travel and short supplies, the situation became serious. At this juncture they were relieved by a traveling trader, who sold them flour at \$30 per sack of fifty pounds. Continuing their journey, they arrived at Oregon City, on the 12th of October, 1853. There Mr. Goltra passed the winter, engaged in work at the carpenters' trade, as he arrived without a dollar in his pocket, and with his one suit of clothes badly worn. In the spring of 1854 he rode up the valley on horseback, looking the country over for a suitable location. Arriving in Linn county, he selected a site which he predicted would some day be crossed by a railroad. His prophecy has come true, "Goltra," a station on a branch of the Southern Pacific, being located on his land. He has since added to his original claim, and now owns 480 acres.

Mr. Goltra was married in Linn county, in 1856, to Miss Sarah Denny, daughter of Christian Denny, a pioneer of 1852. He then settled on his farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873. Since that year he has lived in Albany, and has done an extensive business in buying and selling grain. He has invested largely in real estate, purchasing land to the amount of 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Albany. In 1883 he began the sale of agricultural implements, purchasing the property on the corner of First and Ellsworth streets, 90 x 102, for warehouse purposes, and continuing the business about five years. Since then he

has devoted all his energies to the handling of grain, and to his private affairs.

Mr. Goltra was one of the organizers of the Albany Street Railroad in 1890, which laid the track from First and Washington streets to the Southern Pacific depot. They expect soon to extend the track three miles, running through Goltra Park Addition, and to exchange horsepower for steam. Mr. Goltra was also an incorporator of the Linn County National Bank, and is vice-president of the institution. He is a stockholder in the Albany Mining & Milling Company, and in the Albany Electric Light Company.

He and his wife are the parents of three children, viz.: Addie, wife of D. W. Rumbaugh, of Albany; Laura, wife of J. B. Starr, of Olympia, Washington; and John O., secretary of Portland Savings Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Goltra is just completing a handsome and spacious residence on the corner of Fourth and Montgomery streets. He started out in life with the idea that "The Almighty helps those who help themselves," and upon that proposition he has performed his duty, and been prosperous in his undertakings.

 **GEORGE W. GRAVES** is one of three brothers who reside side by side on three good farms, located just south of Sheridan on the Yam Hill river. These brothers are all prosperous farmers and honorable Oregon pioneers of 1847, their father, the Hon. James B. Graves, having crossed the plains with his family that year. (See the biography of Thomas N. Graves in this work.)

George W. Graves was the sixth of the family. He was born in Warren county, Missouri, December 23, 1833, and remained in his native State until he was fourteen. Of the long and tedious journey made across the plains at that time he has a vivid recollection. After remaining awhile with the brother and brother-in-law who had come to Oregon the year previous, the father selected a donation claim, and the family settled on it about Christmas time, 1847. The following March they buried the kind and loving mother. She was a devoted Christian woman, and a member of the Baptist Church. Her untimely death, just as they were starting their new home in this western country, was a sad blow to them all.

The subject of our sketch remained on the farm with his father until he was old enough to take up land for himself. James, who was next to the oldest brother, had taken a donation claim, and George W. purchased 225 acres, located six miles southeast of Sheridan. Mr. Graves was married about this time, settled on his land, and lived on it two years. He then purchased his brother's 320 acres, moved to it in 1860, and here for thirty-two years he has lived and prospered, working hard to develop and beautify his home. He has erected a nice residence and other first-class farm buildings. Since settling here he purchased 320 acres of his father's donation claim, thus increasing the value and extent of his possessions. His rich soil has amply repaid him for the labor expended upon it. At times he has raised as high as eighty bushels of oats to the acre and from thirty to forty bushels of choice wheat to the acre.

Mr. Graves was married October 18, 1855, to Miss Ellen McCain, a native of Indiana and the daughter of James McCain. Eight of their ten children are living, all occupying useful and honorable positions in life. Their first-born, Alice, a bright and interesting child, died at the age of nine years. William was a promising youth of fifteen when he died. Those living are as follows: Wallar A., who resides at Mount Tabor, near Portland; Cora Bell, wife of A. B. Chandler, is pleasantly situated near her father; and James Franklin, Lucy E., Ezra C., Oscar J., Carl C. and Leroy are with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves are consistent members of the Methodist Church at Sheridan, and are always found ready to help any cause that has for its object the advancement of the best interests of the town. Politically, Mr. Graves is a Republican.

 **THOMAS J. GRAVES**, a successful farmer and worthy citizen of Polk county, Oregon, was born in this county, October 24, 1855. The Graves family are descended from English people, who were early settlers of Virginia. Grandfather James B. Graves was a native of the Old Dominion. He came to Oregon as early as 1848, and was a prominent factor in public affairs here, serving several terms as a member of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. He died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Graves' father, Charles B. Graves,

was born in Kentucky in 1824, and in 1846 came to Oregon and settled on a donation claim near Sheridan. Here he married in 1850. He continued to reside on his claim until 1863, when he went to California, returning after an absence of about a year. He then purchased a tract of land two miles and a half northeast of McCoy, where he resided and to which he added until he became the owner of 1,000 acres. He was a member of the Christian Church, was in politics a Republican, and his life was characterized by honesty and industry. He died January 23, 1892, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His widow and eight children survive. The names of the children are as follows: Emma S., wife of Paul Kingston; Thomas J., Glenn O., James L.; Mary F., wife of F. F. Post; Nellie, wife of Felix Kertson; and Nettie and Daisy.

Thomas J. Graves was reared on the farm on which he was born. He is a graduate of the Monmouth College, class of 1874. October 20, 1878, he married Miss Martha E. Shelton, a native of Yam Hill county, Oregon, who died January 6, 1881, leaving a little son, Herbert Guilford. May 31, 1885, Mr. Graves wedded Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, widow of John E. Wilcox. She had two children by her first marriage: Belle and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have three children: Edith, Cecil and Glenn.

Mr. Graves is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He was elected County Assessor in 1880, and in 1882 served as Deputy County Clerk. He has been interested in farming all his life, is a man of good business ability and general information, and may always be counted upon to support any measure which has for its object the advancement of the best interests of his county and State in which he takes a just pride.



**H**ON. JOHN H. HALL, a native son of Oregon and a worthy member of the bar of Portland, was born in Multnomah county, twelve miles east of the city of Portland, July 17, 1854. His father, Benjamin F. Hall, was a native of Indiana, who came to this State in 1852, and settled on the "Benjamin Hall" donation claim, twelve miles east of Portland, where he built a cabin, improved the

property, and resided until his death in 1860. In Dearborn, Indiana, he had married Miss Emily Hicklin, and with her and the two children came overland, with a company of 100. On Green river they were attacked by Indians, but succeeded in repulsing them. On arriving at the Columbia river they built rafts and on them floated down a portion of the way; and the trip was indeed a perilous one. Here, in Oregon, three daughters were born in the family: Rebecca, Mary, Elizabeth and the subject of this sketch. The daughters have since died, and Joseph, one of the children who crossed the plains, is also dead. Mr. Hall's mother survived her husband only four years. The orphan then lived with his uncle five years, when he was fifteen years of age, and thenceforward he cared for himself, working and attending school until he was twenty. He then followed farming for three years, and October 8, 1877, he married Miss Olive Powell, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Jackson Powell, a worthy pioneer, who came to Oregon in 1847. In 1878 he came to East Portland, investing in property which has since greatly enhanced in value. As an illustration of the growth of the place and the increase of value, he says: "Two of the lots which I bought for \$600 I have recently sold for \$2,000."

After arriving in Portland he was in the feed and livery business two years, and then associated himself with J. M. Stott and purchased the pioneer hardware business of East Portland, from Kirk Sheldon. They conducted the business successfully until 1885, during which time Mr. Hall studied law. After selling out his hardware business he commenced the regular study of law in the office of Judge Stott, Waldo & Smith. In October, 1888, he was admitted to the bar, and has since then continued in the practice of his chosen profession. Office, on the east side. He has held the office of Deputy District Attorney several years. In 1890 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and he is now (1892) the member for Multnomah county. During the last session he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and he has the honor of introducing in the House the bill for the Australian ballot system, to which he gave his best efforts until it passed. In politics Mr. Hall is a staunch Republican, and has given his party efficient aid in the campaigns; he is a member of the County Central Committee. Mr. Hall is a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank

Some years ago the citizens on the east side felt themselves oppressed by a grinding monopoly, and an enterprise was started to remedy the evil by building a water system of their own, meeting with strong opposition. Mr. Hall became enlisted in the cause, and acted as attorney. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, and the complaining citizens succeeded in the case; and now they are supplied with an abundance of pure water at cost; and also, by the same enterprise, the city is lighted by electricity. Thus, throughout East Portland, property is greatly enhanced in value, owing in a high degree to Mr. Hall's special interest he took in the affairs. He has owned a vast amount of city property, and has built himself a fine residence.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Society of Exempt Firemen, also a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. He is an illustrious "native son," a capable and honest lawyer and a useful and upright citizen. His career has, indeed, been a remarkable one as, step by step, he has arisen, by his own honest efforts, from the orphan farmer boy to the affluent citizen and the Legislature of his State, the growth of which has been simultaneous with his own.



**H**ON. P. W. HALEY, of Polk county, is an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and a native of the State of Illinois, born December 28, 1847. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather, Henry Haley, emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky, where Petrarch R. Haley, the father of our subject, was born, in 1802, and married some years later. Here five of his children were born, and his first wife died, and he then removed to Illinois, where he married Jane McWater, a widow with five children. Our subject was the only child of this marriage. The father of our subject came to Oregon in 1853, with his wife and three children, two of the others having preceded him to the West and one was left behind, who afterward followed them. He located on a donation claim, to which he bought the right, situated near Monmouth. Here he resided for twenty-five years, and then retired to Monmouth, where he resided eight years and then died, in 1884. He was a quiet, industrious man; an Elder in the Christian Church. He had his own opinions

on all public questions, and while he was a Republican during the war, at its close voted the independent ticket, and continued to do so until his death. His faithful wife survived him six years before she, too, died.

Our subject was educated at Monmouth and graduated in 1867, then attended Hespanan College, at Woodville, California, and also graduated at a business college July 1, 1869. He then retired to Oregon, and in the fall of 1869 was married to Miss Alice Parker, a native of Missouri, born February, 1852.

In 1870 he purchased ninety acres of land, his present home, five miles south of Monmouth. Here he and his young wife began their married life, Mr. Haley teaching school. He has succeeded in life and purchased 160 acres of land adjoining, also has 370 acres in Linn county, and is now the owner, in all, of 616 acres of improved land, on which he is raising grain and stock; raising good Clydesdale horses. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken a lively interest in the politics of the county. He was nominated and elected by his party a member of the State Legislature, in 1887, and was an earnest and capable worker in the interest of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Orion E., Iva L., David W., Nellie M., Eula J., Minerva A., Ruby L. and Percy. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are highly esteemed by all who are acquainted with them. Mr. Haley is noted for his fine business ability and strict integrity.



**J**ACOB F. FERCHEN, partner in the firm of Arndt & Ferchen, proprietors of the Pioneer Machine Shop, of Astoria, was born near Hamburg in 1847. His father, Jacob M. Ferchen, was an extensive manufacturer of plows, harrows and light and heavy wagons, and in his factory his son, Jacob, began to learn his trade at the age of ten years, beginning with the blacksmithing department and subsequently taking up boiler-making, lock and gunsmithing and general machine work, passing eight years in the several departments. At the age of twenty years he started out in life, first visiting Quebec and Montreal. He then entered the United States, and accepted his first engagement

at Chicago in the Schuttler Wagon Manufactory, but after a few months he went to Au Sable, Michigan, engaging as superintendent of the machine and blacksmith shops of a large lumber company, employing from fifteen to twenty-five hands.

Mr. Ferchen was married at Au Sable in 1872 to Miss Katie Kenney, native of Montreal. In 1875 Mrs. Ferchen and two children were taken sick and died within a period of six months.

After his marriage Mr. Ferchen had started a blacksmith shop in Midland City, but after his heavy bereavement Mr. Ferchen desired a change, so came to Astoria, landing among strangers. He found employment in the cannery of Mr. Booth, through the season of 1876, and in the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Jacob Arndt, and started the Pioneer Machine Shop of Astoria. They engaged in general blacksmithing and cannery work. After about three years Mr. Arndt retired from the firm, first selling his interest to his brother, Samuel, who is still in the business. Their shop is located at the foot of La Fayette street, and is fully equipped with planers and lathes for general machine and boiler work. They are the agents of E. W. Bliss, the manufacturer of improved cannery machinery, and have done an extensive business in the canneries of the Columbia river and in Alaska. They are also builders of steamboats to a registered capacity of sixty tons. Their shop has a special dynamo for illuminating, and is complete in every detail. He is devoted to his business interests, and being the practical man of the establishment, to him is largely due the excellence which the shop maintains among the manufacturers of the coast.



N. FERRIN, B. A., Professor of Mathematics in the Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, and an eminent mathematician and scholar, is a native of Barton, Vermont, where he was born October 11, 1854. His father, Rev. Clark E. Ferrin, D. D., was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, July 20, 1818. Five generations of the family have been born and reared in the Eastern States, and three of Prof. Ferrin's uncles served in the civil war. His father married Miss Sophronia Boynton, a native of Derby, Vermont, and daughter of John Boynton, of that State. They had

five children, of whom our subject was the third. Our subject's father was for twenty-one years a devoted and acceptable pastor of the Congregational Church at Heardsburg, Vermont. He died in 1881, aged sixty-three years, much lamented by all who knew him. His wife and faithful partner for so long, survived him but a couple of years.

Prof. Ferrin was educated at Heardsburg, in the academy and university, graduating at the latter in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After reading law for a couple of years, he decided to adopt for his life-work the vocation of teacher, believing he could in that capacity be of the most benefit to his race. When a boy mathematics seemed peculiarly his forte, his taste running in that direction; accordingly, he soon became a very proficient mathematician. He is particularly endowed with the ability to impart his knowledge and to inspire in others a love for his favorite study, both of which faculties render him an eminent success in his profession. He came to Forest Grove as the principal of the academy, in 1877, and after serving for four years in that capacity was elected to the professorship of mathematics, in 1881, which position he has since filled most acceptably.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Martha M. Haskell, a native of Bloomfield, Ohio, a daughter of George H. Haskell, a substantial farmer of the Western Reserve, Ohio. They have three children, all of whom were born in Forest Grove: Livia E., Haskell E. and Holman B.

The Professor has purchased property in an attractive location in the beautiful city of Forest Grove, and is about to build on it a handsome residence.

He is an efficient member of the Congregational Church, filling the office of Clerk of that society. He is a liberal-minded and progressive citizen of the commonwealth, devotedly attached to its interests and the prosperity and welfare of his favorite city. His blameless life renders him an object of affectionate regard to all who know him.



TIMOTHY GOODRICH, a reputable and prosperous farmer, of North Yam Hill, Oregon, was born in Athens county, Ohio, March 10, 1837. His ancestors came to America from England, being passengers on the May-

flower on her second voyage to this country. They settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in the latter State his father and grandfather, both named Timothy Goodrich, were born. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. When a young man he moved to Ohio, and there married Miss Tryphosa Hewett, a native of Athens county, Ohio, and a daughter of Ephraim Hewett, who was born in Connecticut. They reared a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living, the subject of our sketch and his two sisters, residents of Missouri. Two of the sons enlisted in the Union army. One died in the hospital, and the other after his discharge, never having recovered from injuries received during his service.

Timothy Goodrich was reared in his native State. In 1856 he married Miss Rosy Ann Knight, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel Knight, also a native of that State. The Knights were of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich were married in Athens county, Ohio. In 1862, with their three children, they crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams. Arrived in Oregon, they first settled on a tract of timber land in Marion county, located eight miles north of Salem. He improved his property, and as soon as he was able purchased other land, at one time having acquired 400 acres. This he sold in 1880. In 1879 he came to Yam Hill county and purchased 222 acres of land, where he now resides, half a mile north of North Yam Hill. He has since added 170 acres to it, making in all 395 acres, one of the choicest farms in this favored portion of Oregon.

Of the three children Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich brought with them across the plains, we record that two died young; the other, George C., resides on a farm near his parents. Since coming to this State other children have been added to their home circle, whose names are as follows: Mary E., wife of Monroe Tallman, Dayton, Yam Hill county; Minnie M., a successful teacher, residing with her parents; and Ralph B., Morris Luke and Ray T., also at home. Mrs. Goodrich is a member of the Christian Church.

Politically, Mr. Goodrich affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1884 he was elected one of the two County Commissioners of his county, a position requiring both ability and integrity, and the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a member of the Grange in Marion

county, and after coming to North Yam Hill joined the order here. While he is regarded as a conservative man, he is, nevertheless, ready to aid any enterprise that he thinks will help the farmers, and aid in the improvement and development of Oregon.

**C**HARLES HALLGARTH, one of the prosperous and prominent farmers of Union county, was born in England in 1838. He was reared in his native place, and came to America when but nineteen years of age. His first winter in this country was passed in New York, but in the spring of the following year he made his way to Wisconsin, from there to Louisiana, and in 1860 he went to California, where he engaged in mining, at which he worked for three years. His next removal was made to Idaho, where he remained but a short time, then returned to Oregon, went to Canon City and there remained for four years, engaged in mining. At these mines he was so successful that he was enabled to make a good start in life, so in 1868 he came to Union county, settled in Indian valley, bought land and engaged in raising stock. Mr. Hallgarth then settled near Elgin, Union county, where he purchased land and improved it until his farm is one of the finest in the entire county. On this land he built himself a fine residence, at a cost of \$2,000, and in addition he has two large barns and other substantial outbuildings, necessary for the carrying on of a first-class farm. He has engaged in the sheep business, and in it, as in every other enterprise Mr. Hallgarth undertakes, he has been successful. He now owns 1,200 acres of good land in Niles township, 500 acres of which is cultivated and farmed by our subject.

Mr. Hallgarth was married to Miss Jane Long in 1874. This lady is a native of Indiana, but her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry. The parents of Mrs. Hallgarth came to Oregon in 1864, where her father is still engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hallgarth have had ten children, namely: William, accidentally killed when he was ten years old, by a stray shot; John, George, Nellie, Joseph, Jessie, Carl, Jacob, Samuel, James and Frank. Mr. Hallgarth is one in a family of ten and one of his brothers is



a partner in all of his business enterprises. Their sheep venture is about the most successful, as they now handle about 8,000 sheep, all of the Merino stock. By their strict attention to business Mr. Hallgarth and his brother have accumulated quite a fortune. Our subject is a member of Elgin Lodge, No. 98, A. F. & A. M. He received his nomination by the Republican party for a county office April, 1892, and will make a good race, as he is very popular throughout the county, especially at home, as he has never had any trouble with his neighbors or engaged in a lawsuit in his life.

**M** HANSON was numbered among the Oregon pioneers of 1853. From necessity, and not from choice, he was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia, but the land of his forced habitation has given him a successful career, and he does not regret that decree of fate, or overruling providence, that threw him, homeless and a stranger, upon the Oregon coast. He was born upon the Island of Thorsing, Denmark, in 1827, where his ancestry had resided for generations, engaged in the pastoral life of agriculture. Until sixteen years of age our subject assisted his father upon the farm and attended the common schools, as required by the law of the country. He was then transferred from the land-roll to the navy, and then he went to sea before the mast, and after five years of study and training graduated from the naval college at Taunung, and was then engaged in the Schleswig war until 1850, when as first-mate he shipped upon a Danish government sloop running between Copenhagen and Russia, and then, as second-mate, from Denmark and Liverpool, and Boston, Massachusetts, where he arrived in the spring of 1851. He then shipped before the mast on the barque, George Law, to San Francisco, arriving in November, 1852; then as second-mate of the sailing vessel Marathon, they sailed north, and for twenty-one days lay in the mouth of the Columbia river, trying to get across the bar; at last sailing in, they anchored inside of Clackasop Spit, but during the night, with a heavy wind blowing and a change of tide, the vessel drifted down the river. The night was so dark that they could not make sail, so masts were cut away to ease the vessel, but her destruction was realized as she sprang a leak, and finally went to pieces upon the bar, all

hands having been saved by a life-boat from Astoria, which came to their rescue in the morning. Our subject lost all his possessions. He was then taken to Portland, January 12, 1853. The following morning he began work upon a flat-boat, and was there engaged until he had accumulated \$100, then went to the mines in southern Oregon, but being driven out by the Rogue river Indians, he returned to Milwaukee in the fall of 1853, and was employed in the pioneer nursery of Llewellyn & Meek. Having accumulated about \$2,000 in 1858, Mr. Hanson purchased fifty acres of land in East Portland, for \$10 an acre, and still occupies the same. The land was covered with a heavy timber, but being an ambitious man, Mr. Hanson labored to clear his land and soon began planting a small orchard, which he increased to twenty acres in a short time, which for years proved a source of great profit, the fruit selling readily in the markets of San Francisco. In the spring of 1868 he started a nursery, and in the fall of 1873 engaged quite extensively in the seed business, importing seeds from the East and opening a store in town. He reduced his nursery to ornamental trees and shrubs, and continued the business until 1886, when he sold out the seed department, but continued his nursery, which is now conducted by his son, Charles E.

Mr. Hanson was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy Akin, at Milwaukee, a pioneer of 1852, and daughter of James Akin, who crossed the plains from Iowa with his family, losing his wife upon the plains. He only survived her a few weeks after arriving in Oregon, and his death left fatherless and motherless seven children, the oldest not eighteen. These poor children were left orphans and homeless in a strange and unsettled country. In marrying the daughter Mr. Hanson became a father to the little ones and guided their destinies. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have three children: Frederick W.; Ida E., wife of J. C. Roberts, of Portland; and Charles E.

Mr. Hanson is one of the oldest living members of Orient Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., of East Portland. For thirty-six years he has been an active member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifteen years was Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is still a member of the adult class. He was on the building committee which erected the first church in 1867, which has since been sup-



planted by a fine stone structure. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his county as County Commissioner, and at present is a member of the City Council. He takes an active interest in public school matters, and for nine years served on the Board of Directors. He believes in the law of compulsory education, feeling that the school system effectually carried out is the primary foundation of honest government.



**D** F. HARRINGTON, a well-known and favorably regarded business man of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Newfoundland, where he was born on November 22, 1828. His father, Jeremiah Harrington, a native of Ireland, emigrated when quite young, locating in St. Johns, Newfoundland. Here he married Margaret Collins, a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland. They had ten children, of whom only two survive. They removed to the United States in 1835, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, where the mother died, his father continuing to reside there until his death in his twenty-second year.

When fifteen years of age our subject went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he lived for five years, learning the bricklayers' trade, at which he worked in Providence, Boston and New York. In 1852 he set sail for San Francisco, on the ship, Samuel Appleton, with 212 men on board, making the voyage in 140 days. Arrived at his destination, he worked at his trade for three years, receiving for his work from \$10 to \$14 a day. At the end of this time he purchased a piece of business property on the corner of Third and Evert streets for \$1,500, and engaged in the grocery business. This property is now worth \$30,000. He was in San Francisco during all the trying times of the vigilant committee; and, like all good men, he assisted the law-abiding to maintain good government for the city.

He married, in 1856, Miss Mary Govigan, of New Orleans. They have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Josie, John and Fanny; and Josie is now the wife of Mr. Brinkerhoof, the first assistant engineer of the steamer Columbia. Mary is the wife of Thomas O'Brien, a business man of Portland. John B. is married, and resides in a handsome new residence in

East Portland, which his father built for him at a cost of \$10,000, also giving him other property to the value of \$60,000.

In 1857 Mr. Harrington came to Portland, where he engaged in grocery business on the southwest corner of Front and B streets, continuing there a year, when he started a grocery, on First street; then began shipping Oregon fruit to San Francisco, and was the pioneer cider man of Portland. During all his business career, he has, from time to time, invested in choice real estate, the advance of his property in value proving conclusively the correctness of his judgment. He has erected a number of buildings, which he has sold as opportunity offered, and all at a good price, still retaining a number of residences and business blocks. In 1857, on coming to Portland, he purchased of Captain Flanders a block for \$1,000, which at that time was located in the woods. This he cleared and built on it, which he still retains, at a valuation of \$165,000. He attributes his success to his real-estate investments, having accumulated a fortune of \$300,000. He has built a large and handsome brick block in East Portland, on Fourth street; the Harrington block being a credit alike to him and to the city.

He has affiliated with the Democratic party all his life, and have several times been honored with office by his constituents, serving for some time as a member of the City Council of Portland. He is not, however, an office-seeker or wire puller, but with more retired tastes has ceased to take active part in either politics or business, being employed in collecting rents and interest, and looking after his large investments in property. He is still hale and hearty, ever cordial, kind-hearted and approachable. He is absorbed in Portland and her interests, and in the welfare of the State at large, feeling, as he says, that he should "speak well of the ship that has carried him over." His many worthy traits of character have endeared him to the community, his friends and his family alike.



**J**AMES W. HARE, the obliging, efficient and popular Postmaster of Astoria, was born in Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, September 8, 1857, a son of Dr. William Hare. The latter died in Tyler county, West Virginia,

in 1863, having moved there from Ohio in 1862. Our subject was educated in the public schools of West Virginia, and later in the city schools of Cincinnati. In 1872, when yet a boy, he began steamboating on the Ohio river, and a short time afterward began railroad work, having filled various positions of trust in the latter capacity. July 1, 1879, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Government Lighthouse at Port Adams, Oregon, under R. M. Lane. Mr. Hare has served as engineer, first mate and fireman on several Columbia river steamers; for five years was chief engineer of the Fire Department of Astoria, Resene Company, No. 2, and while serving in this capacity was appointed by President Harrison to serve the people of Astoria as Postmaster. Since taking charge of the office he has established a free delivery, with an annual receipt of over \$12,000. The office is in the Government building, and four carriers, two deputies and one assistant are employed. The deliveries are made after the arrival of the steamers, twice each day.

Mr. Hare was married September 20, 1883, to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of this city, and they have two children: Martha Ellen and Joseph Thomas. Socially, our subject is a member of the K. of P., Pacific Lodge, No. 17, is President of the Marine Engineer's Beneficial Association, and president of the Fire Department of Astoria.



**C**HARLES W. GAY is among the representative men of Mount Tabor. He was born in Maine, March 11, 1840, and his father, Eliphas Gay, was born in the same State, August 11, 1811. Their ancestors came from England before the Revolution, and our subject's grandfather, Timothy Gay, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was appointed by the Rev. Jason Lee, one of the prominent founders of Methodism in Maine, the second Class-leader in the town of Farmington. He was a member of the Methodist Church for sixty years, that being the religion of the entire family. Mr. Gay's father married Dorathy Johnson, of his own State, and the daughter of Mr. Levi Johnson, a hotel-keeper in North Vienna, Maine. She was a school teacher at the time of her marriage. They had four children. She was an excellent woman, a faithful member

of the Methodist Church and died in 1847. Her husband also belonged to the same church. He was a farmer all his life, and lived a good, upright life, dying in 1889.

Charles Gay was the youngest child, and is now the only survivor of the family. He was raised and educated in Farmington, the place of his birth. When eighteen years of age he came to California, via Panama, and for four years was engaged in mining at Lone City, Mule Town and Morris Town. Like other miners, he made and lost money. Out of one claim he took \$900, sometimes getting as much as \$2 in one pan of dirt, and one time took out \$40 in one day. When he discovered his best claim they said in the newspaper that a greenhorn from the States had struck it big. At that time he had found \$16 in one pan of dirt. After he left the mines he came to Portland, and was sent by a company of men to examine the new mines at Morris City. If he found them satisfactory he was to take up and hold all the claims he could. When he got there he found the country very broken, a great deal of snow, thousands of men, and no gold to be found outside of the claims already taken. He reported adversely, and went to the Dalles and worked in the Mess house, where they were building the railroad. He was hired by L. F. Carter who has since been Surveyor-General of Idaho. After this Mr. Gay went to Oregon City and formed a partnership with William E. Brainard, and they were together a year and a half, then in the fall of 1864 came to Mount Tabor, and purchased 160 acres of land.

In 1865 Mr. Gay was married to Minerva, daughter of N. D. Gillham, who in 1852 brought a large train of emigrants to Oregon. They have had six children: Emma C., died in her twentieth year; Nellie C., married Frank Walton, and they reside in Washington; Frank E., resides in California; Rufus A. is at home; Grace O. and Clara C. are at school.

Mr. Gay and his partner operated the property together, and set out 2,000 pear trees. They then divided the place, Mr. Gay taking forty acres with the improvements for his share. They were a mile and a half from schools, and in 1874 Mr. Gay sold the property for \$5,000, in cash, and purchased forty acres on the west side, near the schoolhouse, of Mr. J. S. Newell, for \$4,200. Mrs. Gay's father gave her thirty acres adjoining it, and the farm is now considered as being worth \$70,000. Mr. Gay has

continued to invest in real estate until he now has 700 acres of land. He has built a nice home. The property where he built has been changed from a rough forest to a beautiful improved country, dotted over already with homes, showing that it has been settled by people of refined tastes, and, in many instances, wealth.

The family are members of the Portland Taylor Street Methodist Church, and Mr. Gay takes an active interest in its welfare. He was the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a strong temperance man and Prohibitionist. In 1875 he was nominated on the Independent ticket for State Senator, and he stumped the county, coming within forty votes of election. Considering that he ran against great odds, the canvass was very creditable. He has been Supervisor and has given great satisfaction. He is a man of character and ability and is worthy of the success he has attained.



**J**OHAN L. DOUGLASS, deceased, a prominent and prosperous Oregon pioneer of 1852, well known throughout Multnomah county as a man of upright character and genial disposition, and whose loss was lamented wherever he was known, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Crawford county, April 30, 1837. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Le Fever) Douglass, were both natives of the Keystone State where the former was born June 15, 1794, and the latter April 25, 1801. They were married in the State of their birth, November 30, 1819, and had ten children, of whom John L. was the ninth in order of birth. About the year 1840 the father joined the general exodus, then commencing, toward the West, and with his family removed to Indiana, settling in Wells county. Here they resided eleven years, their son, John L., being reared on the home farm, and receiving his education in the county schools. At the end of this time, in November, 1851, the family again turned their faces toward the West, this time making the long trip across the plains, thus traveling almost across the entire continent, from ocean to ocean, and that at a time when traveling was exceedingly tedious and slow. In their journey across the plains they met with many hardships, which culminated in the sickness and death of the beloved wife and mother, who died

August 5, 1852, and was sorrowfully buried on the banks of the Green river. With sad hearts the remaining members of the little home circle then pressed onward, reaching Multnomah county November 12, 1852. Here they settled on land, and once more commenced the life of frontiersmen, where the father afterward died.

John L. Douglass, whose name heads this notice, was about fourteen years of age when his parents emigrated to Oregon, and lived for some years with the family on their land in Multnomah county. In January, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza Mitchell, a lady of domestic tastes and accomplishments, residing in his neighborhood. This happy union was of short duration, being terminated by the death of the devoted wife and mother on March 20, 1867. Of their three children, two now survive: George W., a highly esteemed resident of Troutdale, and James A., of whom a sketch immediately follows. While yet a young man, the father departed this life on June 13, 1873, bereaving his children of a loving father's care, and leaving many friends to mourn his loss.

James H. Douglass was the third child of John L. Douglass, and was born in Multnomah county, Oregon, July 4, 1865. He was thus eight years of age when he was bereaved of his father's care, his mother having died some years previously. He was reared to farming, but has recently engaged in other business. In 1890 he built the well-known Troutdale livery, feed and sale stables, which he conducted successfully for a year, when he sold out and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, which he still conducts. He represents several of the best fire insurance companies, besides standard life and accident associations. Besides this, he conducts a cigar, tobacco, toy and notion store, in which he is assisted by his amiable wife. Mr. Douglass owns valuable agricultural lands adjacent to Troutdale, consisting of fifty acres, thirty-five of which is devoted to general farming, and two and a half to a young orchard of a general variety of choice fruit trees. He also owns choice residence property in Troutdale, and is universally regarded as a prosperous and honorable man and progressive citizen.

He was married June 13, 1888, to Miss Eunice Meserve, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Dr. J. W. Meserve, of Columbia county, Oregon. Mrs. Douglass is gifted with considerable musical talent, and is a lady of domestic and social culture. Their twelve children in-

herit this musical gift, and form a band of twelve pieces, which often entertain the public and other lovers of instrumental music. Harlow, their only son, is also the oldest, and enjoys the distinction of being the first white child ever born in Troutdale.

Socially, Mr. Douglass affiliates with the A. O. U. W. and the A. O. F. of Troutdale. He is a man of executive ability, honorable in all his dealings, and enjoys the universal respect of his fellow-men.



**J**OHN GREEN has been a resident of the State of Oregon since 1849, and through his own efforts has arisen to a position of financial independence. He is a native of the Empire State, born October 10, 1820. His father, Bartholomew Green, a native of Connecticut, married Miss Deborah Dodge, of his own State; she was a member of one of the old Colonial families, her father having been an officer in the Continental army. The result of this marriage was eight children, two daughters and one son surviving. John was the fifth-born; the first ten years of his life were spent in Dutchess county, and at that early age he went to New York city, where he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He continued there until 1849, when the gold discovery in California turned all eyes toward the setting sun. Determining to seek his own fortune in the West, he shipped on the Clyde for San Francisco; arriving in that city, he embarked in the general mercantile trade, which he conducted for a time; later he formed a partnership with his friend, H. C. Leonard, and they came to Oregon, stopping at Astoria, where they established a mercantile business. They opened trade with foreign ports, shipping products to the islands of Japan, China and to Russia. After a year spent in Astoria, they removed to Portland, and there, in 1852, embarked in a general mercantile trade, to which they added a commission business.

In 1858 H. D. Green, brother of John Green, established the City Water works, Mr. Green and Mr. Leonard joining him in the enterprise, with which they were connected until 1886; in that year they sold their interest, in the city of Portland, for \$500,000. They also organized the Gas Light Company, in which Mr. Green is a heavy stockholder. In 1876 the brother died,

and the company was made a stock company, being incorporated under the name of the Portland Gas Company. Mr. Green is now president of the corporation, and his old friend and partner, Mr. Leonard, is secretary; they two are the principal owners, and the capital stock is now \$1,000,000. They have a valuable plant, which they built after the most approved plans. They are largely interested in Portland city property.

Mr. Green became a member of the Republican party at the time of its organization, and during the war liberally sustained the cause of the Union. Aside from this, he has never taken a deep interest in political questions, but has devoted his energies to the development of commercial enterprises.



**J**OHN FREDERICK GROVES.—Among the enterprising and prosperous hop-growers and business men of Polk county, Oregon, is to be found the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Groves is a native of Indiana, born September 25, 1846. His father, John Groves, was a native of the State of Maryland, born in 1826; removed to Indiana, where he married Miss Jane Sutton, who was born in that State. They had six children, of whom five were reared to maturity. In 1864 he came with his family across the plains to Oregon, starting from Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, May 5, and making the journey in company with a large train. They had good health, the Indians gave them no trouble, and their horses stood the trip well. When they arrived in Oregon they settled on rented lands, two miles south of Dallas. There they farmed successfully two years, after which they purchased 320 acres in Marion county, and resided on it eight years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Groves sold out and removed to northern California, taking all his family, except John F. He purchased 500 acres of land in Modoc county, and there resided until the time of his death, in 1890. He was a member of the Christian Church, was in politics a Democrat, and was an honest, industrious and respected citizen. His wife survives him, and is still living at the home in Modoc county. One of the sons, George, is in Idaho. The other children are in California.

The subject of this sketch was in his eighteenth year when he arrived in Oregon. Young as he was, he had just married, in Iowa, Miss Ada Meriel, a native of that State, and a daughter of Benjamin Meriel. His young wife accompanied him to this State, and they began life as farmers on rented land. By steady, persistent industry he was prospered, and in 1884, when the hop business began to be talked of in Oregon, he purchased twenty-five acres of land, which is now in the incorporated limits of Dallas, and became one of the pioneers in the hop culture industry. The following year, 1885, he purchased 147 acres of land on the Luckanute; these lands he has since farmed. The hop vines he planted in 1884 are still bearing, his average crop being 2,500 pounds to the acre. He has received as high as 40 cents per pound for his product, and from that down to 7 cents.

After coming to Dallas to reside, Mr. Groves at once identified himself with the best interests of the city, and has since been interested in its growth and development. He was one of the organizers of the Dallas Land & Improvement Company, of which he was elected a director. The company purchased large tracts of land adjoining the city, which they subdivided and sold. Since then they have purchased other tracts, and still the work of improvement goes on. Nearly all the valuable business houses here have been built since Mr. Groves came to the place. He is also a stockholder in the large woolen factory now being built in the city, with a capacity of 1,200 pounds of wool per day. Politically, Mr. Groves affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1884 he was elected Sheriff of Polk county, and at the end of his term was re-elected to succeed himself, serving a second term with his usual promptness and efficiency, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. Believing in the advancement of educational interests, and being chosen several years as School Director, he was instrumental in bringing the schools of the city up to their present creditable standing.

Mrs. Groves departed this life in 1873. She had three children: William B., Belle and Clark. The daughter died in her seventeenth year. In 1886 Mr. Groves married Miss Alice Tatom, a native of Oregon. Her father, James Tatom, was one of the early settlers of this State. They have two children: Madge and Emerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves are Presbyterians and prominent church workers, he being a Deacon, and she having served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school.



**J**OHAN GARNOLD, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Portland, Oregon, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1845, son of John E. and Catherine (Evans) Garnold, natives of Louisiana. His father was by profession a surgeon, and conducted a large practice up to the time of his death in 1847. His widow remarried and subsequently removed to Wisconsin.

John Garnold lived with his mother and grandmother until his fourteenth year. He then began learning the trade of cabinet-maker, which trade he mastered and afterward worked at in various localities until about 1865. That year he entered the employ of the Union & Central Pacific Railroads, and traveled toward the Pacific coast, fitting up the ticket offices at the stations along the lines of these roads, arriving in California in 1866. He remained in the employ of these companies until February, 1868, when he removed to Portland. Here he entered the employ of John P. Walker, a prominent manufacturer of doors, sash and mill work, and with him remained until the destructive fire of August, 1873, when the factory was burned down. He then worked at his trade on the custom house and post office, and in partnership with Delin & Edwards secured the contract to make the furniture and fittings for the building which occupied him until 1876. He then entered into partnership with John Ewry, the pioneer undertaker, and the firm of Ewry & Garnold continued business until January, 1891. At that time Mr. Ewry sold his interest to Mr. Garnold, who has since conducted the business alone.

He was married in Portland in 1872 to Miss Ellen Latham, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of B. Latham, an Oregon pioneer of 1850. They have two children: Catharine and Lena.

Mr. Garnold is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association. He was a member of the volunteer department more

than seven years, and until the pay department was established. In politics he is a Republican, and has served one term as Coroner. He is not, however, an office-seeker.



**J**OHN T. FRYER, a prominent native son of Oregon, was born in Washington county, near Hillsboro, May 7, 1858. His father, John L. Fryer, was born in Green county, Kentucky, in 1823, and married when young, in the East, losing his wife. In 1852 he, in company with his child, father, mother, and three brothers, Alexander, Josephus and James M. Fryer, and three sisters, Hetty, Sarah and Elvira, crossed the plains to Oregon. They made the journey with oxen, and it was a safe and fairly pleasant trip. He remained a few months at Oregon City, coming in the spring to Yam Hill county, where he worked on the donation claim of James Ramage. He then returned to Washington county, where he farmed rented lands and did wagon work until 1862, when he again returned to Yam Hill county, and farmed rented land there for three years. He then purchased a farm of 412 acres for \$3,300, going largely into debt, but worked hard and was very prosperous, and was enabled to pay for the land, and make valuable improvements on it. He died in 1877, in his fifty-fourth year, greatly lamented by his family and friends. His second wife was Mrs. Diana Landers, widow of Abraham Landers, and daughter of John Decker. She had come to Oregon in 1847. She had five children by her first marriage, all now living: Mary Jane, now the wife of William Tucker; Adaline, wife of Charles Buckingham; Martha, wife of William Merchant; Ellen, wife of a Mr. Logan; and George W. Landers, the only son by her first husband. By her marriage with Mr. Fryer, she had four children, three now living: Sarah A., died in 1891; John T.; Angeline, wife of Albert J. Edson; Netty, wife of James Edson, all of whom reside in Carlton. The mother died in 1882, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Grandfather John Fryer and his wife, who was a Vaughn, lived principally with their son, John L., and attained to a good old age. They were all worthy and honored pioneers of Oregon.

The subject of our sketch, John T. Fryer, resided with his parents in Washington county until his sixth year, when he accompanied

them to Yam Hill county, where he attended the district school, and later the Mounmouth College and the State University at Eugene City. After completing his education, he managed the farm, and after his father's death the property was divided among his two sisters and himself, since when he has resided on the homestead.

In 1879 he married Miss Sarah E. Hutchcroft, an estimable lady, and a native of Wisconsin, her father being Mr. Robert Hutchcroft. They have three children, born in Carlton: Harry L., Millard and Robert Lewis.

Politically, Mr. Fryer is a Democrat, and has discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace in a most able and satisfactory manner. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., and at the writing of this sketch held the office of Overseer.

With all the advantages that fair circumstances and education can bestow, besides being gifted with good intelligence and extreme activity, it is not surprising that he should be prominent in his neighborhood, while his kindly disposition endears him to all with whom he comes in contact.



**B**ENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, an intelligent and progressive citizen of McMinnville, Oregon, who for thirty-one years has been an inhabitant of the State, is native of New York State, where he was born July 20, 1829. His father, Ezekiel Fuller, was born in Massachusetts on July 31, 1786. He married Miss Eunice Wyman, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who was born April 1, 1794. They had ten children, seven of whom are now living. From Massachusetts they removed to New York, and from there to Michigan, and later to La Grange, Indiana, then a wild, unsettled country. He was a carpenter and a farmer. He had been a Democrat in politics, but became a Republican, and for some years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was an industrious, worthy and reliable citizen, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in La Grange September 9, 1859, aged seventy-three, much lamented by the community. His wife survived him until 1880, when she died, aged eighty-six years. She was



an educated and accomplished lady, with many amiable traits of character, which endeared her to a large circle of friends.

The subject of this sketch was the eighth child and seventh son, and hence his parents named him after the renowned statesman and patriot, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was reared in Michigan, attending the district schools, and later learned the carpenters' trade. In 1861 he crossed the plains, coming direct to Oregon, and to Yam Hill county, where he worked at his trade until September, 1865, when he purchased 111½ acres of land. This he rented out, and continued to work at his trade. Later he added to his farm until he had 164 acres, costing him \$14 an acre. This land he improved by building on it a good house and barn, etc., and putting it under a good state of cultivation; he made of it a very valuable piece of property, and sold it in 1891 for \$47.50 an acre. He then purchased lots in McMinnville, and, doing nearly all the work himself, he built a handsome residence on the southeastern corner of Fifth and E streets, where he now resides, surrounded with the comforts which his industry has purchased. The house is suggestive of elegance and refinement, and the grounds are tastefully laid out and rendered attractive by ornamental trees and shrubs.

He was married on November 28, 1857, in Batavia, Michigan, to Miss Lydia Jane Cook, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Mr. Sherlock Cook, of that State. He died in Michigan, but the wife and mother came to Oregon, where she died. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have one son, who was born December 30, 1861, in Yam Hill county, and is now residing in McMinnville.

In 1873, when the Grange was organized, Mr. Fuller became interested in it, and later, when they built the co-operative store, he took stock, and was the contractor who built it. He also took stock in the creamery and cold-storage company, and has interested himself in the up-building of the county.

He has been a Republican all of his life, but is now a Prohibitionist. Some years ago, wholly unsought by him, he was nominated and elected one of the County Commissioners of his county, and served faithfully for two years in that capacity, doing good work for his county, and heartily indorsed by his constituents.

Like many of Oregon's best men, he came to the State poor. In fact, it would seem as if dame fortune arranged for all of her best men a

probationary course in the hard school of experience and poverty, that they might be the better fitted to enjoy her smile and favor in later years. Certain it is that she found good material in our subject, and in return she has rendered him suitable reward.



**J**O. HANTHORN.—Closely connected with the canning interests of Astoria we find the subject of this sketch, who was born in Westerville, Franklin county, Ohio, August 20, 1851. His parents, N. M. and Anna M. (Spillman) Hanthorn, were natives of the same State, where the father was connected with mercantile interests, and in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. In 1862 he procured a prairie outfit, and with ox teams removed his family to Oregon, first locating in Yam Hill county. He farmed in Yam Hill and Washington counties until 1867, when he settled in Portland and followed mercantile life until the winter of 1870, when he removed to Boise City, Idaho, and for eight years was Auditor and Recorder of Ada county, being elected and re-elected by the Democratic party. In 1881 he removed to Weiser City, Idaho, and after one year in the hotel business he was elected Probate Judge, and is still the incumbent of that office.

Our subject was educated in Eastern and Oregon schools. At the age of sixteen he started to support himself, and, as a foundation to build upon, he first applied himself to learning the trade of tinner, which, having accomplished, he pursued until 1870, when his interest was called to the salmon canning interests. He passed one season in the tinning department of the Eagle Cliff Canning Factory, owned by Hapgood & Humes, and then followed his trade during the winter in Portland, Oregon. In 1871 we again find him in the same cannery. He then followed his trade in Portland until the spring of 1873, when he was employed as superintendent of the cannery of R. D. Humes, at Bay View, Washington, and continued in that capacity until the fall of 1876, when he commenced building his present spacious cannery at Astoria, in partnership with William Wadhams and Wesley Jackson, of Portland. They commenced packing during the season of 1877, and put up 16,000 cases, which output has steadily increased, with experience and increased facilities, until their annual pack has



reached about 30,000 cases. Their establishment is conveniently arranged for conducting this large business, and the standard of their pack is high in England and America. The firm name of J. O. Hanthorn & Co. is continued, although the controlling interest has centered with the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hanthorn was married in Portland, in 1874, to Miss Ida J. Kellogg, a native of Oregon, daughter of J. B. Kellogg, a pioneer of 1852. They have had four children: Claude B., Wesley H., Ida Hazel, deceased, and Ida Faith. Socially, Mr. Hanthorn affiliates with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. In business he is energetic, resolute and enterprising, and is numbered among the representative business men of Astoria. His name is a familiar one among the canned-goods dealers through the United States and Europe. He owns valuable property in Portland, Oregon, also in Astoria and Clatsop county, Oregon. In fact, he is what is termed one of Oregon's self-made men.

**C**HARLES W. HELLENBRAND emigrated to the State of Oregon in 1859, and is now one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men of Salem. He is a native of the State of Maine, born in Bangor, December 13, 1845. His father, Charles Hellenbrand, emigrated from France to the United States in 1835, and was married in Bangor, Maine, to Miss Martha Foster, a native of that State, and the daughter of William Foster, of Argyle, Maine. There were born of this union ten children, only two of whom survive. Charles W. was given the advantage of the public schools, and took a commercial course in the college at Portland, Oregon. He was in the hotel business in that city with his father, but in 1869 he came to Salem and opened a restaurant, which he has managed successfully; he is also a manufacturer of confectionery, and sells large quantities of fruits, cigars and tobaccos. His promptness, liberality, and honorable methods soon secured a fine trade, which he has held for twenty-four years. Charles Hellenbrand, father of Charles W., died in 1871; the mother still survives at the age of eighty-one years (1891).

Mr. Hellenbrand was united in marriage in 1871, to Miss Alvina Short, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of R. V. Short; two children

were born to them, Lottie J. and Charles V. He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. Politically, he supports the issues of the Republican party. He has a first-class establishment, which is well sustained by an appreciative public.

**F**RANK P. HEMBREE, a prominent farmer of North Yam Hill, and a native of Yam Hill county, was born at La Fayette, March 8, 1851. His father, Absalom Hembree, was a native of Tennessee, where he married Miss Nancy Dodson, and had three children, and with his family came to Oregon. Of the children who came from the East, Nancy M. has been twice married; Jane E. married Page Tustin, and resides in Pendleton; and Annie E. is now Mrs. John Cullum, and resides in eastern Oregon. After their arrival in this State five sons and a daughter were born, viz.: James L., who resides at Sheridan; Andrew Jackson, in California; Joel Jordan, at La Fayette; Frank P., the subject of this sketch; Absalom Jefferson, who resides at Tillamook; the daughter, Lillie B., died in her fifteenth year.

Upon arriving in Oregon, the family wintered at Oregon City, and in the spring of 1844, Mr. Hembree took as a donation claim a section of land nine miles northeast of McMinnville—one of the first tracts located in the county. Of course, having the choice of the country, Mr. Hembree made a splendid selection; it is the very Eden of Oregon. In this delightful valley he built his log cabin and began the life of a pioneer. He resided there until the Indian war of 1855-'56, when the brave pioneer enlisted, was elected Captain of a company, composed principally of his neighbors, entered the contest and fought valiantly. In one of the battles Captain Hembree was shot. His remains were brought home to his bereaved family, and the hearts of all the people were filled with great grief. He was buried on his donation claim, the Masonic fraternity and the military both taking part in the last sad rites. Men from all parts of the county came to pay tribute to the brave pioneer and volunteer soldier. Notwithstanding the country was new and the methods of travel inconvenient, yet the funeral was one of the largest ever held in the county. The widow survived many years, keeping house un-

til within a few years of her death, which occurred at her son Joseph's, in La Fayette, in 1887, and her honored remains were placed beside those of her husband in the little family burying-ground on the donation claim.

Frank P. Hembree was reared principally in La Fayette. At the age of eighteen years he began to care for himself. He inherited 125 acres of the donation claim, occupied it, and worked out some. In 1873, when twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Mary L. Monroe, also a native of Yam Hill county, and the daughter of John A. Monroe, who was a native of Maryland, and an honored Oregon pioneer of 1845. By persistent industry Mr. Hembree has succeeded, and now has 403 acres of the old homestead, one of the finest farms in the county. As he has prospered, he has invested in land and real estate, in Portland and other places.

He has had four children, namely: Charles A., now eighteen years of age; Claudie M., sixteen years old; Frank P. Jr., nine years old; and Minnie Irene, born March 9, 1888.

In 1880 Mr. Hembree erected a good farm residence, which overlooks the beautiful Eden in which the farm is located. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hembree are people who have paid close attention to home affairs, and have seldom been out of the county in which they were born. In politics, Mr. Hembree is a Democrat. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability, having just reason to feel proud of the tract of beautiful home he occupies, and of the county in which he and all his family were born and spent their lives, and also of the great commonwealth of Oregon, his favored State.



**W. HARDESTY**, one of the reliable business men of Oregon, and a veteran of the great civil war now residing at Needy, Clackamas county, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 4, 1843.

His father and grandfather were both natives of Ohio. The former, Noah Hardesty, was born in Belmont county, December 24, 1811, and remained in Ohio until after his twentieth year, when he removed to Indiana. In 1832 he married Harriet Baxsley, a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, of Irish ancestry. They

removed to Illinois in 1853, a year later went to Missouri, and from there, in 1864, crossed the plains to Oregon.

They had a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom came to Oregon, and three died at an early age, some of the married ones, however, came in a different train. Mr. Hardesty settled on a farm three miles south of Needy, where he remained five years, and from whence he removed to eastern Oregon, residing there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1889. His wife departed this life in 1874.

S. W. Hardesty was the sixth-born in his father's family, and was reared on the frontier. He was seventeen years of age when the great civil war burst upon the country, and on the 7th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He served two years in Missouri and Arkansas, and while engaged in the battle of Prairie Grove he received a gunshot wound in the left thigh, and also lost one eye while in service, and the left and last eye was also affected. By reason of his disability he received an honorable discharge and returned home. After his arrival in Oregon, in 1864, he engaged in farm work, at which he continued until the total loss of sight, which misfortune came upon him on the 28th of January, 1873.

Notwithstanding his total blindness, he still did some general farm work. In 1877 he opened a general merchandise store at Needy, buying his own goods and judging the quality and style by the feeling. His business prospered from the first, and ere long he started a branch store at Molalla, where he also had a good trade. He has made investments in real estate, and now is the owner of several hundred acres of land, and other property besides his store at Needy.

Mr. Hardesty was married, in 1870, to Margaret E. Sconce, a native of Ray county, Missouri, born in 1849, daughter of Robert H. Sconce. Her father and family came to Oregon in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hardesty have had four children, namely: Elmer, who was born in 1872, is now a partner in his father's store; Ella, who was born in 1875, died in her eighth year; Edith, born in 1877; and Mable, in 1879. For a number of years Mrs. Hardesty has been Post-mistress of Needy.

Politically, Mr. Hardesty is a Republican; religiously, a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and several times has been Commander of his Post.

After he left the army, Mr. Hardesty began life as a day laborer, and when he engaged in the mercantile business his capital consisted of only \$450. In spite of his misfortune he prospered, and for the success he has attained is deserving of great credit. After many years the Government was not unmindful of his services, and granted him a pension of \$72 per month.

Since writing the above, Mrs. Hardesty, the wife of S. W. Hardesty, and Postmistress of Needy, departed from this life January 17, 1893. Deceased was a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association.



**F**RANCIS HANSWIRTH, a retired merchant and capitalist, of North Yam Hill, and a resident of Oregon, since 1858, is a native of Hungary, born August 11, 1828. His ancestors had long been residents of that place, and most of them were artisans.

In 1852, when he was twenty-four years of age, the subject of our sketch embarked for America, and in due time landed at New York. There he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and worked at it until 1858. He then came to Oregon, making the journey by way of the Isthmus, and stopping at San Francisco one day. This was at the time of the Fraser river gold excitement, and he went to the mines, but lost money in the venture. Landing in Portland, he first worked for wages, digging potatoes at \$1.75 per day. In 1859 he came to North Yam Hill, and as he had studied architecture and understood the use of carpenters' tools, he worked first at the carpenter trade. He built about twelve of the first houses in the town, everything at that time being made by hand. After that he engaged in general merchandising, being in partnership with James Fryer a year. At the end of that time he and Lee Laughlin purchased the general merchandise business of Brogg & Co., and did a successful business for nine years. Mr. Hanswirth then sold out to his partner, made a pleasure trip to his old home in Europe, and while absent visited the Centennial Exposition. On his return to North Yam Hill, he engaged in business, under the firm name of Bidwell & Co., retiring at the end of five years.

Mr. Hanswirth early began to invest in real estate. A portion of North Yam Hill has been built upon lands which he once owned. He still

has large real-estate holdings, and while he is retired, has extensive interests in various business enterprises.

He was happily married to Miss Neoma Laughlin, daughter of James Laughlin, who died June 4, 1891, leaving three children: Theodore, Barbara and Nellie. Mrs. Hanswirth was a most amiable woman, a devoted wife and loving mother, and her death was a source of much bereavement to her family and many friends.

The Misses Hanswirth are enterprising young women, who have distinguished themselves for their bravery, each having taken a timber claim in the mountains. They are good hunters and horsewomen, have had many a thrilling experience in the mountains among bears and panthers, and have had more than one hairbreadth escape in swimming their horses across swollen streams. Each has made several thousand dollars by her bravery and daring in settling valuable timber lands in the remote and wild portion of the county, and accomplished what many of the young men of the county have declined to do.

Mr. Hanswirth affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as a member of the Town Council. Enterprising, public-spirited and generous, his career has been a useful and successful one.



**C**A. HIMPEL, mill proprietor and lumber dealer of Clatskanie, Columbia county, Oregon, is a native of Prussia, born May 14, 1851. He is a son of John and Mary Eliza (Groseman) Himpel, who emigrated to America when the subject of this sketch was young. They first located in Muscatine county, Iowa, where they remained until 1858, when they removed to Leavenworth county, Kansas, where young Carl was educated and reared to young manhood.

By trade Mr. Himpel is a practical sawyer and has always followed that trade. He came to Oregon in 1876, locating at Rainier for a time, later removing to the city of Clatskanie, where he now owns a mill plant situated some four miles south of town. The property is at this time idle, but will soon be put into operation. The plant has a capacity of 24,000 feet of lumber daily in a run of eleven hours.

He employs thirty men when running full capacity, and ships principally to the city of Portland.

Mr. Himpel owns one-half section of timber land near the mill site from which logs are supplied and also owns 160 acres of land, with twenty acres under cultivation. He has a fine young orchard of over 1,000 trees, consisting principally of prunes. Our subject affiliates with the Republican party and has been of service in her ranks, as he is always active, although not an office-seeker. His private business affairs occupy all his time.

Our subject was nominated and elected to the office of County Commissioner four years ago, but resigned soon after, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of N. Nicholas. Mr. Himpel was married in Cowlitz county, Washington, March 20, 1887, to Miss Ella Myers, a native of Missouri, and one child of this marriage is living, Carl A.; and one son is deceased.



**T**HOMAS M. HINES, of Forest Grove, is an honored Oregon pioneer of 1848. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 1, 1819, and is of Welsh ancestry, although his people were early settlers of Virginia. From this State they removed to Kentucky and thence to Missouri, and were pioneers in all of the States in which they lived. His grandfather, John Hines, born in Virginia, was a pioneer of Kentucky and of Missouri, and he reared a large family and died in his eightieth year. The father of our subject, Wesley Hines, was born in Kentucky, in 1797. When he was a lad his family emigrated to Missouri, where he grew to manhood, and in 1818 married Miss Elizabeth Davis, born in September, 1800. She was the daughter of Augustus Davis, native of Kentucky, although of Virginia ancestry. Mrs. Hines was also a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Hines had seven children, of whom four are now living.

Our subject was the eldest of this family and spent his boyhood and youth in Howard, Ray, Caldwell and De Kalb counties. In 1842, November 17, he married in the last named county, Miss Mary Buckingham, a native of Pennsylvania, born January 1, 1819. After their marriage they resided in De Kalb county until 1848, when on May 2, they crossed the Missouri river

on their journey for Oregon. They brought one son with them, namely: Cicero, who is now a farmer of Washington county.

They made a successful journey and arrived in Yam Hill county, September 25, 1848, where they remained for the winter. Mr. Hines then took up a donation claim of 640 acres of land on a branch of the Tualatin, in Washington county, where he built the little log cabin of the pioneer, and began the life of a western farmer with a few head of cattle. In 1849 the discovery of gold took him to California, where he engaged in mining on Feather river, but was taken sick and obliged to abandon mining and return to Oregon. He remained on his farm for eight years, then sold, in 1858 came to Forest Grove, purchased a farm, on which he resided from 1859 to 1882. This farm was situated on the south side of the town and consisted of 419 acres of land. He subdivided his whole tract and sold it. Since that time he has dealt in real estate and has been successful generally, in his transactions. He has also given his three sons farms: to the oldest, Cicero, 225 acres; to George, 240 acres, and to Charles, the youngest, whom he educated for a physician, he gave 119 acres, on which is a valuable mineral spring. The latter is now practicing his profession at Dallas.

Mr. Hines is now retired from active work, has a nice home in Forest Grove, and is now living on the interest of his money. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Douglas Democrat, but upon the outbreak of the war he was a strong Union man, and joined the ranks of the Republican party. He still prefers Republican ideas, but is quite independent in his views, preferring to judge for himself of the efficiency of a man for office. He has never sought for office, but while engaged in farming he always took a deep interest in the making of good roads, and for a number of years acted as Road Supervisor. He has been an honest, hardworking and intelligent man, and on this account has prospered. He is now wealthy, and a worthy, representative pioneer of 1848.



**S. HINSHAW**, of Baker City, Oregon, one of the pioneers of the Pacific coast, although comparatively a young man, has seen about as rough times as any of the frontiers-

men of any country. He was born in Henry county, Iowa, March 11, 1843, and was the fifth child of John A. and Elizabeth (Hocket) Hinshaw. His father was born in North Carolina, removed to Indiana when a young man, and was married there in 1838. He and his wife, Elizabeth, then went to Iowa. He carried on his trade of cabinet-making, in connection with his farming, and finally died when the son was quite young. Mrs. Hinshaw was a native of Indiana, the family coming originally from the South, the first of the name settling in Virginia. The mother is dead. Our subject has one brother and three sisters living, the brother, J. B. Hinshaw, in Lee county, Iowa, and the three sisters are all in Henry county, Iowa.

I. S. Hinshaw started in life for himself when but twelve years old, with nothing but the clothes on his back, and the prayers of his mother. He started across the plains as a teamster for J. D. Wilson, and camped upon the ground where the city of Baker City now is, July 23, 1866. The first work he did was as a farm-hand for John Palmer; was then in a sawmill as a cook; afterward drove an ox team and then rented a ranch and farmed for one year. Subsequently he worked at his trade in Baker City, then prospected and mined for four years. Having saved up money, he bought a ranch and went into the raising of horses and cattle.

Mr. Hinshaw was elected Sheriff of Baker county in 1886, was re-elected in 1888, but refused a third term. The county then was over 100 miles across, and it required a very long time to make a canvass of it.

Our subject was married, in 1888, to Mrs. Julia A. Smith, widow of J. P. Smith, and daughter of Martin Smith, who crossed the plains with her when she was but five years old, settling in the Willamette valley at Santiam City. Mrs. Hinshaw is a native of the State of Iowa. By her first marriage she had one child, a girl, who died in March, 1889; but has had no children by her last husband. They have an adopted child, named Freddie Hinshaw.

The farm of Mr. Hinshaw contains 161 acres, handsomely improved, upon which can be seen some very fine thoroughbred Jersey cattle, to the breeding of which he has devoted much attention, although the herd is not now very large. He is a very well-to-do man, having property in Iowa, to the value of \$8,000; share in a business in California, to the amount of \$9,000; a number of lots in Baker City, and his

home place. The only assistance he ever received was \$135, which came from his father's estate soon after he learned his trade. What he has, has been earned by the labor of his own hands. So honest and efficient was his administration of the office of Sheriff, that the Republican County convention renominated him in March to be voted for in June. The county auditor's examination showed that every cent had been accounted for, and that officer gave him a clear receipt, after four years of service as sheriff. Although he had some hard struggles at times, he was always honest, true to himself and his fellow-beings.

**H**ARS C. HENRICHSEN, one of the many worthy citizens contributed to America by Denmark, cast his fortunes with Portland in her obscurity, having risen with her growth, and prospered with her development. He was born in Denmark on March 9, 1839, remaining at home with his father, a farmer, until 1854, going at that time to Schleswig, to learn the watchmakers' trade. This he followed for six years.

In 1860, having become of age, he decided to seek his fortune in the new State of Oregon, accordingly coming to this coast. He worked for a short time at Vancouver, thence came to Portland, where he worked for a time as journeyman, then purchasing Jacob Cohen's business, which had been started in 1858. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Gustave Hanson, under the firm name of E. C. Henrichsen & Co. They were at first located on First street, but in 1870 removed to their present business place, at No. 149 First street. Mr. Hanson retired from the business after a period of three years, after which it was continued by Mr. Henrichsen alone until 1879, when Mr. S. H. Greenberg became a partner, remaining with the firm seven years. Since then Mr. Henrichsen has been sole owner. The enterprise has grown from a small beginning, to be the largest wholesale and retail jewelry establishment in the State. It is also the oldest continuous business of its kind in the commonwealth. Mr. Henrichsen has given it the closest attention, having by liberal methods and commercial ability and reliable dealings, brought the business up to its present standing, a high one in the estimation and confidence of the city and State.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Hannah Winter, a native of Denmark. They have two daughters, both born in Portland. The eldest, Luna, is the wife of O. E. Mattern, of Portland. The other daughter, Laurine, lives with her parents, in a beautiful home, on the corner of Main and Lownsdale streets. A home replete with all comforts and conveniences, tastefully surrounded and ornamented.

In politics Mr. Henriksen is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite. In matters of religion, he is an Episcopalian, being a member of that Church.

Unassuming and courteous in manner, industrious and honest in character, he enjoys the esteem of the community, and the affectionate regard of his family and friends.



**W**ILLIAM HEMSTOCK, one of the most prosperous farmers of Yam Hill county, was born in England, March 17, 1827. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Butler) Hemstock, both of English descent, and highly respectable antecedents. In 1822 they emigrated to Canada, where they resided for five years, when, in 1847, they removed to Wisconsin, which was then a wild and little settled country. Here they purchased land, on which they lived until their death, the mother dying in her eightieth year, greatly lamented by her family and friends. The father survived her but two years, expiring in his eighty-fifth year. He was universally esteemed on account of his honesty and industry, and generous, hospitable disposition, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. They had ten children, six of whom now survive.

The subject of our sketch was educated in England and Canada, where his parents resided, and when they removed to Wisconsin, he accompanied them. Two years after attaining his majority, in 1850, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bingham, an estimable lady, and a native of England. She was a daughter of Mr. Greenwood Bingham, a well and favorably known English miller and farmer.

He and his young wife commenced life on a new farm in La Crosse Valley, Wisconsin, which he purchased from the Government, and on which he lived, continuing to cultivate and

improve it, until he came to Oregon, in 1874. They had four children, born in the Badger State, which accompanied them to their western home: George H.; Hannah H., now Mrs. Elsie Wight, of McMinnville; Fanny H., who is now the wife of Mr. J. F. Spencer, a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county; and A. B., who is now attending the Portland University.

Upon their arrival in Oregon, Mr. Hemstock purchased 297 acres of land, located five miles southwest of McMinnville. This land was then wild, but he has since highly cultivated it to grain and fruit, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising, consisting of Durham cattle, horses, and large numbers of Cotswold and Leicestershire sheep. He has erected a comfortable residence, and good, large barns, for his grain and stock, besides other modern improvements, for the facilitating of agricultural pursuits. He has brought to his natural intelligence, the assistance of a varied experience, extending back to his youth in England, where agriculture is followed scientifically, and, in consequence, has met with a very great success, being now one of the most prominent farmers in the country.

He has recently purchased land near the Portland University, where he is now building a good residence, and intends to retire from his farm, and take up his abode in the city, where he intends to open a bookstore, supplying the students of the University and others with articles in that line.

In earlier life he was a strong Union man and Republican, but in later years, the cause of intemperance has appealed to him so strongly, that he has become a Prohibitionist.

He and his wife have belonged to the Methodist Church for more than thirty years, and have been ardent workers in its cause. They are the charter members of the church at this place. They recently interested themselves in the building of a church edifice on a hill near their home, which was to be erected at a cost of \$1,200. Mr. Hemstock was a Trustee and member of the building committee, and was instrumental in securing the subscription of the desired amount. This neat house of prayer now overlooks the whole valley, being "a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid," and reflects credit on the contributors to so worthy a cause. Mr. Hemstock is Class-leader and Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is deserving of the highest commendation for his efficient efforts in the cause of righteousness, and his example and



influence for good, which have had a wide-spread effect on the community, elevating and purifying all in that vicinity.

He and his worthy wife have been faithful partners for forty-two years, and are still peacefully pursuing their way, followed by the good wishes of the whole community, to whom they have endeared themselves by the practice of all Christian virtues.



**D**OLPHUS FINNEY, of Hillsborough, Oregon, came to California in 1857, and to Oregon in 1858, and has since become one of her most honored and successful manufacturers and citizens. He was born in Maine February 11, 1830. His father, Thomas Finney, was born in the same State in 1793. His father lived to be ninety-six years of age, while he himself lived to the age of seventy-nine. Grandfather Finney was engaged in the Revolution on board an American privateer, and they were engaged in capturing British vessels. His son married Miss Catharine Mackintosh, of Scotland. They had eight children, of whom William, who resides in Maine, and our subject are the only survivors.

Mr. Finney resided in Maine until his twentieth year, and then went to New Orleans. From there he went to Jackson county, where he worked at the trade of carriage and wagon-maker, and also worked some at carpenter work. In 1857 he went to California, and worked in the Santa Clara valley till 1858, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and arrived at Hillsborough on the 1st of June. He purchased on Main street, 99 x 198 feet, and on this property he began his wagon-making and blacksmith business, and he has continued this business in this place. The business has been the manufacture, principally, of wagons and buggies, and later, plows made of rolled steel. He was industrious and attended to his business, and the articles that he manufactured were first-class, and by honesty he has succeeded. In 1891 he replaced the old shop with a fine new block, two stories, 25 x 70 feet, and Mr. Finney, with a helper, put up the whole building himself, and it is a credit to him, with its street front put on in a new way. The property that the block stands on, that he purchased for a mere trifle, is now worth \$100 per front foot. In 1884 he built a nice

residence, and as he had spare funds, he invested in property in the vicinity of the city, and he has platted a part of it as Finney's Addition to the city of Hillsborough. He has sold a part of it.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Serena Kelsey, of Oregon, born in 1842. Her parents, Isaiah and Winnie Kelsey, came to Oregon in 1841, and were among the very early settlers of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Finney have four children, three daughters and a son. The eldest, Almira, became the wife of Mr. S. T. Huntington, and resides in Clackamas county; Ida married Mr. William A. Mead; she died in her twenty-second year. The youngest daughter resides with her father, and is his housekeeper. Her mother died at her birth. She was a woman of great sweetness of character and disposition, and is greatly mourned by her husband and children, as well as by the hosts of many friends she had made for herself. Her husband has honored her memory too much to put any one else in her place, but has remained single since her death.

Mr. Finney has not given much attention to politics. His policy was to vote and use his influence for whatever he deemed best for the interests of his State and city. He has voted with the Republican party and has been strong in his correction of what seemed wrong. Mr. Finney is now in his sixty-second year and has retired from his manufacturing business. He has led an industrious life and has secured a neat little fortune. His motto has been: "Enough for self, and some to give to such poor souls as need it." His persistent efforts have been a good example, and in this and other ways he has aided in the substantial growth and improvement of Hillsborough.



**H**ENRY C. FLETCHER, has for many years been identified with the agricultural interests of Marion county. He was born in Mercer county, Illinois, April 17, 1849, a son of Samuel Fletcher. The father was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1814, and descended from English ancestors. Henry C. Fletcher emigrated to Oregon in 1864. He gives especial attention to the breeding of standard horses, having some animals of the best families.

He was married June 28, 1877, to Miss Zella Savage, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of



Lewis Savage, a pioneer who came to the State in 1846, now a resident of Salem Prairie. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is liberal in his views, and casts his suffrage for the man best fitted in his estimation for the office. He and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church.

**C**HARLES T. HOWARD, Mulino, Clackamas county, Oregon, has been a resident of this State for nearly half a century, and as one of its representative pioneers is justly entitled to personal mention on the pages of this volume.

Mr. Howard's forefathers were English. Some members of the family came to America at a very early period in the history of this country and settled in Maryland, Howard county, that State, having been named for them. Several generations of the family were born there, and many of the Howards were prominently identified with the affairs of that State. Grandfather William Howard was born, reared and died in Maryland. He fought for independence during the Revolution. His son, our subject's father, Richard R. Howard, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1797, the third child in the family, and was reared to manhood in his native State. In early life he spent some time in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, and returning to Illinois, was married there December 18, 1828, to Miss Cynthia Turner, a native of Kentucky, born October 19, 1810, daughter of Francis Turner. After his marriage Mr. Howard continued to reside in Illinois until 1846, when, with his wife and six children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving here late in September. He settled on a donation claim on Milk creek in Clackamas county, and, being a good practical surveyor, did considerable in that line from time to time. He built a sawmill in 1849 and a gristmill in 1851, and ran them both in connection with his farming operations. Thus he did his part to develop the resources of this portion of Oregon. Previous to the civil war he was a Democrat, but was a strong Union man, and afterward affiliated with the Republican party. He was in religious matters an Agnostic, while his wife was a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Church. His death occurred November 12, 1865, and hers

July 20, 1877. Four other children were added to their household in Oregon, and their family were as follows: Francis T., born May 5, 1830, and his wife, were drowned February 20, 1864, while attempting to ford the Molalla river on their way to Church; Rev. William Howard, born December 13, 1831, died September 7, 1862; Rev. John Howard, born February 22, 1834, died in 1888; Sarah, wife of E. C. Officer, was born March 30, 1838, and died June 10, 1861, leaving a husband and three daughters; Charles T. (subject), born July 28, 1841; Daniel Boone, born January 2, 1844, who died October 11, 1854; Ann, wife of Adam Weatherston, born November 9, died in 1880, leaving three children; Mary, born February 2, 1849, died October 14, 1854; Grace, born July 8, 1852, and died October 27, same year; and Anthony W., who was born September 22, 1857, and is married and engaged in business in Oregon City. William and John were local preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church when they died; but John had previously been for more than ten years a member of the Oregon Conference. He also served a term of two years as Superintendent of Douglas county (Oregon) schools.

Charles T., whose name heads this article, the fifth of the family, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, July 28, 1841, and was five years old when he arrived in Oregon. He was educated in the public schools, worked on the farm and in the mill with his father, purchased and inherited the property, on which he now resides. He was married May 28, 1874, to Miss Mary H. Sanders, who was born in Marion county, near Salem, Oregon, May 1, 1853, daughter of Asa Sanders. Her father came to Oregon in 1851 and settled in Marion county, removed in 1858 to Molalla prairie, where he has since resided and where he owns one of the finest homes and farms in the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have two children: Claud Sanders and Bayne Asa, both at home.

Both Mr. Howard and his wife are influential members of the Methodist Church. He has served as Steward, Trustee and Class-leader, and she has rendered most efficient service as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. They are prominent members of the Grange, and are also active temperance workers. He is in politics a Republican, and has served some time as Justice of the Peace, but has usually declined office, notwithstanding his party has frequently offered him nominations for important positions at a

time when a nomination was equal to an election. For a number of years he has been the obliging Postmaster of Mulino. He still runs his mills and conducts his farming operations, being successful in both. He owns 586 acres adjoining the mills.

Such is a brief sketch of one of Clackamas county's prosperous and influential men.



**J**AMES S. HIBBS was a prominent and successful farmer, of Yam Hill county, Oregon, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born October 23, 1825. His father, Samuel Hibbs, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and his ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. His father married Miss Rebecca Smith, also a native of the Keystone State, and they had four children, two of whom are now living.

When but twelve years of age the subject of our sketch accompanied his parents to West Virginia, where he was reared to manhood. He had a common school education, and learned the trade of a joiner. He afterward worked at his trade for a year and a half in Georgetown, Pennsylvania, when, in 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Riggs. He then removed to Illinois, where he farmed and worked at his trade. Six children were born in the Prairie State.

Having, by this time, become informed of the opportunities afforded in the extreme West to actual settlers, he and family made the long journey overland to Oregon, with the usual oxen and wagons. They passed the graves of many emigrants on the way, but they, together with the large company, of which they formed a part, came through in safety.

On arriving at his journey's end, he had only a cheap outfit left, having only been able, in Illinois, to make a living for himself and family and save enough to bring them to Oregon. He first stopped in Marion county, where he rented lands and raised three crops. Besides being without means, he had the misfortune to lose his first crop. He persevered, however, and the succeeding crops were good ones, and he was much encouraged.

In 1865 he came to Yam Hill county, where he at first rented the farm of Mr. Jordan Hembree, consisting of a half-section of land, located near La Fayette. This he worked for two years,

realizing good crops. He then rented Mr. G. W. Burnett's farm, situated two miles from McMinnville. Here his prosperity was continued. He finally made his first purchase of land, 500 acres, at \$12 an acre, paying \$1,000 down, and going in debt for the balance, paying 10 per cent interest on all future payments. The first year the wheat was spoiled, by reason of heavy rains, so that he could not meet his first payment, and agreed to pay 1 per cent a month, to have the time extended. His next crop was a success, as was also the succeeding ones, which enabled him to immediately pay for his land. As his means would permit, he added from time to time to his original purchase, until he had 800 acres of as choice farming land as was to be found in this beautiful valley. This he cultivated with care, and improved by the erection of a substantial residence, and large barns for his grain and stock, and became one of the most prosperous farmers of his section of the county.

After arriving in Oregon other children were born, until they numbered nine sons and one daughter, all but one son now living. The two eldest, L. N. and J. M., are in Idaho, where they have farms; George H. is in the vicinity of the homestead; Alice is the wife of Mr. Milton Richardson, and resides in McMinnville; R. B. is on land near the homestead; S. I. is in business in McMinnville; J. F. is on land, a part of his father's estate; H. W. is at home; and O. H. is at home. Mr. Hibbs gave his married children a division of his large landed estate, reserving for himself 275 acres of the home place.

Mr. Hibbs distinguished himself by lending a helping hand to the different enterprises of McMinnville, having taken a \$500 scholarship in the college and stock in the Farmers' Warehouse and Grange store and also in the creamery.

He was a Republican in politics, having belonged to that party since its organization. He was elected County Commissioner, and served in that capacity with ability and honesty, but preferred to give his entire attention to his farming interests.

He was a worthy member of the Methodist Church, of which he was a Trustee, as is also his wife, and to its welfare he and his wife have contributed of their means and influence.

Mr. Hibbs died at his late residence, January 16, 1898. His faithful wife is still living.

Thus we find what persistent effort intelligently applied to the rich soil of this glorious commonwealth can accomplish, being, like an

inexhaustible gold mine, an unceasing means of wealth, and by her abundant resources she has gathered together on her broad bosom the best and noblest of the sons of the earth.



**W**ILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, a successful farmer of good repute, residing in Yam Hill county, Oregon, was born at Jerusalem Hill, Herkimer county, New York, July 18, 1844, of English ancestry, who were early settlers of Connecticut. His father, Thaddeus R. Harrison, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1816, and married Miss Maria A. Everett, a native of his own county; came to Oregon in the month of April, 1853, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and engaged in teaching at Bethel College, in Polk county. He returned to his home in the East, in 1858, and brought his wife and two children to Oregon the same year, settling in Yam Hill county. Mr. Harrison took a donation claim of 320 acres, where his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides, one and three-fourths miles southwest of Amity. There he built a log cabin and lived and prospered, and added to the property until he had 900 acres of land.

In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature of the State, on the Republican ticket, and in 1874 was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Oregon City. After serving his term of four years he was reappointed for a second term, but on the very day on which he received his commission he died, in his office, of heart disease! He was a successful, reliable, intelligent and enterprising citizen. He had one son after his arrival in Oregon, Edward R., who now resides near McMinnville, and is a farmer. His mother, a noble woman and an exemplary member of the Congregational Church, died in 1884.

Mr. Harrison was fourteen years of age when he came to his home in Yam Hill county. When nineteen years of age he went to the mines at Oro Fino and Florence, where, in his operations, he met with moderate success. He now has 300 acres of choice land, upon which he has made many improvements; is enterprising and capable, and has the reputation of being a first-class, good citizen.

In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Infantry, which was stationed at different places in Idaho, to take the place of the regular soldiers, who were sent to the seat of

war, while the Oregon soldiers were engaged in keeping the Indians in check. They had many skirmishes with the red savages, always, however, putting them to flight. Mr. Harrison served as Corporal and as Regimental Provost-Sergeant.

After his discharge he returned to the farm, and in 1868 married Miss Lavina Billings, a native of Polk county, Oregon, and the daughter of George W. Billings, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have six children, namely: Floy, Herbert, Gertrude, Delmar, Thaddeus R. and Eva.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican in his political sympathies, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the I. O. O. F.



**J**AMES E. HASELTINE, one of the prominent representative iron and hardware merchants of the city of Portland, is a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, born September 30, 1833. He is of New England ancestry who came to this country from England early in the year of 1637 and settled in Massachusetts. His father, Daniel Haseltine, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1797, and was during his life a builder and contractor. He erected the lighthouse at Robin's Reef, in New York harbor, and on Whalesback, in Portsmouth harbor, which are destined to be lasting monuments to his honest work. He married Miss Mary E. Hill, a native of Portsmouth, and the daughter of Mr. Elisha Hill, of that city. There were born to them seven children, six of whom are living.

Mr. Haseltine, the subject of our sketch, was the youngest son, and is eminently a self-made man, as he had no money given him to start with. When he entered the Pembroke Academy he rang the old bell and swept the floors to aid in paying his tuition. In 1867 his business career, on his own account, began in Portland, Maine. He engaged in the iron and hardware business until he came to Portland, Oregon, in 1882, and purchased an interest in the business of E. J. Northup & Co. in the iron, heavy hardware and carriage material, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Haseltine succeeded to the whole business, and such has been his special gifts for this line of business that his success has been very satisfactory. Mr. Haseltine does not confine himself to mercantile affairs exclu-

sively, but is one of those broad men who take an interest in everything that will tend to build up their State, both financially and morally. In all such work he is ready, willing and can be depended on. It is just as safe to count on him in all worthy enterprises as if he had been seen and promised to take hold. Such men are valuable and important factors in the history of this city and State. Mr. Haseltine has interested himself considerably in city property, having built a wharf and numerous houses, including a fine house in which he now resides with his family.

In 1855 he married Miss Mary E. Knox, a native of New Hampshire. Mrs. Haseltine's grandfather, Daniel Knox, was a paymaster in the war of 1812, in America. Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine have had eight children, six of whom are living. Their three eldest sons, Edward Knox, J. Ambrose, and Harry Alonzo, are all filling important places in their father's store, and the youngest son, William Carl, is at school in the East. The daughters, Annie Mabel and Mary E., are at school, the former at Wellesley College, and the other at Portland High School. Mr. Haseltine is in politics a Republican, and he and the most of his family are Methodists, and he takes an active part in the church. He is a member of the Board of Trustees, and is also Secretary of the same, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he became a member at its organization, and aided in the building of the fine church edifice. He is also Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and takes a deep interest in all its efforts.

Before removing to Oregon Mr. Haseltine was for two years a member and President of the Portland, Maine, Common Council, and also served two years on the Board of Aldermen. He is a Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. from the State of Maine and has held the presidency of the Y. M. C. A. in the above city.

He is at present one of the vice-presidents of the National Board of Trade, composed of the representative business men of the nation. In the affairs of his adopted city he takes a deep interest. He is a member of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the Building Committee. He is one of the Directors of the City Board of Charities and Seamen's Friend Society. Mr. Haseltine was one

of the organizers and the first vice-president of the United States National Bank of Portland. He is the leading owner of Ocean Park in Pacific county, Washington—a tract of upward of 200 acres—bordering on the Pacific ocean, one of the most delightful summer resorts in the Northwest. He has a fine fruit farm a few miles from the city, where pears, peaches, prunes and small fruits are raised in abundance, and in the growth of which he takes a great interest.

From all this, it will be seen that Mr. Haseltine is a man of versatile talents. He is also an agreeable gentleman, and has hosts of friends wherever he is known.



**WILLIAM ADDISON HOWE**, a prominent land owner and merchant of Carlton, Oregon, was born in Brooklyn, Massachusetts, October 12, 1859. His father, Hon. Solomon Henry Howe, was born in Berlin, same State. The ancestors of the family came from old England to New England early in the history of this country, and were participants in the struggle for independence. Mr. Howe's father was for many years a prominent dry-goods merchant of Boston; was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature; aided in building, and was president of several railroads of the country late in his life, and finally retired to Bolton, Massachusetts, where he died, in 1879. He had married Miss Lucinda Savage, a native of Boston, and the daughter of a very prominent architect who, among other works, designed and built the Bunker Hill Monument. Of their five children four are living, three in the East. Their son, W. A. Howe, was educated in the East, graduating at Harvard University in the class of 1881. After being in business in New York for a year, he, in company with a classmate, Mr. Mills, came to Oregon for the purpose of engaging in farming and stock-raising. Purchasing 1,000 acres of land, they made many improvements and engaged in raising fine stock of various kinds. This property Mr. Howe still retains.

In 1888, seeing the need of a good mercantile establishment at Carlton, he opened one there, which he has since conducted successfully. It is the only store of the kind in the place, and he keeps a good quality of stock, and has a good trade, in a rich and prosperous farming country.

In 1889 Mr. Howe married Miss Annie G. Cunningham, a native of Milton, Massachusetts, and the daughter of J. A. Cunningham, who was formerly a wholesale tea merchant, doing a large China tea trade.

Mrs. and Mrs. Howe have three children: Alice Hathaway, William Loring Cunningham and Charles Elliott Ladd.

Mr. Howe is a gentleman of perfect integrity of character and a thoroughly capable business man, enjoying the good-will of a wide circle of friends.



**J**OSEPH E. HUBBARD, the proprietor of the draying and truck business of Independence, is a native son of Polk county, born September 4, 1856. His father, David Hubbard, was born in Illinois in 1797, where he was reared and married. By his first marriage he had ten children, and upon the death of his wife he married again, in 1841, a Miss Mary Thomas, by whom he had eleven children. He crossed the plains to Oregon and located on a half-section on the Little Luckamute, in Polk county, where he made his home until the time of his death, which event occurred in 1868. His wife survived him until 1883, when her death occurred. During his long life Mr. Hubbard was a faithful and eloquent minister of the Baptist persuasion. While engaged in agricultural pursuits he continued his ministerial duties in the new State of Oregon as opportunity offered, thereby advancing the cause of his Master. In politics he was a staunch Republican, at the time of the outbreak of the great civil war, and during that struggle was a strong Union man, and by his example and influence did much to advance the cause and preserve the Union. He and his good wife were highly respected pioneers of Oregon.

The son, Joseph, our subject, was the eighteenth child of his father, and was reared in Polk county, and was educated at the academy at Dallas. He began life for himself on rented land, and in 1886 purchased 137 acres of the Stephen Staats donation claim. This property he farmed three years, then sold it and turned his attention to buying sheep and speculating. In 1889 he came to Independence, purchased lots, built a nice residence and opened his truck and draying business, in which he has since continued. So successfully has he operated this

enterprise, he has the majority of the freighting done in the city of Independence. He is also Deputy Marshal of the city, and in that office, as in all his relations with his fellow-citizens, Mr. Hubbard has proven himself an obliging gentleman and capable officer.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Carrie Staats, a native of Polk county and the daughter of Mr. Stephen Staats, one of Polk county's most honored and widely known pioneers. (See sketch of him in this book.) Mrs. Hubbard was born in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have a son whom they have named Claud J. They are good representatives of the native sons and daughters of Oregon, and by their upright, honorable lives, they have gained for themselves the esteem and respect of the entire community. They have passed their lives in the county that gave them birth, and few citizens of Polk county are more widely known than Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard of this notice.



**B**L. HENNESS.—Among the many owners of beautiful homes in Mount Tabor, none are more highly respected than the worthy pioneer of Oregon, Hon. Benjamin Lee Hennes and his respected wife, Rebecca Hennes, both of whom came to the State in 1850. He is a native of the State of Virginia having been born June 4, 1819. His father, Joshua Hennes, was a native of Kentucky, but the family came from Germany to Virginia at an early day and were pioneers of Kentucky. The Captain's father married Miss Sarah Rhodes, a native of Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Rhodes, of the same State. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Lee, aunt of General Robert E. Lee, whom he married at the close of the war. The parents of the subject of this sketch had five sons and a daughter, three of whom are now living, the brothers in Oregon and the sister in Washington.

Captain Hennes was next to the youngest of this family, and he left his father when he was but a child. He lived in Virginia until his eighteenth year, when he removed to Iowa, where he resided until 1850, and then made his first journey across the plains. It proved a safe one, not a man being lost, although they were six months in completing their trip. He looked the country over a little and then went to

Yreka, in California, where he mined, meeting with fair success. He returned East to Iowa by way of the Isthmus, and remained there until March 25, 1852, when he again started across the plains, this time taking with him his wife and four children.

His marriage occurred in February, 1837, his wife being Miss Lueretia Chandler. The children who crossed the plains with their parents in 1852 were: Narcissa Jane, now the wife of Joseph Gibson; Sarah Virginia, who married Joseph Brannon; Mary Rebecca, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and Cornelius Clark. All the survivors reside in the State of Washington. This trip across the plains was a delightful one, being made in a family carriage. He located on a donation claim in Thurston county, then in Oregon, but now a part of Washington. He had 640 acres of land and made that place his home until 1868. He began with a little shanty and traded in horses, hogs, sheep and cattle, driving them to Victoria. In this occupation he was quite successful. In 1855, when the Indian war broke out, he enlisted as a private, but was elected Captain of Company F, Washington Volunteer Militia. The soldiers provided their own horses and equipments. His company was disbanded and he enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment of Volunteers, and served to the close of the war as captain of the company, fighting valiantly in many engagements with the Indians.

During his absence the family, with others, resided in Fort Haines, near Grand Mound Prairie.

The volunteers beat the Indians in every engagement, notwithstanding they had to contend against great odds. There was no choice. It was whip or be scalped. The Indians had killed a great many of the settlers, and among whom were Captain Henness' son-in-law's brother, William Brannon, and all his family.

In 1854, while residing in Thurston county, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and so satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected five times.

After the close of the war he closed out his stock and went to the Caribou mines in British America, where he made a fortune, but lost it again by investing in and working deep claims. The first claim he had there cost him \$16,000 for one-seventh interest, yet in six months' time he took out \$22,000 over cost. He then retired to Portland. He had lost his wife some time

previous, and on the 13th of February, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca F. Ross, widow of Sherry Ross, a worthy pioneer of 1845. She was the daughter of Christian and Matilda (Landers) Deardof, both natives of Virginia, and of German ancestry. Their forefathers settled in Virginia during the early history of that State. The Landers are of mixed Welsh and Scotch blood. They removed to Indiana and went thence to Iowa, where Mr. Deardof's father and mother died. He crossed the plains in 1850 with his wife and three sons and two daughters. They were caught in the snow in the Cascade mountains, their teams gave out and died, and they were obliged to separate, the mother and daughters coming out of the mountains with a highly respected pioneer, Hon. Jesse Walling. They barely escaped being buried alive. Some of the things they buried, but when they went back for them they found that they had been stolen.

The privations that these people endured can hardly be realized in these days. That woman and her two daughters walked nearly all the way through the mountains until they reached shelter. It seems wonderful that that young girl who had to endure so many hardships to reach Oregon, is now one of the most refined and wealthy ladies of that State. The family all came out of the adventure alive, and the father at first worked by the day loading vessels at Milwaukee. He then took a Government claim of 640 acres, for himself and wife, six miles east of Milwaukee, which he improved and retained until his death, which took place on the 18th of December, 1866. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a man of integrity and worth. His wife died on the 30th of April, 1891. She was a faithful wife, a loving mother and had many friends.

Mrs. Henness had seven children by her first husband, Mr. Ross, four of whom lived to man's estate. The eldest, Mary Jane, is the wife of the Hon. Tyter Wood Ward. Clara married Bentham B. Brodenden, and resides at Spokane Falls. Her son, Delman H. Ross, lived to be thirty-five years of age, and he was married and resided in east Portland. He died on the 20th of November, 1889. Charles D. married the daughter of the Hon. Apio Watt. He died May, 1885, at Los Angeles, California.

Captain Henness went to Salem and was for a time engaged in mercantile business. He then sold out and returned to the vicinity of Port-



land, where he purchased forty-four acres of land west of the city, and built upon it. Soon after this he bought a farm this side of the Dalles, at the mouth of the Hood river. It had a fine peach orchard, in fact one of the best in the State. In the freshet which occurred in the summer of 1876, the orchard was destroyed. This property he a little later sold, and coming to Mount Tabor, he purchased ten acres, for which he paid \$1,000; cleared it off and built a fine residence, where he now resides in peace and contentment. The property has greatly increased in value since he bought it.

The Captain is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. They enjoy the esteem of all who know them.



**HON. N. B. HUMPHREY**, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, was born December 30, 1840. He was the seventh child of George and Elizabeth (McCoy) Humphrey, natives of Jefferson county, Ohio, where they were married, and soon afterward removed to Iowa (in 1836), and remained there farming until 1865, when they came to Oregon. The father died in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine, and the mother at the same age, in 1882. They were the parents of twelve children.

The education of our subject was limited to the public schools of his district, he remaining upon the farm until he was seventeen, when he began the study of law in the office of T. B. Perry, of Iowa. Four years later he was admitted to the bar (in 1861), but in the following year, being fired with patriotism, he enlisted, July 28, 1862, as a private in Company B, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry. Soon afterward he was made First-Lieutenant, and nine months later, upon the recommendation of the regimental officers, and by the unanimous vote of his company, was promoted to a captaincy.

Captain Humphrey was a favorite and popular officer; in fact, he has hosts of warm friends and admirers wherever he may be, and made for himself a most honorable record as a soldier, remaining until the war was over, being mustered out August 30, 1865. Although slightly wounded three times, he never lost a day from duty. He took part in the following battles:

Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson Mississippi, Winchester (September, 1864), Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek and many smaller engagements. At Vicksburg he was slightly wounded in the arm by a bayonet thrust; at Winchester by a minie ball, and at Fort Gibson by a shell, carrying the mark of the latter to this day. His company was mustered in 108 strong, and came out with but twenty-three men, only five of whom are living, and not one of them has ever received one cent from the Government, or an office of any kind.

After his retirement from the army Captain Humphrey returned to his old home in Iowa, resumed the practice of the law, removing to Albany, Oregon, in the following year, having served one year as City Judge before his departure. In 1872 he was elected Representative of his district, and served two years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1880 from Linn county for the four years' term. Judge Humphrey was twice elected Mayor of Albany. He came to Pendleton in 1890, opened his office, and has been practicing since.

Judge Humphrey is a man of most generous impulses, and defends a penniless client as earnestly as a wealthy one; his hand is ever ready to help those that are in distress. In politics he is a Republican; is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter at Albany, and has filled the several chairs; and is a Presbyterian.



**JENSEN**, president of the Jensen Canning Filling Machine Company, of Astoria, was born in Denmark, in 1836. He was educated in the schools of that country, reared upon a farm and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he embarked for the United States, and in due course of time arrived in New York. Proceeding to Colorado, he followed mining for three years, then went to Pennsylvania and engaged in railroad work until 1867, when he followed coal-mining in Illinois, and later in Wyoming, and then his inventive genius began working, and he produced a machine for the rapid loading of box cars, carrying coal to the ends, and saving the work of two men. He labored in coal and gold-placer mining in Wyoming until 1873, when he came to Astoria and engaged in salmon



fishing. The repairing of nets suggested the Jensen Needle-Filling Machine, which supplied a long-felt want, but with the limited market 450 machines filled the demand, and in 1879 he returned to fishing. In 1881 he perfected a netting machine, which turned out the work the same as by hand, but this interfered with the work of the fishermen during the idle season, and the union objected to the machine being used. In 1883 Mr. Jensen patented his can-filling machine, which packs the fresh salmon in one-pound cans, at the rate of forty-eight cans per minute, doing the work of sixteen men. About 120 of these machines are now in Alaska. His can-capping and crimping and can body-forming and side seam-soldering machines are practical inventions, and are both in use. His latest invention is for the manufacture of gill-nets, tying with the double knot and netting 300 feet per hour.

In 1883 Mr. Jensen incorporated the Jensen Can-Filling Machine Company, with factory on Benton street, near the wharf. Mr. Jensen gives his undivided attention to the perfecting and manufacture of his several machines, all of which are labor-saving and will materially cheapen the canning process.



**NEWTON J. HENTON**, City Recorder for Albany, Linn county, Oregon, dates his birth in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1849. His father, Dr. Newton Henton, was born in Virginia, a descendant of English ancestry, and in his boyhood emigrated with his parents to Indiana, where he completed his education in literature and the science of medicine. He was married in Marion, Indiana, October 12, 1847, to Miss Caroline L. Hogan, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent. Removing to Oskaloosa, Dr. Henton engaged in the practice of his profession there, and subsequently opened a drug store, conducting the same until 1875, when he sold out and came to Oregon. After passing two years in Albany, he removed, in 1877, to Ellensburg, Washington Territory, where he followed his profession until his death, in 1889, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow and daughter still reside at that place. In their family of seven children only three lived to maturity.

Newton J. pursued his academic course of instruction at Oskaloosa College, and took a four years' course at the Iowa Wesleyan Uni-

versity, graduating in 1872. While in college it was his intention to fit himself for the legal profession; but, when he graduated, his father being in poor health, he entered the drug store and assisted his father until the Doctor sold out to remove to Oregon. Newton J. remained in Iowa until 1876, when he, too, decided to come West. Upon his arrival in Oregon, he located in Salem, and the following year came from there to Albany. Here he secured a clerkship in the drug store of Fosbay & Mason, with whom he remained until 1880, when he was employed by E. W. Langdon & Co., continuing in their service until they retired from business in 1886.

Mr. Henton was elected Recorder for the city of Albany, upon the Republican ticket, in 1880, and as the duties of the office were very light, he was enabled to continue the drug business. He has been continuously re-elected to the office, and is the present incumbent. Since 1886, his time has been entirely occupied with his official duties, which also embrace those of City Clerk and Police Judge.

Mr. Henton was married in New Sharon, Iowa, in 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Cole, a native of Wisconsin. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Louisa A. and Vesta L.

He is a member of the subordinate and Uniform Rank, K. of P., and also of the A. O. U. W. He being a Republican, his long term of office in a Democratic county, is the highest eulogy which can be paid him.



**GEORGE HORNBUCKLE**, another one of the Oregon pioneers of 1852, and a well-to-do farmer residing on his donation claim near Beaverton, was born in Barkstone, Leicestershire, England, January 19, 1822. His parents were Edward and Sarah (Brewett) Hornbuckle, natives of that country and of old English ancestry. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and his father was by trade a carriage and wagonmaker. Their family was composed of eight sons and two daughters. The father died in 1842, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the mother passed away in 1852.

George Hornbuckle was reared to manhood in his native land, and was there married, in 1842, to Miss Charlotte Knight, who was born in England in 1820, daughter of Samuel Knight. In

the fall of 1849 he and his wife set sail for America, landed in Philadelphia on the 6th of December, went from there to Brooklyn, thence to Buffalo, and the following April located in Wisconsin. After farming in that State two years, they started, April 12, 1852, on the long journey to Oregon, coming with ox teams. They escaped disease and the Indians, made a safe journey, and arrived at Portland September 30, 1852. Mr. Hornbuckle teamed with his oxen that winter in Portland, and in the spring came to his present locality, one mile west of Beaverton, where he took up 290 acres of land. Here they built the little log cabin of the pioneer, and on this property they have since made their home. To his original purchase he has since added other land, and recently has subdivided and sold portions of it. The Catholic Orphan's Home, a \$25,000 structure, is located on land he sold them. As the years have rolled by, prosperity has attended the earnest efforts of this worthy couple, and they are now in the enjoyment of a nice home, surrounded with all the comforts of life.

Mr. Hornbuckle has been a Republican ever since that party was organized. Mrs. Hornbuckle is a member of the Methodist Church.

**S**EPTIMUS HUELAT is one of the oldest lawyers of Clackamas county, only one other lawyer, Hon. W. Carey Johnson antedating him. These two were opposing counsel in nearly all the leading cases in the county, for many years. Judge Huelat has resided in Oregon for nearly forty-two years and has been a practitioner at the bar for thirty-two years, and is a thoroughly read and experienced lawyer. The Judge's father, John Huelat, was a native of England, but came to New York when a young man. He married Lonisa Freshwater, a native of England, and they had fourteen children, of whom our subject was the seventh son, hence his name, Septimus. During a visit of the Judge's parents to England, some fifty years ago, this talented son of theirs was born. Soon after his birth the parents returned to New York, and here Septimus was reared and educated. If our subject had had the ordering of his birth he would have chosen the United States as his native land, but for all that, he is a citizen of the United States, born while his parents were abroad, as his parents were naturalized.

He came to Oregon in 1850, and at first was a clerk in a store, later engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1855 was elected Sheriff of the county of Clackamas, in which capacity he served two years and then engaged in ranching, raising stock with Mr. James K. Kelly, now an ex-United States Senator. The ranch was on Butte creek.

He read law with Mr. Kelly and was admitted to practice in 1860, and at once began his practice, in which he has continued ever since. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the county, on what was called the Union ticket. It was during the war, and Judge Huelat was a strong Union man. This was the year and ticket on which Governor Gibbs was elected Governor of Oregon and Mr. McBride was elected to Congress. Every one who loved his country was interested in that ticket, and they carried the State by a large majority. It was a general uprising of the loyal people. Judge Huelat took an active part in the stirring events of those days, he being then a prominent young lawyer. After serving creditably as County Judge for two years he resigned to give his full attention to his practice.

Dr. McLoughlin, the founder of Oregon City and a resident there, was very friendly to our subject. In the general election of June, 1855, at which time there were numerous candidates to be voted for, including member of Congress, of the Legislature, Assembly, etc., Judge Huelat was a candidate for Sheriff. The Doctor came to the poles and voted for the Judge alone, declining to vote for any one else on either ticket. This was the last vote ever cast by the Doctor. After resigning his office of Judge, our subject continued in the practice of his profession, in his portion of Oregon. He still practices law, but only takes such cases as interest him, as he is beyond the need of any financial benefit from them, and only continues to engage in his profession from the love of it.

The Judge was married in 1884 to a lady whose maiden name was Howlett. He has a very nice tract of land, with comfortable residence on the east side of the city, where he spends his leisure hours, in making improvements and beautifying his grounds.

During his long residence in Oregon City he has been connected with many improvements. He was a member of the Lock Company for several years. His knowledge and opinions in regard to legal matters is regarded

as very reliable and valuable. He is a man of ideas and originality of thought, and is guided by his own judgment. He usually votes the Democratic ticket, but the year Mr. Cleveland ran, he cast his vote for James G. Blaine.

From this brief sketch, brief because it was impossible to get as modest a man as the Judge to talk of his own achievements, and not for lack of incidents in so eventful a life, one may easily see that Judge Huelat is a manly gentleman, a good lawyer and reliable citizen.

**JOHN HONEYMAN**, senior member of the firm of John Honeyman & Co., proprietors of the City Foundry and Machine Shops, Portland, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born August 12, 1815. He is descended from a family of mechanics, and very naturally adopted the trade in which he is now engaged. Beginning the occupation of a molder under the direction of his father at Glasgow and Greenock, he emigrated to Canada in 1831, and there completed his apprenticeship under instruction in the foundry of Bennet & Henderson at Montreal. After four years of faithful service he began work as a journeyman, which he continued until 1836. During that year and the following he participated in the Canadian rebellion, and after the declaration of peace he removed to Quebec; there he was foreman in the Tweedie foundry, holding the position until 1841. Then he went to Kingston, and was foreman in the foundry and machine shop until 1846; in the latter year he started the Ontario foundry and machine shops, which he sold at the end of two years. The next enterprise in which he engaged was the establishing of the Vulcan foundry and machine shops which he operated until 1860.

In July of that year he disposed of his interest there, and, accompanied by his son, William B., he started to Colorado. They traveled to St. Joe, Missouri, by rail, and thence by the Wells-Fargo Express to Denver, a distance of 600 miles. They engaged in mining at Cañon City and California Gulch, now Leadville, until the spring of 1862; then they crossed the plains with ox teams to Oregon, arriving without serious mishap at the Dalles; they con-

tinued their journey by river to Portland, where they arrived December 23, 1862, without a penny in their pockets. Mr. Honeyman soon secured work in the Oregon foundry, and there remained until June, 1863, when he went to Idaho Basin, where he followed mining and also worked at his trade. At Rocky Bar he erected several quartz mills, receiving wages of \$10 per day.

Mr. Honeyman was married, in 1836, on the 6th day of May, to Miss Eliza Levitt, a native of Yorkshire, England, and they reared a family of ten children, seven of whom survive.

In 1867 Mr. Honeyman returned to Portland and brought his family from Kingston, Canada, for permanent settlement. He followed his trade until 1871, when he started the City Foundry and Machine Shops, on the corner of Front and Columbia streets, which he managed very successfully until 1873, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. With great courage and energy he set about bringing order out of the chaos, and at the end of twenty-two days a new structure was completed and the first castings had been run. The firm of J. Honeyman & Co., was then organized, the members of the corporation being J. Honeyman and his three sons, John A., William B., and Benjamin F. They did an extensive and profitable business until 1885, when the firm dissolved, John Honeyman and his son, Benjamin F., continuing the business. They manufacture everything, from a boiler and engine to the most delicate castings; the shops are very completely equipped with the best improved machinery, and the furnace stack is capable of melting six tons at a single heat. They employ on an average of twenty hands. In 1882 they built the city dredger for the Willamette river, which is pronounced by the United States engineer to be the most perfect he has ever used.

Mr. Honeyman is one of the originators of the St. Andrew's Society, and is a charter member of that body. He has devoted his life to business, and by the employment of high and honorable methods he has won the regard and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintance.

**NATHANIEL HOLMAN**, proprietor of the Holman Hotel, Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, is a representative business man and capitalist of this city. Following is a brief sketch of his life:

Nathaniel Holman was born in Platte county, Missouri, April 11, 1846. His father, James S. Holman, a native of Tennessee, was born November 28, 1813, his people being early settlers of that State. He married Miss Mary Bowman, also a native of Tennessee, the date of her birth being November 22, 1811. Both had emigrated to Missouri, and their marriage occurred in that State. Seven children were born to them in Platte county, two of whom died there. In 1847 he and his wife and the surviving children crossed the plains to Oregon, making the six months' journey with ox teams, and meeting with no serious mishap on the way. Arrived in Polk county, they settled on the Luckamute river, twelve miles south of Dallas, on a donation claim of 640 acres. On this property Mr. Holman built a cabin, and in pioneer style established their home in it, and here they completed the rearing of their children. He was prospered in his undertakings, and was enabled to purchase 100 acres more land. A part of the donation claim is still owned by the family. Mr. Holman was a Republican in politics, and was deeply interested in public affairs. He was thrice elected and served as Sheriff, his second term being the first under the State government of Oregon. He was also a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was twice elected a member of the State Legislature, serving in all these positions with his characteristic ability. He died in 1880, in his sixty-seventh year, highly respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him till 1883. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Two children were added to the family in Oregon: Amos H. and Mary H. The latter married Eli Crossley, and died in her twenty-fourth year, leaving one child.

Nathaniel Holman, who has furnished the data for this sketch, was one year old when he arrived in Oregon with his father and family, in 1847. He attended the public schools, the Baptist College at McMinnville, and the Christian College at Monmouth, and also the Willamette University. After this he was engaged in teaching three years in Polk and Benton counties. The following five years he farmed on his father's land, and then six years on a farm of his own, having purchased 480 acres. At the expiration of that period he rented his land, moved to Dallas, purchased property here, and until 1889 was engaged in the livery business. That year he sold out and engaged in

speculating and money-lending. He was a stockholder in the building of the Holman Hotel, a large and first-class house, which had been very much needed in Dallas. After its erection he purchased the other stock, and has since been sole proprietor of the property. Mr. Holman is also a stockholder in the building of the large woolen mill here. He also owns other valuable property in Dallas.

In 1868 Mr. Holman married Miss Martha Waters, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of E. B. Waters. They have had four children, three of whom are living, all born in Polk county, namely: William H., who died in his thirteenth year; Nettie J., John D. and James N.

Mr. Holman affiliates with the Republican party, and is now President of the City Council.

**J**OHAN HOLMAN, vice-president and superintendent of the Albany Iron Works, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, in 1838; descended from Sir William Bennett Holman, a prominent landholder of England. The father of our subject, Lewis Holman, emigrated to Canada in boyhood, and there learned the trade of millwright, mechanism being his right by inheritance, as many of his ancestors had been skilled mechanics. He was married in Canada, to Miss Jane Bailey, of English descent, and he followed contracting and building through life. They had twelve children, all of whom are living, with a very large posterity.

John Holman was educated in Ontario until he was sixteen years of age, when he was bound out to Hon. Elijah Leonard for five years, to learn the trade of molder and machinist, receiving a mere pittance as wages for services rendered. In 1859 he came to the United States, and passed three years in the leading machine shops of Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland, learning many new points of advantage. He then returned to London, and worked in the shop of Mr. Leonard until 1865, when he started for the Pacific coast, first visiting California and then going to Salem, Oregon, where his uncle, Joseph Holman, a pioneer of 1840, then resided, engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of oil. Soon after arrival, John found employ-

ment in the Salem Iron Works, where he continued as journeyman until 1867, and was appointed superintendent. It was through his able management that they have built up an extensive business. Remaining with them until 1890, he then left and came to Albany, and bought an interest in the Albany Iron Works, which were established in 1863 by Mr. Cherry, but had continued with but little success. With the additional skill and able management of Mr. Holman, the business is being increased and extended, and they enjoy the confidence and good-will of their many patrons. The works are located on the corner of First and Montgomery streets, with shops well equipped with improved machinery for a general foundry and machine business. With ample ground for increased facilities, a valuable water power, and convenient access to railroad and steamboat transportation, the future of the works seems propitious and success assured.

Mr. Holman was married, in 1861, to Jane Weeks, in London, Ontario, and they have four children: Minnie; Walter J.; Carrie L., wife of George Myer; and Victoria E., wife of John Lunn.

Mr. Holman is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and was the active instigator of the Protection Lodge, A. O. U. W., at Salem. He has taken an active interest for many years in the Volunteer Fire Department, though in no sense is he a seeker for political emolument.



**S**AMUEL HUGHES, the pioneer merchant of Forest Grove, is a native of Cooper county, Missouri, born on the 5th of July, 1835. His father, John W. Hughes, was a native of Tennessee, born in 1809, but his great-grandfather Hughes was born in Ireland and emigrated to America previous to the Revolution, and fought in the Continental army during the struggle for independence. Three generations of the family from this ancestor, bore the name of Satawhite, down to the father of our subject, who was John W. The latter married in Missouri in 1833, Susan Williams, of Tennessee. Their union was blessed with seven children, of whom five are living. Mr. Hughes was the second child. He was raised in his native State and then removed to Texas, where he followed the trade of a blacksmith, as well as that of an engineer on many of the boats on the

Mississippi river. At Galveston, Texas, he resided a short time and worked in a foundry, and was also engaged in putting up sugar mills and running them in that State, from 1852 to 1856. He then followed the example of so many others and went to California. The trip was made by the Isthmus of Panama. After reaching there he mined in several counties. Tiring of this, he went to San Francisco and worked in a foundry for sometime, and was later engaged in the coast survey under Colonel Fairfield. After that work was finished he went to Portland, Oregon, in 1857, on November 14. He remembers that day as it was the one on which the State Constitution was adopted. He worked at his trade until the following March, and then went to Forest Grove. In that same month he opened a blacksmith shop, which he continued successfully till 1864, and then he went to Idaho and worked two years in the quartz mines. When he retired from the mines, he purchased a farm of 116 acres of land adjoining the town plat of Forest Grove, where he built a home and has since resided. In 1872 he opened his hardware store in Forest Grove. He has prospered so much in this business, that four years later he built a store, 26 x 100 feet, which he has since occupied. In addition to this he has much space devoted to farm implements and stoves. His was the first store of its kind in Forest Grove, and he is the oldest merchant continuously in business. He has kept his old customers, and his trade extends out into the county. Mr. Hughes' methods of doing business have been both honorable and liberal, and by this he has prospered. He has, from time to time, added to his farm until he now has 286 acres. He is conducting it himself and is raising some famous shorthorn cattle. Mr. Hughes has been enterprising in the way of improvements in the city; was one of the organizers of the Electric Light & Cannery Company.

In 1859, after having been in Forest Grove one year, he was married to Miss Georgia A. Reed, of Missouri, a daughter of Mr. James H. Reed, who came to Oregon in 1852. Five sons and three daughters blessed their union. The son, E. C. Hughes, is now the County Clerk of Washington county; S. G., is in the store with his father; George R., is also in the store; and John W. is on the farm. The younger children are Elnia S., Maggie, Grace and Georgia May.

Mr. Hughes has the credit of having held the office of Justice of the Peace in this city for

twenty-three years, and notwithstanding there were numerous appeals from his decisions, not one was ever reversed. Such a record of legal decrees has been seldom equaled, and had he been a thoroughly read lawyer he could not have been more correct in his judgment. In politics he is a Republican and is one of the most substantial business men of his county. Very few have made such a good business record as deservedly as he has.



**G**EORGE W. PERKINS, one of the highly respected early settlers of Yam Hill county, came to Oregon in 1853. Following is a brief outline of his life.

George W. Perkins was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, July 11, 1819. His father, Eli Perkins, was a native of Massachusetts, a descendant of early New England settlers; and his mother, Sally (Hull) Perkins, was a native of Vermont, and the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Of their seven children only three are now living: George W. and his two sisters, wives of Dan and James Johnson, pioneers of La Fayette, Oregon.

Mr. Perkins spent eighteen years of his early life in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he was married to Miss Harriet Herndon, a native of that State, and a daughter of C. Herndon. The Herndons were respected farmers, and worthy members of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins started with their family across the plains for Oregon in 1853, and this journey was marked by two important events, namely: the death of one child and the birth of another. While they were on the plains their little two-year-old boy accidentally fell into a kettle and was scalded, dying soon afterward. When they were on the Blue mountains, en route to Yam Hill county, their son, Edgar, was born. This son is now a successful business man of La Fayette. They had forty-three head of cattle when they started on this journey, and when they arrived in Oregon all the stock they had left was a pair of mules, the rest having died.

Arrived in Oregon, Mr. Perkins' first employment was in a sawmill, and his wife helped to cook for the mill hands. They worked in this way four years. Then they settled on their donation claim, a tract of 305 acres, and on it lived eighteen years, working hard to develop it.

He was successful in his undertakings. In 1870 he retired from the farm, purchased some lots in La Fayette, built a good house and barn, and here he and his wife are quietly spending the evening of their lives in peace and comfort.

Of their children we make the following record: George M. resides with his parents; Sarah Catharine is the wife of Job J. Cary, and lives in La Fayette, near her father's home; Mary Jane is now Mrs. Newton Hembree, and is also a resident of La Fayette; Emma is the wife of J. J. Hembree, a merchant of La Fayette; Delmar have charge of the donation claim. This pioneer couple have seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Perkins in politics is a good representative of the old Jacksonian Democrat.



**G**EORGE W. JOHNSON, a prominent member of commercial circles in Marion county, is one of the pioneers of the State of Oregon. He was born at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, July 19, 1844, a son of Hiram A. Johnson, whose history appears on another page of this volume; he was three years of age when his parents crossed the plains to this State in 1847, and here grew to maturity. He received his education in the common schools, and was a farmer on his own lands from the time he came of age until 1875. He then embarked in the general mercantile business at Seio, Linn county, Oregon, and had a successful and profitable trade there until 1882; in that year he sold out and came to Salem, and purchased the business established by E. Myre & Co., which he has since conducted with marked ability. He carries a stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises, all well-selected with a special view to the demands of the public. The patronage is drawn from a territory whose radius is twenty-five miles. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Johnson has invested in country and city property, and is doing a real-estate business on his own account. He owns a pleasant residence in the city of Salem, where he lives with his family, in the enjoyment of many of the comforts of this civilization. He was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted in 1863, and served until its close.



He was united in marriage, in 1866, to Miss Mary P. Jones, a native of Missouri, a daughter of Louis Jones, who emigrated to Oregon in 1852. Of this union six children have been born: Oscar M., Rosie E., Lulu B., Georgie, Clyde and Paul; Rosie E. is the wife of Willis McElroy, son of the Hon. E. B. McElroy, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Johnson is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging both to the blue lodge and chapter. He cast his first presidential vote for the world-renowned soldier and patriot, General U. S. Grant, and has since affiliated with the Republican party. He is a man of quiet, thoughtful manner, strictly honorable in business, and a liberal supporter of those enterprises which tend to advance the interests of the city, county and State.



**J**OHAN ISOM, a prominent citizen of Albany, was born in Grayson county, Virginia, on October 7, 1827. His father, David Isom, was born in the same county, his ancestors having been pioneers of that locality, all of whom followed agricultural pursuits. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Choat) Isom, was a native of North Carolina, being descended from a family which was eminent in the legal profession.

Our subject was educated in his native county, where he lived with his parents, being employed with farm duties, and at blacksmithing in his father's shop, until he was twenty years of age. He then started in life for himself, first emigrating to Cole county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. In 1848 he was married in that State to Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, a native of Grayson county, Virginia. He continued farming and blacksmithing until the spring of 1853, when he, like so many others, determined to seek a far distant land in the West. With two wagons, ten yoke of oxen, and some loose cattle, and his wife and two children, he started on the long journey across the plains. His trip was without particular incident, except the loss of considerable stock by drinking alkali water. He arrived in Oregon on October 7, with four and a half yoke of oxen and one wagon. They followed the course pursued by many others, that is, embarking at the Dalles on the Columbia river, they proceeded by boat to Oregon

City, proceeding on their journey by land to Lebanon. Here Mrs. Isom had a brother, William M. Smith, who was a pioneer of 1845. Mr. Isom located five miles north of Brownsville, purchasing a claim of 320 acres for \$600, which included a small log cabin. Here he engaged in farming, subsequently purchasing adjoining lands to the amount of 1,400 acres, 200 acres of which he devoted to agricultural purposes, and using the rest for a stock range, having about 130 head of cattle, which he owned in partnership with his son. He has also purchased other lands in Linn and Polk counties, to the amount of 2,500 acres, and now has in farm lands about 4,000 acres. He has been engaged since 1865 in raising horses in eastern Oregon, where he now has a herd of 300 of the American and Clydesdale stock. In 1864 he became interested in the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road, extending from Albany to Boise, Idaho. In 1887 Mr. Isom moved to Albany, where, in partnership with Martin Ballard, he bought his present mill property, which was formerly used for a warehouse. In 1879 they put in buhr machinery for grinding flour, and thus established the "Red Crown Flour Mill." In a few years, the advance of milling machinery made it imperative for them, in order to compete with other modern mills, to put in improvements and the latest roller-process machinery, which they accordingly did, at the same time increasing their capacity to 150 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. At about that time E. Gowens and E. J. Lanning bought the Ballard interest, and subsequently the Gowens interest was sold to Isom & Lanning, who now operate the mill. This brand of flour, the Red Crown, has so increased in popularity throughout the Northwest, that improved machinery is about being added, and the capacity of the mill increased to 250 barrels. Power for this mill is gained by water from the Santiam canal, and all wheat is purchased in the Willamette valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Isom have eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, who have grown to maturity, all being satisfactorily settled in life.

Mr. Isom is in politics a Democrat, and has served his county several times as County Commissioner.

He is interested in enterprises and various pursuits, being a stockholder in the Albany Ice Company, stockholder and director of the Bank



of Oregon, proprietor of the Albany Soda Works and Confectionery Manufactory, besides having extensive mining interests on the Santiam river, which have a quartz mill in operation. His policy has been one of progression, and he is numbered among the foremost developers of Linn county.

**MAJOR FRANK E. HODGKIN**, a well-known public man and esteemed citizen, is Assistant State Treasurer of Oregon, and resides in Salem. He is a native of Tecumseh, Michigan, where he was born March 8, 1846. His ancestors were English, those on his mother's side being Puritans. His maternal grandfather, Dr. William Bacon, formerly of Connecticut, pushed westward to western New York, in 1820, and served the United States Government as postmaster. His father, Rev. Edmund F. Hodgkin, was born in England, and emigrated to the United States, and was connected with the work of the Episcopal Church in Michigan. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Mary (Bacon) Hodgkin, was born in New York State.

The subject of our sketch was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and was reared by his maternal grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. William Bacon, then residents of Bureau county, Illinois, but later of Niles, Michigan. A fact worthy of mention in regard to this worthy couple is that they lived to celebrate their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary, an event so rare that it may be called unique. Our subject received the benefits of a common-school education, and commenced, at the age of sixteen years, to learn the tinners' trade, at which he worked in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, until 1870. He then crossed the continent to San Francisco, and thence journeyed by the old steamship California to Portland, where he joined his uncle, C. P. Bacon, who was then proprietor of the Black Hawk Stables. In September of that year, he received the appointment of night clerk in the Portland post office, under Hon. L. H. Wakefield. Here he remained until the spring of 1872, when he went to Salem, where he acted for a few months as local editor of the Statesman. In December, of that year, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Portland Daily Bulletin, remaining there until the sum-

mer of 1874. In January, 1875, he was appointed mailing and delivery clerk in the Salem post office, under Colonel T. B. Riekey, remaining in that position until the spring of 1876. He then returned to Portland, where, upon the organization of the Daily Evening Telegram, he was offered the position of city editor, with Ex-Governor George L. Curry as editor-in-chief. Here he remained one year, when he became associated with W. S. Chapman in the editorial management of the Daily Bee. This position he resigned in September, 1878, to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of State, under the Hon. R. P. Earhart, who that month assumed his official duties. In September, 1881, Mr. Hodgkin was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier-General E. Meyer, with the rank of Major. On Mr. Earhart's re-election as Secretary of State, in 1882, he re-appointed Mr. Hodgkin his Assistant, which position he filled until the election of Hon. George W. McBride, in January, 1887. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Hodgkin was appointed special agent and adjuster of insurance companies, represented by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of San Francisco, covering the territory of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. After the great fire in Seattle, on June 6, 1889, Mr. Hodgkin spent six weeks, in company with forty other adjusters, in adjusting the city losses. He also spent four weeks at Spokane Falls, after their great fire of August 4, 1889, in a similar occupation. He continued as special agent and adjuster until December, 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of Assistant State Treasurer, under Philip Metschan, where, at the present writing, Major Hodgkin is engaged.

He was married in Salem, on September 2, 1874, to Miss Frankie A. Dunbar, a native of Marion county, this State, and the youngest daughter of the Hon. Rice Dunbar, an Oregon pioneer of the early '40s. They have four children: William M., Charles B., Margaret A. and Rocky D.

The Major is Past Grand of Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, of Portland, I. O. O. F., and also Past Master Workman of Protection Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.

Major Hodgkin was for several years the Salem correspondent of the Daily Oregonian, and also served in the same capacity for the San Francisco Chronicle. As editor and publisher he produced "Pen Pictures of Representative Men

of Oregon," which was extensively sold throughout the State. In it he displayed great skill in the collecting and arranging of facts, which were most judiciously and cleverly written.



**H**IRAM A. JOHNSON, one of Oregon's respected pioneers, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 18, 1819. His father, Charles Johnson, was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry; the mother's maiden name was Rachel Pratt, and she was born in Vermont, of Puritan stock. Hiram A. was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1840 he started out on a career that has taken him through many hard experiences, but has also brought its reward. He went to Pike county, Illinois, and July, 25, 1841, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Whitney, a native of Wayne county, Illinois, her ancestry being Scotch-Irish and English. Mr. Johnson purchased and partly improved two places, but in April, 1847, he started from Pittsfield, Illinois, for Oregon. There was not a bridge or a ferry on the whole distance. There were twenty-three wagons in the train, and Mr. Johnsons' family consisted of a wife and two children, to which was added another soul before the journey was completed. They were the first train to take the Barlow trail. They arrived in the valley September 10. After their arrival in Marion county, Mr. Johnson took up a donation claim of 640 acres, which had been taken up previously by a sailor, who had built a log house and then abandoned it; this structure was without windows or door, but was soon made habitable, and furnished a shelter until 1849, when it was replaced by a hewn-log house; this, in turn, was abandoned for a better one in 1855. The experiences of our subject are not dissimilar to those of many of his brother pioneers; provisions were very high and some times could not be procured at any cost. They lived on beef and potatoes the first winter. In the fall of 1848 the news of the gold discovery reached Oregon, and Mr. Johnson started for the mines September 18 with pack horses; he dug for gold on the American river and Spanish bar, taking out from \$50 to

\$75 per day, until the bad weather began. He then returned by sail-vessel in February, 1849, to his family with such luxuries as coffee, sugar and a few dishes. Later a store was established at Oregon City, where supplies could be procured.

Mr. Johnson followed agricultural pursuits, and added to his lands until in 1862 he had accumulated 1,200 acres. At this time he purchased a general mercantile stock at Jefferson, and conducted the business five years, meantime renting his farm. At the expiration of this period he returned to his farm, and in 1872 he sold a portion of the land, gave each of his sons a farm, and removed to Salem. While a citizen of Jefferson he was elected assessor of the county; he was Justice of the Peace several years, and soon after coming to Salem he was elected to this office which he filled acceptably for twelve years. He has served one term as Deputy County Treasurer.

In 1882 he built a residence in Salem, and is now retired from active pursuits. He has a family of six sons and a daughter: George W. and John C. are the subjects of biographical notices in this volume; the other children are: William W., Hiram A., Jr., Samuel Thurston, Rachel C., who married J. Earl, he died and she is married again to J. H. Haurts, of Salem; and Francis M., a farmer, living near Moscow, Idaho. Mr. Johnson was made a Mason in 1862, and has been a Master of his lodge and an active Mason for thirty years. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. He and his good wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day July 25, 1891. In 1876 they made a trip to the East, visiting the scenes of earlier days, but the landmarks had disappeared, and there was little to remind them of their youth. They are people of much force of character, and have done their share in the development of the wilderness of the Pacific coast to one of the greatest commonwealths of this nation.



**H** H. JOHNSON, County Clerk of the county of Clackamas, and a native son of Oregon City, was born July 23, 1841. He is the son of Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, a pioneer of 1845. (For fuller particulars see biography of Hon. W. Casey Johnson in this book.)

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*St. H. Corbett.*

Hezekiah H. Johnson, our subject, was the youngest child of the family, and he was raised and educated in his native city. He engaged in different occupations as he was growing up, and received the appointment of Deputy United States Surveyor. He served in this capacity for eight years, and during that time was engaged in Idaho establishing lines for the Government. In 1888 he was elected County Clerk, and gave such satisfaction that he received a re-election in 1890, and is now serving his second term in a highly satisfactory manner.

He was married, in 1886, to Miss Josephine Day, of Ohio, and the daughter of Mr. Absalom Day. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had one daughter, Violet Olive, born in Oregon City. Mrs. Johnson died in 1889, and her husband has had the sympathy of the whole community. Not only did they sympathize with him, but they felt that they all had lost a true and faithful friend in the death of Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and a man of excellent reputation. He is proud of having been born in Oregon City, and he is one of her sons, of whom she may well feel proud.

**P**ORON. HENRY W. CORBETT, the worthy pioneer, the successful business man, the distinguished Statesman, the Christian philanthropist and the quiet, unassuming citizen of Portland, has for forty-one years been identified with the business, the religious and the political interests, not only of Oregon, but of the United States. He has been one of the prominent and potent factors in the development of the great Northwest. His birthplace was Westborough, Massachusetts, February 8, 1827. The first ancestor of his family of whom anything is known, was Roger Corbett, a military chief, who won distinction and lands under William I in the conquest of England in 1066. The eldest son of Roger was seated at Wattsborough. His second son, Sir Robert Corbett, baronet, had for his inheritance, the castle of the estate of Carrs, with a large portion of his father's domain. His son and namesake, Robert, went to the siege of Arce with Richard I, having for armorial bearings in this campaign two ravens, which have been his descendants' crest ever since. The Corbetts all along the line were worthy men, who won distinction in the affairs of both church and State. Some of them were learned

members of professions. The Corbetts in America are their lineal descendants, the connection being made quite clear by the family record, kept at Mendon, Massachusetts. The ancestor of the family in America, Henry Winslow Corbett, came from old England to New England early in the seventeenth century. The grandfather of our subject and his father were both named Elijah Corbett, the latter marrying Miss Melinda Forbush. He was a mechanic and established at Westborough, the first edge-tool manufactory in that part of Massachusetts. He subsequently removed to Washington county, New York, where he continued his manufactory until his health failed. He then settled in Cambridge in the same county, and engaged in farming until his death.

They had eight children, of whom six grew to maturity; Henry Winslow was their youngest child. His boyhood was passed in Washington county, New York, where he received a common school education. In 1840, when thirteen years old, he began his business career in a store at Cambridge, where he remained two years. He then took a regular course in the Cambridge Academy, and next secured a clerkship in a store at Salem, the county seat. At the end of a year he went to New York city and secured a clerkship in the dry goods store of Williams, Bradford & Co., serving seven years in that business. During this period he became firmly established in the confidence of his employers. In October, 1850, they furnished him the necessary capital to ship a general line of merchandise to Portland, Oregon, by the way of Cape Horn, on the bark Francis and Louise. He arrived at Portland in March, 1851, when this town contained about 400 to 500 inhabitants and five small stores. Stumps of trees stood in Front street, and back of First street stood the virgin forest. He secured the rental of a frame building, then not fully completed, on the corner of Front and Oak streets, at \$125 per month. He removed his goods to the second story of this building before it was completed, his customers being obliged to ascend a flight of stairs. At night when he was ready to retire, he pulled up the stairs after him and slept in the store.

Within fourteen months he had disposed of his entire stock of goods, the net profit amounting to the sum of \$20,000, with which he returned to New York city; but before leaving he formed a partnership with Robert and Finlay

McLaren, who were to continue the business in Portland. He remained in New York one year and continued to ship goods to his partners in Portland. He then determined to make Portland his home. Some months after his return he dissolved the partnership and continued the business in his own name. He continued to do a general mercantile business until 1860, when he changed to a wholesale hardware business, which, in 1891, he consolidated with the stock of Henry Failing & Company, which has since occupied the first place among the mercantile houses of the Pacific Northwest.

As soon as he had his financial matters on a firm basis in the city of his adoption, he began to take a prominent part in the enterprises, which he saw were needed to develop the resources of the country. He first turned his attention to the improvement of transportation facilities on the rivers. He was also among the first to advocate the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and while in the Senate labored zealously, although he had no personal interest to subserve in so doing. After the failure of Jay Cooke to carry the undertaking through, he assisted in the reorganizing of the company, took stock in the company and became one of the most active promoters. In 1865-'66 he secured the Government to carry the mail between San Francisco and Oregon City. The line, 640 miles in length, he stocked with four horse stages and successfully conducted the business until his election to the United States Senate, when he relinquished his contract.

In 1869, with Henry Failing, Mr. Corbett purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Portland, which had been established four years previously. Its business, however, was very limited, its deposits amounting to about \$40,000. Under the new management it has steadily grown in magnitude until, at the present time, it is at the head of financial institutions of the Northwest, with deposits aggregating over \$3,000,000, and capital and surplus over \$1,000,000. It is the strongest national bank in the Northwest. Mr. Henry Failing has been president ever since they took control, and since his retirement from the Senate Mr. Corbett has been vice-president. Numerous are the other enterprises, which have received and are still receiving his encouragement and pecuniary assistance. Being a director of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company he has always cast his influence in behalf of

liberal measures in its management and to secure the lowest rates of transportation possible with good and quick service. He is also largely interested in the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which he is vice-president, and in the Oregon Rope Works, the Oregon Linseed Oil Works and the Street Railway Company. He is president of the company, which has completed the erection of the Portland Hotel, which is second in size only to the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. He was also largely instrumental in the organization of the Portland Board of Trade, and for several years was its president. He has also been prominently connected with the Board of Immigration. All the above have been potential in the growth and development of the country.

He is a large owner of real estate, and has built several large blocks in the city. In private enterprises, which have had for their object the advancement of the city or the promotion of the moral and intellectual good of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Corbett has responded readily and wisely. His name heads every subscription list to worthy objects. He gave \$35,000 toward the erection of the Presbyterian Church, made a liberal donation toward the endowment of the Children's Home, and contributed largely to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society and Sailors' Home, in fact to everything he gives, and so quietly, that half of his benefactions are not known. He seeks opportunity to do good and to help his fellow-men and his city.

He was reared in the doctrines of the Presbyterian denomination, and for many years has been a consistent member of that church, but his sympathy and substantial encouragement go out to all agencies, irrespective of religion or creed, which tend to help the suffering and to improve mankind. In politics Mr. Corbett was a Whig and a devoted follower of Henry Clay. When the formation of the Republican party in Oregon took place he became one of its leaders, and, in fact, participated in its organization, and has since been one of its strong adherents. As Chairman of the State Central Committee he did some valiant service in securing its ascendancy in Oregon. At the convention held in 1860 he and Leander Holmes were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. They failed to reach the convention in time and Horace Greeley represented Oregon by proxy for Mr. Corbett

and Mr. Holmes, and the two votes Mr. Greeley was thus able to cast for Mr. Lincoln, backed by his powerful influence, had a most potent effect in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and all the consequent results to the country.

During all the events which afterward transpired in the country, during the war and after it, in upholding its credit, Mr. Corbett made no mistakes, and was in the lead in the measures, which were afterward adopted by the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, and the eminently successful methods which he sustained to the credit of the country and settled all the questions, which at that time seemed so difficult of solution. To such men as Senator Corbett the country owes a debt of gratitude that will never be overestimated, and all future generations will revere the memory of the patriotic pioneer, who planned so well and labored so efficiently in laying the foundation and building the edifice of a great, rich free State, which challenges the admiration of the world.



**G**EORGE B. JANNEY, one of the pioneers of California and Oregon of the times of the gold excitement, was born in Boone county, Missouri, August 9, 1832. His father, Nathan Janney, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1792, and went to Kentucky when he was a young man and there married Miss Elizabeth Grimes, a native of Kentucky. They moved to Boone county, Missouri, and from there to northern Illinois, and then he entered the lead mines of Wisconsin. By occupation he was a miner, but while he lived in Missouri he was elected Sheriff of his county.

After his removal to Wisconsin, our subject's father engaged in both farming and mining, and in that State he died in March, 1855, at the age of sixty-three years, and his wife passed away December 31, 1886, at the age of eighty years. Our subject was the fifth child in a family of eleven, and he left home to make his own way when he was but nineteen years of age. His idea was to seek his fortune in the California gold beds, and he reached that State in 1851, with just \$1. His father had given him enough to pay his fare there, but he was forced to go to work at once in order to get money for his support.

As long as he remained in that neighborhood he engaged in mining, and soon became quite an expert. As a prospector, he discovered the richest mine that was ever discovered in California, called the West Cañon Mine, on July 4, 1856, and that mine is being worked at the present day. Having made considerable money out of his discovery, the news came that gold had been discovered in Oregon, and he, being filled with ambition, started for the gold fields of Oregon. Landing in Oregon in 1862, he remained in Portland one year, and in 1863 came to Baker county, where he has resided ever since, and has been following the business of mining, with the exception of a time when he was connected with a flouring mill in Baker City. He has made some very important discoveries here. He it was who found the great eighty per cent copper mine in Union county, for which he sold his interest for \$2,000. He was one of a party who discovered the Excelsior mines in Baker county, which sold for \$25,000. The great mine here is said to be the largest mine in the world, and is estimated at \$30,000,000.

Mr. Janney was married October 16, 1887, to Mary J. Howard, born in the State of New York, November 27, 1838. She was the third child of Achel C. and Louisa Spencer, *nee* Dye, he a native of Vermont and she of New York. For a time Mr. Spencer was a teacher in New York, and was born in 1801, while his wife was born in 1811. They had a family of nine children. Mr. Spencer died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1876, and Mrs. Spencer at the age of sixty-nine, in 1880. They had come of Scotch and Irish parentage. The mother of Mr. Janney had been a great-niece of Aaron Burr.

The first marriage of our subject was to Miss E. G. Howard, and two children were the result of that union: Mamey, now the wife of John Loveland, and has one little four year old girl, Maud; and Marion S. Howard, who now is a young lady of eighteen years. In his business Mr. Janney has been very successful. Reaching California as we have related, with no means, he has made of himself one of the moneyed men of this section. He still keeps in the mining business, having still some very good ones, which he has partial or full claims upon. He owns a very nice residence in the city, besides considerable other property. He holds a half interest in the Baker City Creamery and Cold



Storage Company, has filled some of the city offices, and is now Superintendent of the streets of the city. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 47.

NDREW JACKSON HESS, a native son of Oregon, was born December 20, 1846, on his father's donation claim, near the town of Newberg. His father, Joseph Hess, was born in Arkansas, in the year 1812, and was of German ancestry. He married Miss Mary L. Kiser, a native of Arkansas, born in 1814, and in that State they were married.

In 1843 Mr. and Mrs. Hess crossed the plains to Oregon with the first wagon train of emigrants. He brought with him his wife and five children, two boys and three girls. They made their own roads, and as this was the first wagon train that came all the way through, they overcame many obstacles, and drove through many places where one would have thought no wagon could have been taken. With ropes the men held the wagons firm, and set their ingenuity to work to devise ways to get through.

When they arrived at the Dalles, they were short of provisions, and Mr. Hess came on to Oregon City, and got supplies, and went back and helped the party into the valley. The Kisers struck out in the country to look for a location, and they decided on Chehalem valley, and here they settled among the Indians. Sidney Smith, George Nelson and Mr. Hess, all settled there, and they had their choice of the whole valley. When gold was discovered in California he went there and remained a summer, and when he returned to his family, he was able to bring with him some gold. He was always an industrious and enterprising man, and was as brave as he was industrious. He was engaged in the successful raising of stock, and in 1861 he went to the Idaho mines. That was a hard winter for stockmen, and they lost 500 head of cattle, and 300 head of horses. They had not been in the habit of feeding the stock in the winter, and the deep snow came, and large numbers of the animals died all over the valley.

In 1870 he went to California, and remained there some time, but later went to Jackson county, Oregon, where he was either killed by accident or murdered. It was said that he was chopping on a tree with another man and

was hit with the other man's ax. His widow survives and resides on the old donation claim with three of her sons. They had a family of thirteen children, six daughters and seven sons, all of whom are still alive and well. One resides in Idaho, another in California, and the rest in Oregon.

Mr. Hess, who is the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child, was reared on a farm, and attended the district school in the winter. At the age of twenty years, December 13, 1866, he married Miss Rebecca, Matilda Heater, born in Iowa, April 23, 1848, and was the daughter of Lorenzo Dow Heater, a pioneer of 1854, and a resident of Marion county. Mr. Hess' father gave him 100 acres of land on which he resided, and where he has since resided, two and one-half miles northeast of Sherwood, in Washington county. Mr. Hess improved his land, did general farming, and by close attention to business he added to the farm 200 acres more. He is now making money raising onions on his Beaver Dam land. He and his wife have had ten children, as follows: James Walter, Thomas Marion, Joshua E, Mary, Elizabeth; Emma S., deceased, in her second year, of diphtheria; Hiram Jackson, Nelly, Frederick, Laura and Alice.

Mr. Hess is a Democrat in politics, but he declines to be a candidate for office, preferring the quiet of his own affairs. He has been prevailed upon, however, to serve his fellow-citizens as Road Supervisor and School Director. In addition to his home farm he has 160 acres of land on the head-waters of Salmon river, in east Oregon. He is a reliable and respected citizen of the county in which he was born and has always resided.

EORGE H. HIMES, a highly esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1853, and a prominent business man of Portland, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1844. His ancestors on both sides were numbered among the pilgrim fathers, and their descendants have been foremost in emigration, down to the emigration of Tyrus Himes and family to the Pacific coast in 1853. Tyrus Himes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1818. At this time Troy was little more

than a frontier settlement, and as the school system had not been introduced, his education was received at home, and was somewhat limited; his retentive memory and keen observation, however, enabled him to become well-informed, and naturally an ardent student, he became in later years an extensive reader. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to learn the shoemakers' trade, and later became a proficient harness-maker, tanner and currier.

On May 1, 1843, he married Emeline Holcomb, of Le Roy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where she was born December 28, 1821. The Holcomb family was distinguished among the pilgrim settlers of New England, where they landed in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Himes resided in Le Roy until 1847, when they removed La Fayette, Stark county, Illinois, where Mr. Himes engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued until 1853. At that time, owing to impaired health and desiring a change of climate, he and his wife and four children started, with horse and ox teams, for Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, whither friends from Monmouth, Illinois, had gone the previous year. Hardships, loss of stock and scarcity of provisions, however, compelled Mr. Himes and family to accept the kind offices of James Biles, the leader of a train from Kentucky, with whom acquaintance was made on the plains. Puget sound was the destination of Mr. Biles. The combined trains numbered thirty-six wagons and seventy-five people, and in crossing the Natchez Pass, over an undeveloped trail, their progress was slow and extremely difficult. However, all things have an end, and after seven months' of toilsome travel, amidst great danger from the Indians, the train arrived at Olympia, Washington. Mr. Himes and family went to the house of David Chambers, near Olympia, where Mr. Himes' first occupation was digging potatoes on shares. On November 9, 1853, Mr. Himes and family settled on a donation claim of 320 acres, located five miles east of Olympia. Here they remained until September, 1855, when they were driven off by Indians. They then went into a stockade fort, where they remained until April, 1857, when they returned to their farm, where they continued to reside until Mr. Himes' death, April 24, 1879. He had been a man of iron constitution and a powerful will and determination, and in early manhood was unusually robust and athletic, and endowed with great endurance; but, owing to an unfortunate accident

at the age of eighteen, which was followed by a serious illness, his constitution was shattered and he never recovered his former health; but with his unconquerable determination he was able to accomplish the duties which fell to his lot until he was summoned to his reward.

George H. Himes, the subject of this sketch, was employed until past seventeen years of age, in rail making, wood cutting and the various labors required in clearing up land, teaming, ditching, etc. He had few school privileges, attending school only through the short winter session, where only the primary studies were taught. To secure even these educational advantages he was obliged to walk two and a half miles morning and evening to a little log school-house. However, given a naturally active intellect, with a strong determination, and there are few things it cannot accomplish. To his little store of learning, secured at school, he industriously added by study and observation, until he had accumulated a commendable amount of useful information. The printing business had always been of great interest to him since his twelfth year, consequently the day was a joyful one, when, on June 10, 1861, he was permitted to enter the office of the Standard, a newspaper published in Olympia, Washington, where he went to learn the trade of printing. On finishing his apprenticeship, in 1864, he went to Portland, where he was employed as a compositor on the Oregonian, where he remained until June, 1865, when he began a second apprenticeship at job printing, in the office of William D. Carter. Here he remained as an apprentice for one year, after which he continued there as a journeyman until 1868. He then purchased an interest in the business, and in 1870, bought the entire enterprise, continuing alone, under the name of "Himes, the Printer." He now publishes the Oregon Churchman, Fruits and Flowers of Oregon and Washington, and does general job printing. He has been eminently successful in his business, which he owes entirely to his own persistent industry and economy.

He was married in Salem on December 24, 1866, to Miss Anna F. Riggs, an intelligent and amiable lady, and a daughter of Daniel L. Riggs, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1853, whose ancestors settled in Newark, New Jersey, in 1850. To this marriage have been born eleven children, eight of whom now survive. Those now living are: Edna Emeline, Sarah Myrtle,

Mary, Grace Helen, Clarage Holcomb, Mildred Florence, Fay Celestial and Lurah Margaret.

Politically, Mr. Himes is a Republican, and as a newspaper correspondent, has been very active in public affairs.

Socially, he is connected with several associations, having acted for many years as secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association, of the Oregon Humane Society, the Y. M. C. A., and other philanthropic associations; and is Treasurer of the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific coast.

The popularity and success which Mr. Himes enjoys is rightly deserved, having accumulated a competence through his own endeavors and secured the good-will of his fellow-men, by his uniform courtesy and probity of character.



**L**EWIS KELSO, one of the old and reliable merchants, of Independence, is a native of the State of Iowa, born April 15, 1830. He is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Henry Kelso, having emigrated from Scotland to this country, settling in Kentucky, where he married a French lady, reared his family, and died in his eightieth year. Robert Kelso, the second child of this family, was the father of our subject, and was born in Kentucky in 1801. He was reared in Kentucky, and married there a Miss Jane Mushe, a native of Virginia, born in 1807. After his marriage he removed to Illinois, making the journey on horseback, with his wife behind him on the same horse. They were pioneers in Illinois, where they remained for ten years, and then removed to Iowa, where they engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1851 Mr. Kelso went to California, and mined in the mines of Idaho, meeting with good success. In 1864 he returned to Iowa, and while crossing the plains to reach that State, he passed his son, who was making his way to the golden West. Neither knew of the close proximity of the other. The father remained in Iowa until his death, which occurred in 1867. He had lost his wife in 1850, and they left a family of eight children.

Our subject was the fourth child of this marriage. In 1863 he went to Montana, but returned in the fall, and the following year came to Idaho, making the journey with ox teams. That year the Indians were very hostile, but he

escaped danger and made a very pleasant journey. Mr. Kelso teamed in Idaho two years, and then purchased 120 acres of land near Boise City, on which he resided for three years. He then sold it and purchased 160 acres at Middleton, and resided on that for three years, also selling it, in 1871. He then came to Oregon, and settled at Cornelius, in Washington county, where he opened a store and engaged in merchandising for seven years. He then sold out and came to Independence November 1, 1879. Here he opened a general merchandise store, in North Independence, and continued in business for three years, and then came to South Independence and opened a store at the corner of Main and O streets, where he has continued in business ever since. His business was small at first, but as he became known to the people his trade increased and now he enjoys a thriving business, and carries a fine stock of goods. He has gained the confidence of the people with whom he does business, and once he gains a customer he never loses him. Mr. Kelso has invested his money in city property, and has built a fine residence, where he and his family reside.

Mr. Kelso was married, in 1852, to Miss Monah Slooper, a native of Ohio, born in 1835. She was the daughter of Mr. David Slooper, who emigrated to Iowa with his family. Here Mrs. Kelso resided until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso have had two children: Dora Evaline, now Mrs. Jesse Wilks, resides in Fall City; and Henry B. resides in Independence. Mr. Kelso has been a Democrat all his life, but is not a politician in the sense of holding office. He has, however, instructed himself in all the duties of all the county and State, both political and educational, and served as Clerk of the School Board for a number of years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in both of its branches, and is well spoken of in his city as a thorough business man and a reliable citizen.



**B**ENEZER C. KEYT, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, and one of Polk county's most successful farmers, was born in New York November 10, 1827, son of Gideon Keyt, a native of New Jersey. Their ancestors originated in England. Three brothers of that name came to America together. One was killed by the Indians, one settled in Virginia and one in New

Jersey. From the last named Mr. Keyt is descended. His grandfather fought under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and the family had to hide in the mountains from the redcoats. Mr. Keyt's father married Margaret Connet, a native of his own State, she, too, being descended from English ancestors, who were early settlers of America. The property owned by the Keyts and Connets remained in their respective families for many years. Gideon and Margaret Keyt had six children, three of whom are living, Ebenezer being the youngest child. When he was six months old they moved to Ohio, and settled near where Cleveland has since been built, and there he was reared, working hard on the farm in summer and spending about three months during the winter in the little log school-house. His father led an active and useful life, and died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, his mother having passed away some fifteen years before.

Mr. Keyt crossed the plains to California in 1850, and mined for a time on the American river near Coloma. The following April, having made just enough money to bring him to Oregon, he came here and settled on a donation claim of 160 acres of land in Polk county. He built a little house on it, 16 x 20 feet, and after living there two years sold out. He continued in Polk county, working for wages, splitting rails, making shingles, etc. In 1872 he purchased the 320 acres of land where he now resides, and moved his house to it. By honest industry and good management he prospered from the first, and as the years rolled by added to his possessions, being now regarded as the wealthiest man in this section of the country. He owns 3,000 acres of land, on which he raises immense quantities of grain and has large herds of stock, especially sheep. Mr. Keyt is the largest taxpayer in Polk county. In all the interests of his county he has taken an active part. He aided in the organization of the Grange, and was for some time its Overseer. Previous to the civil war he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been affiliated with it. He has interested himself in educational affairs and in the making of good roads in this vicinity.

Mr. Keyt is a man of family. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Susan Kemp, a native of Missouri, who died in 1856, leaving one child, Sarah Margaret, who is now the wife of George Myers, and lives in Polk county. Five years

after the death of his first wife Mr. Keyt married Miss Amanda Doty, a native of Illinois. Following are the names of their children: Francis, at home; D. L., married and engaged in business at Perrydale; Nellie, wife of William Townsend, lives near her parents; Henry G., at home; Edwin, residing in this vicinity; and Lena and William, at home.



JAMES MADISON KEENE, one of the most prominent of the native sons of Marion county, and one of Salem's most able professional men, was born on French prairie, October 26, 1864. His father, David M. Keene, deceased, was a widely known and eminently respected pioneer of the State, a man of sterling principles and religious habits, and possessing the strength of his moral convictions to an unusual degree. He was a native of Loudon county, Tennessee, where he was born January 15, 1825. He was educated in the Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary, in his native State, which faith he accepted. He studied the profession of a civil engineer, in which he became proficient. It was after completing his course in this school that he, in company with his brother, A. C. Keene, crossed, in 1847, the plains to Fort Walla Walla, experiencing the usual dangers and vicissitudes of that long and tedious, and sometimes even hazardous, journey. At Fort Walla Walla he passed the night with Dr. Whitman, of historic fame, and he there met I. N. Gilbert, another early pioneer of Oregon, who, in company with Mr. Keene, mounted Cayuse ponies and crossed with him the Cascade mountains to the Willamette valley, where they arrived in November, 1847. Mr. Gilbert owned a farm on Salem prairie, and there Mr. Keene passed the winter splitting rails, subsequently teaching school at Mill Creek bottom, where, in 1849, he took up a Government claim. This he worked until 1852, when he sold it, and removed to French prairie, where he purchased a claim of 320 acres, entering it under the donation act. To this purchase he added, in later years, eighty acres. He was married on Salem prairie, July 17, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth H. Campbell, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of James Campbell, an Oregon pioneer of 1846. After this Mr. Keene pursued a quiet agricultural

life, uneventful as to startling incidents, but destined, like all such lives, to be a power in the community; and, like most uneventful lives, it was a truly happy one. He was an earnest missionary and minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, and was the first to organize a church of that denomination in that State, continuing to work in its interest with unabated activity until his death. He was in politics a Republican, and during the war was a strong Union man, but never aspired to office, and declined every suggested nomination. He was, however, active at conventions, seeking to nominate honorable men. He was quiet and reserved in his habits, friendly with all classes and all sects alike, no matter of what political opinions, and his death was mourned, far and wide, by many acquaintances and friends. His wife died in March, 1883, and he survived her until March 27, 1889, leaving a bereaved family of six children: Margaret A., now Mrs. George W. Pewtherer, of Polk county; Jennie M.; Martha H.; Elmer L., a graduate of the State University of Ohio, and a prominent civil engineer of Columbus, that State; James M. and Clarence W., now at the Oregon State University, at Eugene.

Our subject, James Madison Keene, was educated at the Tualatin Academy, at Forest Grove, Oregon, and began, in the fall of 1885, the study of dentistry with Dr. C. R. Templeton, of Portland. In September, 1886, he went to the Dental College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honor in the spring of 1888. During the first year he was president of the junior class, and the second year was president of the Garretsonian Literary Society, positions of distinction and honor. The summer of 1888 was passed in a drug store at Gervais, while deciding upon a place of settlement. Finally, selecting Salem as a desirable location, he opened offices on the corner of Court and Commercial streets, in October of the same year, where, by his satisfactory workmanship and gentlemanly treatment, he has built up an extensive patronage.

During his vacation in the summer of 1887, he and his friend, W. G. Steel, of Portland, and several other fearless climbers, conceived the idea of illuminating Mount Hood, the highest peak of the Rocky mountains in Oregon. This they successfully accomplished on the evening of July 4, by burning upon its summit about 100 pounds of red fire; and again

successfully performed the same feat a year later, on July 4, 1888, under the auspices of the Oregon Alpine Club, but directed by Messrs. Keene and Steel, both of whom are charter members of the club.

The Doctor finds relaxation from the confinement of professional work, in the management of the homestead farm of 400 acres, which is owned, without division, by himself and brother, Clarence, they having purchased the interests of the other heirs.

Of unusual medical acumen and practical ability, trained in the best institutions by the finest masters, he has easily attained success in his calling, all of which he has supplemented by what is too often lacking in those of great intelligence and ability, i. e., cordiality of manner and politeness of bearing, to which latter qualities, possessed in an extraordinary degree by our subject, may be attributed much of his success,—more, perhaps, than is due to his conceded natural ability and superior training.



**ANDREW JACK**, a well-known farmer and merchant of Washington county, Oregon, dates his birth in Highland county, Virginia, June 22, 1845. His father, now residing near him, was born in Virginia in 1819, and is of old Virginia ancestry, and his mother, *nee* Hattie Nichols, also a native of Virginia, was born in 1820, a descendant of early settlers of that State. They had four children, as follows: Andrew, Joseph, Calvin and Rebecca. The daughter is now Mrs. J. D. Rowell, and resides in Washington county. The Jack family crossed the plains to Oregon with oxen, made the journey safely in exactly five months, spent the first winter at Portland and then came to Washington county, and purchased lands near where they now reside. This worthy couple have been prospered, and own the pleasant home in which they are spending the evening of a ripe, old age.

Their son, Andrew, the oldest child, was eight years old when they left Virginia. They spent five years in Iowa and five years in Nebraska, and then came to Oregon. In the above named States he spent his youthful days on the farm and attended the public schools. November 7, 1870, he married Miss Martha Jane Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, of Hillsborough, an Oregon pioneer of 1845. After their mar-

riage they lived a year in Portland and then came to their present location, where he purchased forty acres of land. On this he labored industriously, and as prosperity attended his earnest efforts, he purchased other adjoining lands. In 1886 he started a general merchandise store, and has since conducted both the farm and store.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack have had six children, as follows: Calvin, now his father's assistant in the store; William W., Hattie J., Annie R., Levi, and one who is deceased.

He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Farmington, he being a Deacon and an active church worker. A charter member of the Farmington Grange, he served as its Chaplain and Steward. He has served as a school officer for many years, and as such has done much to advance educational interests in his community. Politically, he is a Republican.



**JAMES WESTLEY JONES**, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, and now a prominent farmer residing near McMinnville, was born in Illinois, April 29, 1829. His father, Edward Jones, was a native of the State of Tennessee and of Scotch ancestry, who came to America previous to the Revolution. Edward Jones married Miss Mary Lightle, a native of his own State, and they had five children, of whom three are now living. In 1840 the family removed to Missouri, where our subject was brought up to manhood. His father died and his mother survived several years. They were upright Christian people, members of the Presbyterian denomination.

Their sons, James W., the youngest, and Alston, when grown up, fitted out a wagon with five yoke of oxen, crossed the plains to California, their journey being a safe and prosperous one. After arriving at Sacramento, they went to the mines near Coloma, but in their operations there did not meet with flattering success. For want of proper diet and on account of other exposures, his brother was taken sick with senrvy, and they decided to come to Oregon, where they could get some fresh vegetables. Arriving at Oregon City, the brother finally recovered, under the care of a physician, Dr. Barkley. The brothers then went to Linn county, and near Scio J. W. "took up" a half-

section of land, built a little cabin upon it, "bached" there five years, proved up on it, and then returned to California and made a run over that State to see the country.

In 1855 he returned and was married to Miss Eliza Catharine Phillips, a native of the State of North Carolina. Her parents, David and Sarah Phillips, came to Oregon in 1853.

After he had resided on his farm for several years he sold it, came to Polk county and purchased 200 acres of land near Dixie, where he made improvements and resided five years; then he sold out and in 1876 purchased 165 acres of land near McMinnville, on which he has since resided. In 1889 he built on it a very nice farm residence. He has made of the property one of the nicest farms in the county. He has been a very industrious and painstaking farmer, and has been amply repaid in large yields of grain, raising 5,000 to 6,000 bushels annually.

He has had seven children, namely: David Edward, the eldest, is settled in Linn county, a farmer; Sarah Ann has become Mrs. William Newman, her husband is a farmer near La Fayette; Ella married Mr. R. Mulkey, who is a farmer near Bellevue; and George and Franklin are at home with their father. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Christian Church,—she from girlhood, and he for the past ten years. In politics Mr. Jones is in sympathy with the Democratic party, but he does not take an active part in public affairs. He has given his undivided attention to his farm, and by it has prospered, and because of his upright life he enjoys the respect of all who have ever known him.



**WILLIAM J. JONES**, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and an Indian war veteran of 1855-'56, was born in Indiana May 13, 1833. Of his life and ancestry we present the following sketch:

The Jones family originated in England and some of them settled in America previous to the Revolutionary war. His father, William Jones, was born in Kentucky August 8, 1811, and his mother, *nee* Mary Davis, daughter of Isaac Davis, was born in Indiana. He is the oldest of their eight children, six of whom are living. In 1840 the family moved to Iowa, and seven years later Mr. Jones brought his wife and six children across the plains to Oregon. They



started at a point seven miles west of Burlington, Iowa, in March, and after a journey of six months landed in the Chehalem valley in Yam Hill county. Here the father took a donation claim three miles and a half north of where Newberg now stands. On it he lived and prospered the rest of his days, and here, in 1892, he passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-one years.

The subject of our sketch remained on the farm, assisting his father, until he reached his majority. He then learned the carpenters' trade, and worked at that for a number of years. After the death of his mother, he inherited fifty acres of her donation claim. August 16, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Shuck, daughter of Martin Shuck, who came to Oregon in 1852. After their marriage they settled on the farm, and there resided eighteen years. Mr. Jones purchased a water-power and built a dam and sawmill, and subsequently a gristmill. After running the gristmill three years he sold it, but the sawmill he operated ten years. Since then he has retired from business. He, however, does some millwright work. He owns twenty acres of land and the comfortable home in which he resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had thirteen children, namely: Charles Edward, Robert Lee, Martin J., Irene E. (who died in her twenty-fifth year), Willie F., Thomas B., Samuel T., David A., Anna M., Ellen, Jacob M., Isaac W. and Maggie.

When the Indian war of 1855-'56 broke out, he was one of the brave pioneers who tendered their service to the Government to protect the settlers and chastise the Indians. He furnished his own horse and outfit, and rendered valuable service until the war closed, and he was honorably discharged.

Politically, Mr. Jones affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Christian Church, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.



**H** I. JONES, a pioneer of 1853 to this State, and a successful farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Missouri, August 21, 1842. His father, Jefferson Jones, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1823 and

married Miss Jane Black, a native of Virginia and a descendant of one of the old families of that State; and by this marriage there have been five children born in Missouri. In 1853 the whole family emigrated to Oregon, crossing the plains with oxen. Of the children who came in this emigration: Mary married Thomas McKinley, and resides in eastern Oregon; Lydia married Dr. N. Hudson and after some years died; Sarah Jane married Melom Jefferson, and is also deceased; Fannie became the wife of William Parker, and resides in Jackson county, this State; Alice Alvina became Mrs. John McCord and is living in eastern Oregon; one child died in the East; and the youngest, William, was only three years old when they started for the far West.

Upon his arrival in Oregon the father purchased 320 acres of land, a mile south of Bethel, in Polk county, and occupied it for twenty years; then his good wife died, and he sold the farm and went to Jackson county, and afterward returned to Polk county, and died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. McCord. He was a quiet, industrious farmer, living an honest and honorable life.

Harry I. Jones, the youngest but one of the family, was eleven years of age when he came to this State. He was brought up on the farm, and when twenty-two years old married Miss Josephine Van Buskirk, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Van Buskirk, who came to this State as early as 1852, and died in 1882, and his wife still survives, residing with the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Jones purchased a part of his father's land, and after two years he sold out and bought a place in Yam Hill county, nine miles southwest of McMinnville, an unimproved tract of 159 acres, and on this property he was a successful farmer, adding to it from time to time by purchase until he had 279 acres. In 1859 he gave this place to his sons and bought 139 acres near it, on which he built a good house and gave it to his youngest son. He then purchased for himself thirty-seven and one-half acres near Amity, which he is setting in fruit and otherwise improving for his home.

His five children are: R. O., who is in business in Amity; Weldon Martin, who is on the farm; Luella, at home; and Herbert Reuben, on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are esteemed members of the Baptist Church, in which society he has been a faithful Deacon for several



years. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Jones has been a man ever giving close attention to his business, and by honorable effort and persistent industry he has made a success of life.



**FRON. JOHN K KELLY**, one of the Oregon pioneers of 1849, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 3, 1818, the son of a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods; his ancestors had been engaged for generations in the same industry, and he became very proficient in every department of his father's factory. In 1838 he bade farewell to the parental roof, to his friends and native land, and crossed the sea to America. He lived at Hawksburg, Canada, for two years, as superintendent of a small factory. He removed to Swanton, Vermont, and in a like capacity resided there until 1842. In that year he pushed farther westward, and located at Waterford, Wisconsin, where he and George Hovey established the Waterford Woolen Mills. At the end of five years he disposed of his interest, and went to St. Louis; in this city he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, joining the Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers. His chief duty was scouting, and after a short period he was honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, but was retained in the Quartermaster's Department. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to Oregon with the regiment of mounted riflemen, arriving at Oregon City in October of the same year. His first business enterprise was taking a contract to furnish the regiment with beef, which he did until March, 1850. Then forming a partnership with three gentlemen, among them General Lane, he purchased a band of 300 cattle, and drove to Rogue river valley; here the General made a treaty with the Indians, and after this they continued their journey to Tehama county, California, where they passed the winter in mining on Olney creek. They drove the cattle to Scott valley in the spring of 1851, and established a ranch, but Mr. Kelly sold his interest, and returned to Oregon. He purchased 200 head of cattle, took up a donation claim near Roseburg, and engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Kelly was married in La Fayette, Oregon, in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Parker, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of P. C. Parker, who was a soldier in the Mexican war.

In 1861 he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, at Roseburg, and filled the position until 1866, when he resigned. He performed the duties through a deputy, however, until 1868, when his successor was appointed. He removed to Springfield in 1866, and bought an interest in the Springfield Manufacturing Company; he disposed of his Roseburg property, and was elected superintendent of the company's works at Springfield, a position he filled until 1870, when the firm dissolved and the property divided. Mr. Kelly took as his share 249 acres, and engaged in farming until 1876. He was then appointed Collector of Customs, when he removed to Portland. He filled the office four years, at the end of which time he returned to Springfield, resuming the pursuit of agriculture. Under the administration of President Arthur he was appointed one of the three commissioners to accept 100 miles of the Northern Pacific railroad, and in 1890, was appointed Superintendent of Census of Oregon.

He is now the owner of 100 acres near Springfield, 500 acres on Fall creek, and 900 acres in the Mohawk valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are the parents of eight children: Mary L., wife of H. B. Miller; Theresa M., widow of L. G. Jackson; John F.; Marcella, wife of Albert H. Tanner; Abraham L.; George H.; Bessie and Katie S. Mr. Kelly is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in both business and social circles has the highest respect of all who know him.



**FRANK B. JOLLY**, attorney-at-law, 149 First street, Portland, Oregon, is a native of Washington county, this State, born August 31, 1856, on the donation claim settled by his father in 1847. Of his life and ancestry we make the following brief record:

As early as 1775 some of Mr. Jolly's ancestors settled in Ohio, where they suffered many of the hardships incident to pioneer life, several members of the family being massacred by the Indians. William Jolly, the grandfather of Frank B., was taken prisoner at the age of ten years, and for seven years lived with the Cherokee tribe, at the end of which time he was released and returned to Ohio. The parents of our subject, William and Elizabeth Jane (Strong)

Jolly, were married in Warren county, Indiana, January 1, 1835, Mr. Jolly at that time being a clergyman in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1847, accompanied by the family of his brother-in-law, Isaac Harrell, they crossed the plains to Oregon, driving ox teams. The train with which they traveled numbered about seventy wagons. Arriving at the Dalles, they built flat-boats and came down the river, landing opposite Vancouver. Mr. Jolly then settled a donation claim of 640 acres in Washington county, and still lives on a part of the old homestead, having passed his life in agricultural pursuits and brought his farm up to a high state of development. Of their ten children six are still living, Frank B. being the youngest.

The subject of our sketch was educated at Hillsborough and Forest Grove. In December, 1878, he entered the office of Thomas H. Tongue, of Hillsborough, and began the study of law, which he continued until 1880. He then came to Portland and under the instructions of Ed Mendenhall continued his legal studies, being admitted to practice October 9, 1882, and at that time forming a copartnership with Mr. Mendenhall, which firm conducted business until March 1, 1889. Since then Mr. Jolly has been alone, still occupying the same office at 149 First street.

He was married in Clackamas county, in 1879, to Miss Lillie A. Short, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Hon. R. V. Short, an Oregon pioneer of 1847. They have two children: Lilliss Pauline and Bessie Florine.

Mr. Jolly's law library numbers upward of 200 volumes. He is devoted to his profession, and is not active in politics or fraternal societies.

**EUGENE KEINLEN**, proprietor of the Grant's Pass Brewery, was born in Alsace, Germany, December 26, 1850. Here he was reared to manhood. On his arrival in America he spent a few months in New York, and then located at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he resided some nineteen years.

He was married in that city to Mary Keinlen, of Germany. In 1884 he came to Oregon, but after a short stay he went to San Francisco, where he stayed for a time, but subsequently returned to Oregon, and settled in Jackson county. For the past five years he has been a

resident of Jones' creek, where he has been engaged in farming. He purchased his present business and took charge in August, 1891. His trade is principally a local one, and he has a fair trade, besides a large retail trade at the brewery.

Mr. Keinlen and wife are sturdy, honest German people, and are highly respected by their countrymen and fellow-citizens.

**WALLACE H. LEE, A. M.**, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Albany Collegiate Institute, Albany, Oregon, has been a prominent factor in advancing the best interests of this city, and it is eminently fitting that biographical mention should be made of him in this work.

Professor Lee was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1861. His paternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lee, a minister in England before the restoration of Charles II, came to America in 1662, and settled at Guilford, Connecticut. His descendants have been prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church. The father of our subject, Rev. William B. Lee, was born in Madison, Connecticut, in 1828. He was educated for the ministry, and for many years was pastor of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn. His wife, Elizabeth Payson (Howe) Lee, was a native of Portland, Maine. Her grandfathers were Puritans and prominent men in the settlement of New England. After the retirement of Rev. William B. Lee from his pastorate in Brooklyn, he removed with his family to Portland, Oregon, and is now a resident of Mt. Tabor. He is now sixty-four years of age, is living retired, and is enjoying the rest that should follow years of useful activity. He and his worthy companion have had eight children, seven of whom lived to maturity. Two of these have followed in the foot-steps of their honored father, and are occupying useful positions in the ministry: Rev. E. T. Lee being located at Pueblo, Colorado, and Rev. George H. Lee being pastor of the Congregational Church at Seattle, Washington. The former came to Oregon in 1882, and, as pastor, established the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Portland.

Wallace H. completed his classical studies at William's College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1883. He then com-

menced teaching in the High School at Middletown, Connecticut, as Professor of English and American literature. During his summer vacation in 1886 he came to Portland, Oregon, to visit his parents, and while in that city met Mr. William Wadhams, a gentleman prominent in the Presbyterian Church, and through him was induced to resign his position at Middletown (which was accomplished with gratification) and accept his present position in the Albany Collegiate Institute, which is under the domination of the Presbyterian Church. At this writing, 1892, he is completing his sixth year as a professor in this institution.

Professor Lee was married in Albany, Oregon, in 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Fortmiller, a native of Newark, New York. They have three children: Kate Elizabeth, Edward Howe and Bertha Fortmiller.

The Professor is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, in which he fills the positions of Organist and Ruling Elder. It was largely through his instrumentality that the church was raised from a Home Mission Board to be self-supporting. He was the organizer of the Y. M. C. A. of Albany, and was elected its first president, which office he filled for several years. He is still active in promoting the best interests of the organization.

**JACOB ROOP**, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, now residing on his donation claim in Clackamas county, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1817. He is of German ancestry. The progenitor of the Roop family in America came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. His name was John Roop. He had a brother who was killed in the war of 1812. Our subject's father, Christian Roop, was born in New Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Brubaker, and who was a native of Halifax, Pennsylvania, had a family of twelve children, of whom only three are now living. The mother died, at the age of fifty-nine years, and the father passed away, at the age of sixty.

Jacob Roop was the third born in his father's family, and when he was twelve years old removed with his parents to Toledo, Ohio, where they remained seven years. Their next move

was to a point about sixty miles east of Chicago. From there they moved to Indiana, where the father died.

December 25, 1843, Mr. Roop married Miss Seville Groves, who was born August 10, 1821. Their union resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: John, who resides in Snake River country, in Idaho; Frances, wife of Oscar Sturgis, lives in Clackamas county; and Lonson Monson, who received injuries while a soldier in the Union army, from the effects of which he died in Oregon, December 17, 1869. Mrs. Roop died April 3, 1848. On the 24th of August, 1848, he married Miss Jane Young, and their only child, C. Y. Roop, was born August 23, 1850. His second wife died October 13, 1851.

In 1852, with his three brothers, the subject of our sketch crossed the plains to Oregon, coming direct to Clackamas county. Here he took up the donation claim on which he has since lived and prospered. His brothers took claims near him. After living alone for some years he was married July 18, 1862, to Mrs. Rachel Powell, a widow with five children. She was born April 14, 1819, and died December 24, 1890. Thus Mr. Roop was a third time bereaved of a loving companion. He has five grandchildren, one of whom, Mrs. Emily Killin, is now his housekeeper.

He has been a hardworking man all his life, and his honest industry has been rewarded with success. He has developed a fine farm, being now the owner of 240 acres of choice land, a portion of it being devoted to horticultural purposes. Mr. Roop was reared a Methodist, but since coming to Oregon has not belonged to any church. He affiliates with the Republican party.

**WILLIAM KANE**, a highly respected citizen of Forest Grove, came to California in 1850, arriving in Oregon the following year. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in New York on March 13, 1828. His father, John Kane, was a native of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Elizabeth Sailor, a native of New York. They had three children, our subject being the youngest. When but two years of age, the subject of our sketch had the misfortune to lose his mother, in 1830, and he was reared in Niagara county, New York, later removing to Illinois,

where he remained for six years. He attended the public schools some during his youth, but experience was his principal instructor. From Illinois he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and here learned the carpenters' trade. He remained there for a couple of years, then removing to Chicago, where he worked until 1849, at which time he returned to Iowa, and the following year, January 15, 1850, started for California. He went via Mexico, and on arriving at the mines on Yuba river, he worked there until the 1st of August, but this not proving as remunerative as he desired, he embarked on the steamer, California, for Oregon. Arriving at his destination, he worked for a couple of years in St. Helen, being employed at his trade and in operating a sawmill. In 1852 he removed to Washington county, where he bought 150 acres of uncultivated land on Cornelius prairie, and built the customary cabin of the pioneer, and resided on the place for fifteen years, improving it with good, substantial buildings, which replaced his unpretentious cabin, and cultivated the land, thus rendering it a very valuable farm, which he still owns.

August 19, 1873, he came to Forest Grove, where he purchased block 14, on which he has built several good residences, including a handsome home for himself, where he now resides.

Mr. Kane has superintended the construction of some of the best buildings in the State, among which may be mentioned the first courthouse in Washington county, built in 1852; besides many of the best residences of the town and surrounding country, which are evidences of his honest workmanship. He has also dealt in real estate considerably, on his own account, in which he has been very successful, and has accumulated by various honorable means a competency for his later years. He holds stock in some of the best-paying enterprises of the city, viz.: the Canning Company and the Electric Light Company.

On September 25, 1756, he married Miss Sidna C. Cornelius, a native of Missouri, who accompanied her parents to Oregon in 1845. Her parents, on coming to this State, located on land in Washington county, where her father died in 1866, her mother surviving until 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane have had six children: Vivia M., wife of C. R. Coary, residing in Tacoma, Washington; Bessie A., wife of John Kibbie, residing at Mount Tabor; their son, Julian M., died in the twenty-third year of his

age, an intelligent and most promising young man, deeply lamented by all who knew him; Frank T., is a clerk in the Forest Grove Bank; Fred B. is attending the Pacific University; while Emma J. died, aged four and a half years.

At the time of the outbreak of the Yakima Indian war, in 1855, Mr. Kane heroically volunteered his services, furnished his own horse and equipments, and became a member of Company D, Washington County Volunteers. He served in the first expedition in Yakima county, and was later employed on the Government posts, serving for a year in all.

When a young man he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Later he became a Republican, and at the time of the war was a strong Union man.

Mrs. Kane is a member of the Congregational Church, being actively engaged in promoting its interests.

As citizens and pioneers he and his wife are looked up to and respected, because of their intrinsic worth and many deserving qualities of heart and mind.

**J**ACOB KAMM, a characteristically progressive citizen of Portland, and a typical pioneer of Oregon, was born in Switzerland on December 12, 1823. When seven years of age, he came with his parents to the United States, and spent part of his young life in several of the Western States, receiving his education in Illinois, and in St. Louis, Missouri. When twelve years of age he began life on his own account, being engaged in steamboating on western waters. He became an expert engineer and steamboat man, and in time became the owner of his own boat, the Ballahoochie, which he ran night and day, until he lost his health, in consequence of which he went to California in 1849, spending the whole of 1849 and 1850 in San Francisco and Sacramento. After partially recovering his health, he came to Portland, where he was engaged in setting up the machinery in the Lot Whitcomb, which was the first steamer built on this coast. He ran her as chief engineer until she was taken to California. He then built the first stern-wheel steamer ever constructed here, called the Jennie Clark. Captain J. C. Angel was interested in her, and Mr. Kamm ran her about four years. He then

became chief engineer of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. This company was organized in 1863, afterward selling out to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and later still was leased by the Utah & Oregon Short Line. Mr. Kamm is no longer connected with any of these organizations, but has turned his attention more to the local interests of the city. He is a stockholder in several of the city banks, and was one of the organizers of the Bank of California and the Western Oregon National Bank, and also of the First National Bank of Astoria. Some time in the '60s, he bought at a nominal price, eleven acres of land in Portland, which has since become much enhanced in value. At one time he was the owner of the propeller, *George S. Wright*, which made regular trips to the sound, Victoria and Sitka. He has master, chief engineer and pilot papers, and was master of his own vessel. He has built one of the best-designed and most valuable business blocks in Portland.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Caroline A. Gray, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of the celebrated pioneer, Dr. William H. Gray, who was a native of Fairfield, New York, where he was born on September 8, 1800. He came to Oregon in 1836, in company with Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, and Dr. H. H. Spaulding and wife. He came as secular agent for the mission. Their trip was fraught with many trials and dangers, but they finally reached, on September 8, 1836, in safety, what is now Willapa, Washington. In 1838 he returned to the East, where he was married to Miss Mary A. Dix, a native of New York. She had decided to devote her life to missionary work. They immediately started for this coast, and located at what is now Topwai, Idaho, where their oldest son, Ex-Senator J. H. D. Gray, was born. He was the second white male child born in the territory, now known as Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. Mrs. Gray commenced her missionary work of teaching Indian children, under the limbs of a wide-spreading pine tree, and later in their log house with a puncheon floor. They removed to Salem, Oregon, in 1842; later, in 1844, moved to Oregon City, and in 1846 moved to Clatsop plains, and were almost constant residents of Astoria, until the time of Mr. Gray's death, which occurred at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Kamm, in Portland, on November 14, 1889. The history of his life is one of great interest. He was present at the birth of

popular sovereignty on this Coast, and was one of the leaders of the Provisional Government for this Territory in 1844. He was one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth, and a person of large heart and brain, whose best efforts were for the people of this Territory. He was the author of *Gray's History of Oregon*, a book of great interest, on account of its full statement of the events that transpired in Oregon, from its first settlement until the year of 1849. His wife was born in New York on July 2, 1810, and, as previously stated, came to Oregon, in 1838, to teach the gospel of salvation to the heathen in this far-off and inaccessible land, and here she labored at her life-work for forty-three years, until she sank peacefully to rest, on December 8, 1881, eight years previous to the death of her husband. She had grown old gracefully, time seeming to lay its hand gently on her brow, only to add the lines of kindness and patience, worn by the experiences of her daily life, and to stamp indelibly on her manner the outward form of the inward spirit of Christianity, which governed her life. The surviving children of these highly esteemed pioneers are Captain J. H. D. Gray, of Astoria; Mrs. Tarbell, of Tacoma; Mrs. Abernethy; Captain W. P. Gray, of Pasco, Washington; A. W. Gray; Captain J. T. Gray, of Vancouver, Washington, and Mrs. Jacob Kamm.

Mr. and Mrs. Kamm have one son, Charles T., who is married to Miss Fannie Walk, and they have three children, all born in Portland.

Captain Kamm is in politics a Republican, and during the late war was a strong Union man, but has not since given particular attention to politics, and is what may be termed independent. He is a Royal Arch Mason, of which fraternity he is a respected member. He has worthily won the regard of his fellow-men, by his uprightness and cordiality of treatment, and attracted to his side a numerous retinue of personal friends.



**THOMAS HOLMAN**, a prominent and influential citizen of Salem, Oregon, is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1849. His father, John Holman, was a well-known manufacturer of threshing machines and farming implements in England,

Descending from a family of eminent mechanics, it was most natural that our subject's mind should have been predisposed in the same direction. Accordingly, as soon as he was old enough, he entered his father's shop, and, later, at the age of fourteen, he was sent to Cardiff, Wales, where, in the large car-building manufactory of the Taffvale Railroad Company, he continued his studies, learning the process of woodworking and pattern-making, remaining there for four years. In 1867 he returned to England, where, in Epsom, he followed carpenter work in house building until 1871, when he emigrated to Toronto, Canada. There he found occupation in the Hamilton Car Shops, as pattern-maker and car-builder, remaining there until the fall of 1873, when he crossed to the United States, and made his way to Salem, Oregon, where an uncle, Joseph Holman, a pioneer of 1840, then resided. Here our subject found employment as pattern-maker in the Salem Iron Works, which he followed until 1881, then engaging in the manufacture of fanning-mills and grain cleaners, after patterns of his own invention. His factory was located on the corner of Trade and High streets. At this time he purchased an interest in the water-power, and other property. In 1886 he started the first electric light plant of Salem, locating the works in the basement of his fine brick factory. He commenced with one arc-light dynamo, of thirty-light capacity, and as this means of lighting became more popular, he increased his capacity, until he now has four arc-light machines, of like capacity, besides one incandescent machine with a capacity of 750 lights, to all of which he is about adding a second machine. His system covers the entire city in street lighting, and is used in hotels and offices in the business portion.

In 1880 Mr. Holman was nominated and elected to the office of Councilman, by the Republican party, serving in that capacity with such ability that he was twice again elected to the same position, in 1882 and 1884, and was then forced to decline further nomination, as the duties detracted too much from his private affairs. This alone is sufficient proof of his fidelity and integrity, as well as intelligence and executive ability.

He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., in which he takes a prominent part.

Of superior powers of conception, which have been trained, and by some of the best workmen of the old world, he now is, after so many years

of practical experience, wonderfully expert in the various departments of his business; to all of which may be attributed his phenomenal success, for exactness is the necessary attribute of all knowledge, all else being mere hypothesis or guess-work.



**MISS GERTRUDE HOLMES**, founder and proprietor of Holmes Business College, Portland, Oregon, is a native of this State, though a descendant of the Puritans of New England; her more immediate ancestors settled in Vermont, and became honored and distinguished citizens: Vice-President William Wheeler descended from the same line.

With the gold excitement of 1849, Harris Holmes, father of Gertrude Holmes, emigrated to California, and was engaged in mining for several years. He afterward returned to Vermont, and was there married to Miss Mary Wheeler; he returned to the Pacific coast with his bride, and they made a permanent settlement in Oregon. Mr. Holmes embarked in mercantile pursuits, and also established the Peoria Lime Company, continuing the two enterprises until 1859; then, on account of failing health, brought on by exposure and the many hardships of pioneer life, he returned to New York, and settled near Rochester, where he passed the remaining years of his existence in this body. Mrs. Holmes returned with her young family to Portland in 1870, and is still a resident of the city.

The elementary education of Gertrude Holmes was secured at the schools near Rochester; upon her return to Oregon she spent two years in the Willamette University at Salem, and again visiting New York she attended the State Normal School at Brockport, and was graduated from the Normal School at Oswego in 1884. Having given particular attention to the study of shorthand and type-writing, she was employed one year in teaching in the Chaffee Phonographic Institute at Oswego. In 1885 she returned to Portland, with a view of opening a shorthand school, as no such institution had then been established in the city. Taking rooms with the Portland Business College, she opened a department of shorthand and type-writing; soon there were forty pupils enrolled. She continued with this school until the spring of 1887, when she



withdrew and established the Holmes Business College; she began her first session in July, of that year, with an attendance of forty-five pupils. The prime object in opening this school was to give thorough instruction in shorthand and typewriting, but to keep abreast of the times, and to afford her pupils a complete business education, Miss Holmes has since added commercial, English and penmanship departments. The school has so grown in favor and popularity that there is an average of 175 pupils. The faculty is composed of teachers of wide experience, and they are retained, not only for their ability, but for their general culture and moral traits of character. The school has become an established institution of the State, and Miss Holmes richly deserves the success which has attended her earnest and praiseworthy efforts.



**R**OBERT W. LANCEFIELD, a prosperous farmer of Yam Hill county, is a native son of Oregon, having been born on his present farm, which was his father's donation claim, on July 28, 1854. This place is now one of the best farms in the county, and is located a mile and a quarter northwest of Amity. He is of English ancestry, and his father, Robert J. Lancefield, was born in Kent, Kent county, England, March 2, 1817. When a young man, he emigrated to Canada, and thence, in 1846, moved to Oregon, going via the plains, overland, and proceeding directly to Yam Hill county. Here he gave a squatter a yoke of oxen for his claim. In 1850 he married Mrs. Sarah Malkey, and they had two children: Mary E., now the wife of Mr. Frank Cook, residing on lands her father purchased; and the subject of our sketch. The father was an extremely enterprising and prosperous farmer, and from time to time added to his original claim, until it included 1,100 acres of as choice farming lands as was to be found in the county. This he greatly improved by industriously cultivating the soil and the erection of substantial buildings. He planted an excellent orchard, which yields an abundance of the very best fruit. His wife died in 1885, and in December, 1891, he also expired, in the seventy-third year of his age, after an eminently prosperous and successful life. In addition to his farming interests, he was in the mercantile business in Amity, from 1871 to 1874, at which

time his son, the subject of our sketch, became interested in the business, and continued it until 1879, when he sold out advantageously. In 1881, however, he again engaged in business in Amity, and continued in it until 1887, after which he returned to his farm, on which he now resides.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the district school, after which he graduated from the Portland Business College, in 1871-'72.

He now has in the old homestead farm, 833 acres of choice agricultural land, for which Yam Hill county is noted. Besides this he also owns a farm near Sheridan, consisting of 400 acres, and another farm, the Buffum donation claim, of 647 acres, making in all about 2,000 acres. Besides this he owns considerable city property in Portland. All of this he has purchased himself, aside from the home tract, and is probably the largest individual land-owner in the county, and perhaps, in the State.

Mr. Lancefield was married August 9, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Madox, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Mr. George Madox, an esteemed citizen of Amity. They have seven children, all of whom were born in Yam Hill county, and all living at home with their parents, viz.: Alda P., Victor S., Jessie, Lloyd, Willie R., Georgia C. and Hilda M. They are all intelligent young Americans, and reflect credit on the county and State of their nativity.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancefield are worthy members of the Christian Church, to the support of which they liberally contribute.

If Mr. Lancefield has reason to be proud of his State, one of the grandest of the sisterhood, she certainly can boast a most promising son, who is devoted to her interest, and would die in her cause.



**L. LAMB**, manager of the Albany branch of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Portland, Oregon, was born on Cape Horn mountain, Washington, in 1865.

His father, Henry Lamb, a native of Virginia, removed to Ohio in early manhood, and was married in Dayton, that State, in 1858, to Miss Lavena Hopkins. He was engaged in farming there until 1862, when he came to Oregon, making the journey overland. There were about 150 wagons in the train, and he was



elected captain of the company. Through the Indian country they were escorted by a company of United States cavalry, commanded by Captain Crawford. Mr. Lamb came in by the Columbia river, first located at Cape Horn, and subsequently removed to Clackamas county, where he has a farm of 260 acres, on which he is still living. He is now eighty-two years of age.

His mother dying, the subject of our sketch was taken when an infant and reared by Thomas Buckman, a farmer of Clackamas county. In 1885, at the age of twenty, he engaged with his brother Henry, in the dairy business at Sauvais island, and remained there one year. He then sold out and took a course in the Portland Business College, after which he started a retail grocery on Ninth and L streets, East Portland. A few months later he purchased the New Deal Grocery, on Fourth street, which he continued one year. In November, 1888, he entered the employ of Mitchell & Lewis, of Portland, and after eleven months in their warehouse, was placed in charge of their agency at Albany. Here they have a salesroom, 44 x 103 feet, and warehouse, 36 x 80 feet, and carry a large line of wagons, buggies, agricultural implements and farm machinery. Mr. Lamb is an active and enterprising young business man, and as manager of this establishment, has attained a degree of success that is highly satisfactory to his employers.

December 25, 1885, in Clackamas county, Mr. Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Estella Howard, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Ella and Bertha.

Mr. Lamb joined Linn Fire Engine Company, No. 2, in June, 1889. He has filled the offices of assistant foreman and foreman, and in December, 1891, was elected assistant chief, which office he now holds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment.

**HARRISON R. KINCAID**, proprietor of the Oregon State Journal, published at Eugene, was born in Madison county, Indiana, January 3, 1836. His father, Thomas Kincaid, of Scotch ancestry, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated with his parents to Indiana in 1817, and settled on Fall creek, eighteen miles northeast of Indianapolis, and re-

claiming farms from the timber, cultivated the soil for many years. He was married in 1831 to Miss Nancy Chadrick, of Ohio. She was of German-American parentage. Remaining upon their farm until 1841, they then set forth in a two-horse wagon to find a milder climate, passing the winter in Iowa, in the spring of 1845 they started for Texas. As they journeyed through the western boundary of Arkansas they met many emigrants returning, who gave Texas a bad name. This changed their plans and they started for home and spent the winter at St. Francis river, on the main road leading from Tennessee to Texas, along which great numbers of slaves were being driven westward. Being opposed to slavery they decided to return to the free States, so by wagon and river steamer they returned to their old home in Indiana, having been absent nearly two years and traveled about 3,000 miles. In 1853 they started for Oregon, the family composed of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid and five children. They had two wagons for transportation, one of them being two-horse and the other drawn by oxen. The trip was laborious and severe, but with no unusual hardships, they landed at Foster's September 29. They continued up the Willamette valley until they came to Eugene, which then contained about three houses. They located a donation claim three miles southeast of Eugene and there resided until 1860, when they removed to Eugene, which has been their home.

Harrison R., the first-born of the family, crossed the plains with his parents, walking nearly the entire distance while driving the ox team. Locating with his parents in Lane county, the first two years were passed in splitting rails and building fence. In the spring of 1855 he went to the mines in southern Oregon, but with the breaking out of the Indian war, continued to Crescent City, and there engaged in such work as offered, splitting rails, chopping wood, teaming etc., until the fall of 1857, when he went to San Francisco, and by steamer returned to his home in Lane county. He then worked on the home place at cutting and hauling saw-logs, and rafting them to Eugene city to make lumber for a house, which he built in 1859, and into which the family moved in 1860. In 1859-'60 he attended Columbia College in the class with Joaquin Miller, W. H. Byers, J. D. Matlock and others. In the summer of 1860 he worked in the office of the People's Press, a Republican paper published in Eugene city, by

Joel Ware. In 1862-'63 he was printer and part of the time editor of the State Republican. In 1864 he worked on a weekly paper called the Union Crusader, which he and others subsequently purchased, and finally March 12, 1864, in partnership with Joel Ware, he founded at Eugene City the Oregon State Journal. The partnership continued for one year, and since then Mr. Kincaid has been sole editor. His paper has always been the advocate of Republican principles and he has frequently represented his party in County, State and National Conventions. In February, 1869, he was appointed one of the clerks of the Senate of the United States, and served in that position continuously until June 11, 1879, when the Democrats changed the officers of the Senate.

He was married in Macomb county, Michigan, September 29, 1873, to Miss Augusta Lockwood, and they have one child, Webster Kincaid.

**D**ANIEL R. KIRK, one of the successful young farmers of Umatilla county, Oregon, now claims the attention of the biographer. He was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, at Ontario, March 11, 1861. His father was Robert Kirk, who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1818, and came to Canada at the age of fourteen years with his parents. After reaching maturity he married Miss Janette Atkins, also a native of Scotland, in 1820, who came to Canada with her parents when quite small. After marriage Mr. Kirk began life as a farmer on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the heavy timber of that country. He there cleared a spot, built a cabin with puncheon floor and into that rude home he and his bride moved, and there they lived until the death of the father, in 1870, at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. Kirk was an industrious man and worked hard until he had won a fine farm from the wilderness. He had made everything comfortable around him with the thrift of his race, but was called from earth in the prime of life. His friends deeply mourned him as a good husband and father, and one of the kindest and best of neighbors. The mother survived him until 1886, when she died in Oregon, at the home of her son, at the age of sixty-six years.

Daniel attended the common schools of his native country until he was nineteen years of age. At that time an older brother came to the old home on a visit to his mother and relatives, and Daniel listened to the tales of this brother of the great Northwest, and gladly accompanied him on his return to the Willamette valley. He reached there in 1880 with just \$1.50 in money, and then looked about for a place to work. He understood farming, and there hired as a farm hand and worked for two years.

Our subject then came to Umatilla county and took up a tract of 160 acres, which he commenced to improve and farm for himself. After he had secured that place, he then took up a half-section, making his farm 480 acres, which he continued to improve and cultivate. Consequently, at the present time, our subject has a fine farm under the best cultivation, in which he takes the greatest pride, and he is considered one of the best farmers in his neighborhood. He has two good residences on his land, which he rents to his tenants, and has a fine herd of horses, which he takes great pains to continually improve. His wheat crop averages 6,000 bushels yearly.

When our subject decided that fortune was smiling he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Gertrude C. Gordon, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1857, and who came West with her parents in 1864. The name of her father was O. L. Gordon and her mother's name was Abigail. Mr. Kirk was forced to part with his beloved wife after four years of happiness, but she left him a son, Harland. Politically, our subject is a Democrat, and in June, 1892, he was made Sheriff of Umatilla county. He is sure to make a good officer, for he has shown so much ability and good management in the affairs of his own career that he will do his duty by his constituents. No man in Umatilla county can show a better record from as small a beginning than our subject.

**WARREN MERCHANT**, a prominent farmer of North Yam Hill, and a native son of Oregon, was born on his father's donation claim, on the 7th of June, 1848, and still resides on the land obtained by his father from the Government in 1847. Of his father and family mention will be found in the sketch of William Merchant, in this book.

The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the little log schoolhouse during the winter terms, and working on the farm in summer. He was thirteen when his father died, in 1861, and he remained with his mother and helped to conduct the farm as long as she lived. When he was twenty-one he married Miss Sarah Ann Laughlin, a native of his own county, and a daughter of John Laughlin, who had come to this State in 1850. At the death of his mother Mr. Merchant inherited 160 acres of the claim, and has since purchased twenty acres more. In 1876-'77 he built his present comfortable residence and large barn, and has continued to improve his property. This place is, without doubt, one of the finest locations in the State.

Mr. Merchant has a remarkable family, one that probably has not its equal in Oregon. Three of his daughters weigh 550 pounds, and with the fourth they only lack five pounds of weighing 800. The names of their children are as follows: Ida, Laura, Lellan, Carrie and Louis. They are not only large, but are also good-looking.

In politics Mr. Merchant is a Republican. He is a charter and active member of the Grange, and has held nearly all the offices in the order. He has several times served in the office of constable. On his farm he makes a specialty of the stock business, raising fine Durham cattle and Shropshire sheep, and other thoroughbred stock. For three years he has had a meat market in Portland, and in this business has also been successful.



**S**IMON STERLING MARKHAM, a well and favorably known citizen of Forest Grove, and one of the hardy pioneers of Oregon, having made his appearance on the wild and but little known scene of this commonwealth in 1848, is a native of Athens, Ohio, where he was born February 26, 1820. His ancestors came from England in the early settlement of New England. His father, Jephtha Markham, was born in Connecticut in 1783, and lived to be eighty-six years of age. He was thrice married, and was the father of fifteen children. His second wife, mother of our subject, had nine children. She was a Miss Lovina Vaughan, a native of New York.

The subject of our sketch accompanied the family to Illinois when he was but six years of age, and was there reared and educated, learning the trade of carpenter. When he was a young man he was engaged for some time in teaching school.

He was married on March 25, 1843, to Miss Cynthia Fry, a native of Rhode Island, and a daughter of Olney Fry, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1849, now residing in Albany, this State, at the age of ninety years. Her mother died in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Markham have had eleven children, five of whom are now living. Three were born in Illinois, and accompanied their parents across the plains, viz.: Reuben Henry, Lyman Ferris and Francis Marion. Eight children were born in Oregon, three of whom are living. Lyman Ferris is married, and resides in Idaho; Francis Marion lives in Idaho, and has a wife and six children; Jasper Newton resides in Washington county, Oregon, and has a wife and seven children; Douglas resides in Forest Grove with his father and mother, and married the widow of his brother, and is raising his brother's two boys.

Mr. Markham at first located in Marion county, Oregon, twelve miles east of Salem, on a donation claim. This he afterward left and purchased a claim of 640 acres in Linn county, where he went, in 1850, and resided there for twenty years, improving it by the erection of a substantial residence, and barns for his grain and stock, besides highly cultivating the land, and made of it a very valuable farm. He then failed in grain speculation, and had to sell out to pay his debts. He then located at Gray's Harbor, in Washington, and made a new start, where he remained for twenty years on a stock and dairy ranch, in which enterprise he was eminently successful. In 1889 he again sold out, realizing a handsome profit, and then retired from active business, coming to Forest Grove and purchasing a pleasant home with attractive grounds, where he now resides.

When but sixteen years of age Mr. Markham was converted and joined the Methodist Church, in which faith he remained until 1875, when, there not being a Methodist Church where he lived, and liking the polity of the Congregational Church, he joined it. In 1872 he was licensed to preach, since when he has devoted much of his time to gratuitous preaching of the unsearchable riches of Christ, taking great de-

light in his work, and his efforts being greatly blessed of God, who has made him instrumental in founding many churches and bringing many souls into His kingdom. He has a warm and loving heart and a supreme faith in God and His word, and brings to his work all the enthusiasm of an ardent nature, to which his marvelous success is due, as his enthusiasm is contagious and never fails to leave a deep impression on all coming in contact with this truly great and good man. While in Illinois he attended the Christian Church part of the time, and such is the liberality and broadness of his faith that he can make his home with any orthodox church. He is justly proud of never having polluted his body with tobacco or whisky. Mrs. Markham has been a worthy co-worker in all of his good work, contributing by her sympathy and loving encouragement to his success, and enjoys the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends. If spared until March 25, 1893 they will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, an occasion on which their numerous friends will vie with each other in wishing them joy and many happy returns of the day.

In politics he was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and voted for George B. McClellan, but since then adopted the doctrines held by the Republican party, to which he has ever since consistently adhered.

Thus we leave him, persevering in his good work, which promises to sweep over the community like a blessed flood, eliminating disbelief and all ungodliness, while the seeds of Christian virtues shall fill the land and make it blossom like the rose.

**REV. SAMUEL MATHEW**, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a highly respected superannuated Methodist minister of the Oregon Conference, now a resident of Canby, Clackamas county, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, May 15, 1821. He is of English and Welsh ancestry. Joseph Mathew, his father, was born in Virginia, in 1781; was a well-to-do farmer, a justice of the peace, and at one time served as sheriff of his county. He married Miss Elizabeth Chris, a native of his own State, born in 1785, a descendant of German ancestry. They reared to maturity

eleven children. All were married, and it is believed that five of them are still living. Samuel was their eighth child. He was educated in Virginia.

In 1844 Mr. Mathew removed to Iowa, where, in 1850, he married Miss Sarah Fate, a native of Ohio, born January 20, 1827, daughter of George and Sarah (Carrel) Fate. In 1852, with a good horse team, they made the journey across the plains to Oregon. They were six months en route, escaped the cholera, and upon their safe arrival at Vancouver, they settled on a donation claim of 259 acres. Here they built a rude log house and engaged in stock-raising, later turning their attention to the dairy business. This property they owned, and prospered for twenty-four years. They lived on it ten years and rented it fourteen years. They then sold it, and in 1886 purchased at Canby 105 lots, a part of which property Mr. Mathew has devoted to orchard and nursery, and in this enterprise he has been remarkably successful. In a single year he cleared \$4,000.

Mr. Mathew was converted in Virginia, in 1839, under the preaching of old Father Chena, and Mr. Regor, the minister in charge. In 1842 he was licensed to exhort, and in 1853 to preach. He then traveled one year under the Presiding Elder on the St. Helen's circuit. In 1855 he joined the Oregon Conference, and was appointed to the Vancouver circuit, where he preached two years. He afterward acceptably ministered in the following circuits: Clear creek, Scappoose, Rock creek, Spencer's Butte, Kerbyville, Scottsburg, Tualatin, Lewis River, Cowlitz, and Lewis River again. Then he traveled ten years in the capacity of an evangelist, meeting with grand success, thousands of people being brought to a knowledge of the truth under his ministry, and will, we trust, be stars in his crown of rejoicing in glory when the good old pioneer preacher shall have gone to his reward. He was superannuated in 1880, and has since turned his attention, as before stated, to horticultural pursuits.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathew have two children, a son and daughter. The former, Morris Summerfield Mathew, is a business man of San Francisco. The daughter, Hattie Newell, is the wife of James A. Matton, and has eleven children. They reside in Whitman county, Washington.

Mr. Mathew has been a strong and active temperance worker, and made himself, by voice and

influence, a power at the time of the organization of the Republican party against oppression, and later, in favor of the Government and of the Union. His faithful helpmate has aided him in all his efforts for good, and now in their old age they are making liberal donations to the cause of foreign missions, recently having sent \$1,100 to Africa and \$400 to Singapore, India.

Such is a brief history of a worthy man and woman, who have devoted all their lives to the service of God and the good of their fellows. He says of himself: "For the last thirty years of my life, I have had a constantly increasing measure of the spirit and grace of God, with the Abiding Comforter; but the last five years I have had a wonderful increase of the knowledge of God, and His loving attributes; and made partaker of the divine nature in a large degree; so gloriously baptized every day by the Holy Ghost, that I greatly wonder at the love of God poured into my soul. Truly the Lord is doing exceeding abundantly above all that I ask or think, according to the power that worketh in me. The joy of the Lord with me is my strength, and it is a literal feeling, very heavenly and divine. I wonder at such a state on earth; it is increasing and it will never end. All of grace; nothing of myself.

"I am opposed to oath-bound secret societies."



**D**ON. PENUMBRA KELLY, a favorably known public man of Oregon, and a pioneer of 1848, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1845. He is, however, by education a true son of Oregon, being but three years of age when he accompanied his parents to this State. (For a complete sketch of his father, Rev. Clinton Kelly, the reader is referred to the sketch of Dr. Richmond Kelly, which elsewhere appears.) Although of such a tender age when crossing the plains, he retains vivid impressions of that long, wearisome journey.

His early education was received at home, and his first school privileges were secured at the old log schoolhouse of East Portland, now known as district No. 2. Here the school terms averaged about three months, and the teacher boarded around among the various families. Young Kelly spent the remaining nine months of each year assisting his father in the farm and

garden work. In this way twenty-four years of his life passed. He then engaged in logging on the Columbia river, in which business he continued until 1872, when he retired to his farm of 160 acres, located near East Portland, where he followed general farming and the cultivation of a variety of fruits.

Although leading a quiet life, yet his natural abilities and energy of character made a deep impression on his fellow-men, who emphasized their regard by electing him a member of the House of Representatives, from Multnomah county, on the Republican ticket. In this capacity he exhibited excellent judgment, great ability in debate, a desire to serve the best interests of the people and incorruptible integrity. In 1876 he was elected County Commissioner, in which capacity his experience was but a repetition of that realized in his former public office. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1878, and was re-elected to that office in 1880 and 1882. On completing his term of office he retired to his farm, where he resided until 1888, when he sold his property and removed to Portland, to accept the office of Sheriff of Multnomah county, to which he was elected in June of that year, and to which he was re-elected in 1890.

On September 30, 1875, Mr. Kelly was married, near Portland, to Miss Mary E. Marquam, a highly respected lady, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Judge P. A. Marquam, who was an Oregon pioneer of 1851, and now a successful business man of Portland. To this union have been born three children: Mary Agnes, Samuel Ralph and Sarah Maldon.

Socially, Mr. Kelly is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., Knight Templars, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., B. P. O. E. and Knights of Pythias.

The secret of Mr. Kelly's success and popularity appears to be his fixed principles of integrity, industry and courtesy, the practice of which have gained for him the favorable regard of the people he so faithfully serves.



**D** D. KELSEY, Captain of Company A, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and a promising young lawyer of Portland, is deserving of biographical mention on the pages of this work.

Mr. Kelsey was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1866. His father, Rev. L. Kelsey, a native of Vermont, was an early resident of Columbus, where he became pastor of the Congregational Church. He was married in Columbus to Miss Mary Duncan, of Kentucky. He continued his pastorate in that city until 1885, when he came with his family to Portland. In this vicinity he ministered to the spiritual wants of the people until the time of his death, in 1889. His widow and six children survive him, F. D. Kelsey being the youngest of the family.

He received his early education in Columbus, and subsequently attended Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he graduated in 1888. He then followed his parents to the Pacific coast, stopping six months in Spokane Falls before coming to Portland. In this city he entered the office of Judge Raleigh Stott, under whose direction he pursued his legal studies at the law department of the University of Oregon. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1890, and the following year he spent in the office of Messrs. Wood & Smith, at Helena, Montana. Returning to Portland in the spring of 1891, he commenced the practice of law, and in December following entered into partnership with A. C. Denpre, which partnership is still continued.

Mr. Kelsey's military life commenced at Columbus, in 1881, when he became a member of the Drum and Fife Corps of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. After two years he entered the ranks of Company B, in which he served five years. He saw some active practice in the Cincinnati riot of 1884, and in the Hoeking Valley coal strike of 1885. He was discharged in 1886. That year he re-enlisted at Galesburg, in Company C, Sixth Illinois National Guard, and remained with that company until coming to the Pacific coast. In April, 1889, he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard; in July following was made Quartermaster-Sergeant, and in October Second-Lieutenant. Upon the reorganization of Company A, in June, 1890, he was elected First-Lieutenant, and in June, 1891, was elected Captain. The nucleus of this company was organized in 1862, as Company B, Washington Guards, S. C. Mills, Captain. During the war the company did volunteer service, guarding forts and Indian reservations, the regular forces being withdrawn. In 1866 they assumed the letter A, which has con-

tinued the letter of the company. Upon the death of Captain Mills, in 1873, Horatio Cook was elected to the vacancy and filled the office until 1887, when the company was made a part of the First Regiment, and A. J. Southerland was elected Captain. This was followed by frequent changes, and such dissatisfaction that the company broke up. This was in June, 1890. It was soon afterward reorganized, with H. R. Aldenas as Captain, he being succeeded in June, 1891, by Captain Kelsey. The company now numbers forty members and shows great proficiency in drill under the new tactics. A sense of satisfaction and harmony pervades the company, and with energy and perseverance they are pushing forward to a high standing in drill and excellency of deportment.

JOHN CHARLES JOHNSON, a representative citizen of Marion county, Oregon, has been a resident of the Pacific coast from childhood, and since arriving at mature years has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this section. He is a native of Illinois, born May 29, 1842, and at the age of five years was brought with his father's family across the plains to this State. (See sketch of Hiram A. Johnson.) He received his education in the schools of Jefferson, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. When he came of age his father gave him 160 acres of land; four years he devoted to the cultivation and improvement of this tract, and then disposed of the farm. He afterward purchased 900 acres of land in Linn county, and after four years spent in placing this under cultivation, he sold it and embarked in mercantile trade at Scio, Linn county.

He formed a partnership with J. C. Brown, and they did a successful business until 1890, when Mr. Johnson sold his interest, and came to Salem. He invested in city and country property, and engaged in real-estate transactions on his own account. He has been very fortunate in his operations, and has become possessed of much valuable property.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Violet Gunnsles, a native of Illinois, but a resident of Oregon since 1853. They have had born to them a family of seven children, five of whom are living: Lizzie, wife of John Daniel; Archie



J., who married Miss L. Young; Ettie A., wife of J. Simpson; Virgil and Leta at home.

Mr. Johnson cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a member of the Republican party, doing active and efficient service; he has been a delegate to many conventions, and while a citizen of Scio was twice elected Mayor of that city. In 1890 he was elected a member of the City Council of Salem. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic fraternity, belonging both to the blue lodge and chapter of the latter order. He is a man of excellent business judgment, and by energy and perseverance has achieved success in all his undertakings.



**THOMAS J. JOHNSTON**, 232 First street, Portland, Oregon, has for thirty years been connected with the plumbing interests of this city. Of his life the following facts have been gleaned:

Thomas J. Johnston was born in Birmingham, England, in 1843, of English parentage. His father, Samuel Johnston, was a business man of that city. Thomas J. was primarily educated at the Edgebisten School of Birmingham, and at the age of ten was apprenticed for five years with Winfield & Son, prominent manufacturers of brass goods and plumbers' supplies, employing 5,000 hands in their extensive establishment. While learning his trade, young Johnston attended the night schools, and thus secured a good business education. In 1857 he was one of fifty picked men to engage in the establishment of the northern boundary between the United States and British Columbia. This work was accompanied by many dangers incident to travel through a wild country infested with Indians; but, in connection with the United States corps and the necessary laborers, the party numbered about 250 men, and, being well armed and equipped, met with little trouble from the red men. Mr. Johnston's duty on this expedition was to care for the instruments, guns and implements, keeping all in proper order. The English party was in charge of Colonel Hawkins, aided by Captains Egg and Darrow as astronomers. The survey extended from San Juan island on the Pacific coast to the Red river country, where they met the Eastern surveyors. After three years engaged in this service, Mr.

Johnston came to Portland, and was employed as journeyman in the plumbing shop of C. H. Myers, where he worked six years. In January, 1867, he opened a shop and began business for himself. About 1871 he formed a copartnership with H. M. Holden, which continued for five years. Mr. Holden then withdrew and Mr. Johnston was alone until 1888, when the present copartnership of Johnston & Lawrence was established. They are located at 232 First street and occupy a salesroom, 25 x 100 feet, with a shop in the rear, 40 x 40 feet, opening on Main street. The entire basement of this building is used for storage purposes. Being skilled in every department of the plumbing business, success has always attended Mr. Johnston in his labors. Among his early important contracts were the gas and steam fittings of the United States custom house and post office of Portland, Mr. Johnston and his two sons doing all the work. He now employs on an average fifteen hands and secures many of the larger contracts in the fitting and plumbing of the modern buildings. He carries a large stock of chandeliers, steam pumps and all plumbers' supplies.

Mr. Johnston was married in Portland, Oregon, in July, 1868, to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of New York. They have seven children: Harriet, Fanny B., William, James, Arthur D., Carrie and Mildred. He has recently completed an attractive and commodious residence at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Raleigh streets, and also owns other valuable property.

Politically, Mr. Johnston is a Republican. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is also a member of the Veteran Volunteer and Exempt Firemen's Association, having served eighteen years in the volunteer fire department, filling the offices of first assistant, foreman and assistant chief.



**HARRY KRIBS**, of Adams, Umatilla county, Oregon, sixth child of Harry and Katrina Kribs, born in Germany, May 24, 1835, left home at the age of fourteen and arrived in New York in 1849. His parents were natives of Germany, and are both dead, the mother dying in 1877 and the father in 1879. Our subject led a roving life for many years. He began as a sailor, his first voyage being made in 1849 across the Atlantic to New York, which



he reached in September; thence to Liverpool and return; then to California via Cape Horn, reaching that country in 1850; then four years was employed in lightering large ships entering the harbor; then to Humboldt bay, where he shipped as second-mate on a barge freighting lumber to San Francisco.

In the year 1856 he shipped as a sailor on a sailing ship, bound for Australia, being absent fifteen months, returning by way of a number of foreign ports. On his return, in 1858, he worked for some time in a warehouse in San Francisco; then went to British Columbia, at the outbreak of the gold excitement there; worked in the mines one year, and was then employed by the Boundary Survey Company, engaged in determining the boundary between Canada and the United States. In the following year, 1859, he came to Oregon, locating at the Dalles and running a stock ranch and a pack train and teams across the mountains.

This business he sold out in 1864, and, going to Walla Walla, accepted a position as clerk in the store of Snoberg Bros., continuing with that firm eight years. Then he came to Umatilla, having decided to make a permanent home, and took up a claim of 160 acres near the little town of Adams, to which he has since added, from time to time, until now he has a well improved and prospering farm of 600 acres, devoted chiefly to grain-growing.

Mr. Kribs is an earnest, intelligent and progressive farmer, who keeps all his land under cultivation, and raises large crops of wheat, his average annual yield being from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels; but one year he had a crop of 12,000 bushels. He has a herd of fine thoroughbred Holstein cattle, in which he takes great pride.

Our subject was married in 1864 to Miss Florence Moore, a native of New York, who came to Oregon across the plains in 1863. She bore her husband two sons: William and Edward. After living happily with her husband twenty-one years death called her from earth. Mr. Kribs was again married, his choice being Miss Hattie Boyd, a native of Oregon.

Mr. Kribs has had no little experience in Indian warfare, having been in the outbreak in British Columbia in 1858 and the Umatilla war in 1878. In the latter trouble he was in the saddle nine days and nights, trying to save his own family and to rescue others that were in peril.

Our subject left his native home penniless, but by diligence has amassed a sufficiency to meet all the demands of his life, however long it may be protracted. The life of a sailor is full of temptations, yet Mr. Kribs escaped all pitfalls, and there is not in all Umatilla county a man who is respected more highly than he for strict honesty and for correct living in all things.



JAMES W. LADY, one of Yam Hill county's prosperous farmers and honored pioneers, dates his arrival in Oregon in 1853. He was born in Tennessee, October 6, 1832, son of W. G. and Sarah (Bewley) Lady, both natives of Tennessee. The family moved to Missouri in 1842, and in 1853 came overland to Oregon. W. G. Lady and his brother, Joseph, made the journey together, bringing their wives and children, the former having nine children and the latter five. Their wagons were drawn by ox teams, and after being six months on the road they landed safe at Foster's. They wintered at Salem and the following spring located on the father's donation claim, a tract of 320 acres. Here W. G. Lady spent the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1867, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His wife passed away in 1891, aged eighty years. They were honest, industrious people, were members of the Methodist Church, and led consistent Christian lives.

The subject of our sketch was twenty-one when he landed in Oregon. He took up a quarter-section of land near his father, and "backed" on it two years. February 12, 1857, he married Miss Sarah Wood. She was born in east Tennessee, October 12, 1840, daughter of John P. and Amy (Witt) Wood. Her father was a native of South Carolina. With his wife and five children he crossed the plains in 1847, and this journey Mrs. Lady well remembers although a mere child then. They arrived in Oregon in October, spent the winter at Dr. Whitman's, and in the spring took a donation claim of 640 acres, located three miles west of where Sheridan now is. On this claim, a most beautiful tract of land, they located in 1849. In 1859 her father retired to McMinnville, where he spent his closing years, and died in 1878. His wife had died in 1852. They were highly respected people and members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Lady lived on their claim two years, and then purchased a part of her father's farm, on which they have since made their home. This they have developed into one of the most beautiful rural places in the county. Their attractive residence they built in 1877, and from time to time have made other improvements. Their ten children are all living, and are as follows: John, who is married and resides in Sheridan; Marion, who is married and living on his father's donation claim; Leander, who is married and settled at Willamina, Mary C., wife of William Savage, lives near Willamina; Jasper, who is married and lives at Grande Ronde; Leona, wife of William Gwinn, resides in Sheridan; and Taylor, Susie, Henry and Callie, at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lady have eighteen grandchildren. Mrs. Lady is a member of the Baptist Church, having united with it when she was thirteen. Politically, Mr. Lady affiliates with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in educational affairs, and has frequently served as School Director.

**W**ILLIAM KNIGHT, a prominent citizen of Canby, Clackamas county, Oregon, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, April 17, 1859, and is of German descent. His father, Joseph Knight, grandfather, Adam Knight, and great-grandfather also Adam Knight, were all born in Pennsylvania. Joseph Knight was born in 1797, and when he grew up married Sarah Gates, a native of the same State, the date of her birth being 1806. They had ten children, four of whom are now living: Charles, Joseph, William and George. Mrs. Knight died in 1848. The family removed to Missouri, and there the father married a second wife, by whom he had four children, the oldest and youngest of whom are living. The latter, John, is now Sheriff of Marion county, Oregon. The father came to Oregon in 1858, and after remaining some time, returned to Missouri. In 1863, however, he again crossed the plains to this State, this time bringing with him his family, William then being twenty-three years of age and unmarried. They purchased 600 acres of land, and built one of the first two houses in Canby, becoming, in a sense, the founders of the town, a part of it having been built on their land. Here they have been en-

gaged in farming, merchandising, and in various other pursuits. The father died in 1874, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He and his son, Adam, were at work at the Cascades when the Indian war broke out, and were besieged three days and nights in the blockhouse, but they held the Indians at bay until the soldiers arrived, father and son being then released.

In 1884 the subject of our sketch was elected Sheriff of Clackamas county, and in 1886 was re-elected to the same position, serving most efficiently in that capacity four years. Since the expiration of his term of office he has given his attention to business interests in Canby. He has erected several business houses here, including the Town Hall. When the railroad was built to this point, he sold the company 200 acres of land. Fifty acres of this were given to the Methodists for camp-meeting grounds, and on it has been built a tabernacle, with a seating capacity for 3,000 people. Mr. Knight's residence is situated on his fine farm of 145 acres adjoining the town.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Martha Burchard, a native of Marion county, Oregon, born in 1855, daughter of George Burchard, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have five children, as follows: Bertha E., Vinnie J., Arthur R., and Morth Viva and Mary Vesta, twins.

Mr. Knight has been a Republican all his life. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of which order he has served as Financier a number of years. He is also a member of the Good Templars.

**D**R. WILLIAM KOEHLER, now one of the oldest practicing dentists of Portland, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born November 28, 1833. He is of German ancestry. His father, Frederick Koehler, was a surgeon, and many of the ancestors of the family were members of the medical profession in their native land. Dr. Koehler was educated and began the practice of dentistry before coming to this country. In 1854 he came to New York, and after three months' residence there, came to San Francisco, spent some time at Placerville and Mokelumne Hill, and in 1863 came to Oregon, where he has been constantly engaged in his profession. His first office was

on the corner of Front and Morrison streets. At that time he occupied the only brick building in the city. In 1872 he had his office at the corner of Front and Yam Hill streets, and he lost some \$1,500 by the fire that visited that building. He then located at the corner of First and Yam Hill, and later at Yam Hill and Morrison. While there he sold out, but when the building at No. 241 First street was finished he opened his office, where he has since been found during office hours. The Doctor has had the experience of twenty-nine years in the city of Portland, in his business, and has done work for many of the best citizens of the town, and as evidence of the esteem and confidence that they all feel for him they are all his patrons still. He is progressive and has kept up with the times. He has all the modern improvements, and is a kind-hearted gentleman and worthy citizen.

He was married in Portland, in 1864, to Miss Jane Birmingham, of Ireland. They have had five children, born in this city: William, now druggist of this city; George Francis is a promising physician and surgeon; Maggie, Josephina and Francis. They reside in a nice home which Dr. Koehler has had built on the corner of Tenth and Montgomery streets. The Doctor has been Treasurer of the Dental Society, and Deputy of the District for the A. O. U. W., and has represented this order at the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a Republican, and has been one ever since the organization of the party. He has led an honorable and upright life, and is one of Portland's most worthy citizens.



**P**ROF. HERBERT KITTREDGE is one of Oregon's bright sons, and was born in Shasta county, California, June 8, 1863. His father, Franklin Kittredge, was born in Michigan, in 1823, and his grandfather was a noted physician of Michigan, born in Massachusetts. The family are of English parentage, and came over here and settled in the Bay State at an early day.

The first marriage of the father of our subject took place in Michigan, but his wife died shortly after, and in 1849 Mr. Kittredge went to California, where he engaged in mining for several years. He has made the trip around by Cape Horn, and also across the Isthmus, and has

crossed the plains, making the trip four times. He had been a school teacher in Michigan, but when he went to California it was to the mines. From that State he went into Oregon, and there he met Miss Mary Powell, of Powell's Valley, Multnomah county, and subsequently married her. She was a native of Missouri, who had been brought to Oregon, when very small, by her parents. Soon after marriage Mr. Kittredge returned to California, and there our subject, Herbert, the first of a family of eight children, was born, in the summer of 1863, in the mining regions of Shasta county, and a year later the family returned to Multnomah county, Oregon. The parents and a part of the children now reside in Benton county, Oregon. The names of the members of this family are: Lota, the wife of George Wallace, of Corvallis; Emma, the wife of W. H. Mahony, of Oakland, California; Daisy, May, Mary, Walter and Willie are at home.

Our subject is the eldest of the family, and was reared and educated in Oregon. He first attended the common schools of his town, and then took an academic course in the Willamette University at Salem. After this our subject took a course at the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and received a degree of A. B. in 1886, and of A. M. in 1888. He has applied himself to teaching ever since; and, in fact, he earned a part of his education by teaching. He has conducted schools in Zena, Poik county, and Lane county, also at Corvallis, and Monroe, in Benton county. He has been principal of the Corvallis school, of the Junction City school, and in 1889 he came to Baker City, where he was principal for four years, until called to a position in Portland University, where he now is. He has a manner that pleases, and his efficiency is so well known that he gives the best of satisfaction wherever he goes.

Our subject was married June 11, 1890, to Miss Jessie Groves, daughter of William and Emma (Hornung) Groves. The mother of Mrs. Kittredge was born in Missouri, in Kansas City. Her father raised the money with which the first church was built in Kansas City, and he was the principal founder of the Agricultural College in Corvallis, Oregon. The family are of German descent, having come to America in the person of the grandfather of Mrs. Kittredge when he was ten years old. Mr. Groves was born in Virginia in 1836, and Mrs. Groves in Missouri in 1849. Mrs. Kittredge has

two sisters and one brother at home with her father, she being the next oldest and the only one of the family yet married.

Prof. and Mrs. Kittredge have one little boy, Tracy B., born May 5, 1891. They both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Professor is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Mrs. Kittredge is a lady of intelligence and education, having graduated from the Agricultural College at Corvallis, with the degree of A. B. in 1888.



**W**ILLIAM O. MACK, another one of the venerable Oregon pioneers of 1852, now a resident of Canby, Clackamas county, dates his birth in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, December 7, 1820. His ancestors originated in England.

Joel Mack, his grandfather, was born in Tolland, Connecticut. When quite young he enlisted in the Continental army and fought the British in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. His eldest son, Abner Mack, our subject's father, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Miss Hulda Watrous, of Connecticut, and they had a family of five sons and seven daughters. In 1848 he removed with his family to McHenry county, Illinois, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in his seventy-eighth year. His wife survived him some time and died in her ninety-sixth year, at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois. Of their numerous family only two sons and two daughters are now living.

William O. was the third born in his father's family, and was reared in New York. In 1845 he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Louisa M. Graham, who was born in Delaware county, New York, April 22, 1826, daughter of Orson Graham, of Connecticut. In 1848 they removed to Illinois, where Mr. Mack rented land and worked at the carpenters' trade. On April 19, 1852, he started with ox teams for Oregon, bringing with him his wife and three children: Estella, now the wife of Charles Moshberger; Oscar, married and residing in Washington; and Ledru, who lives near his parents at Canby. After a long and tedious journey, they arrived at the Dalles October 2. There they built a boat, and in it came down the Columbia river to the Cascades. From the Cascades Mrs. Mack

came with the children in a steamboat to the mouth of the Sandy, while Mr. Mack drove the stock down the trail. They came direct to Clackamas county, and took a donation claim of 320 acres on the Molalla, five miles southeast of where Canby now is. Here they built a log cabin in the timber, and on this property made their home, and by honest industry prospered. Mr. Mack brought with him his carpenter tools, and in addition to his farming did considerable building for his neighbors. Many of the substantial buildings in this part of the county are monuments to his industry and skill. In 1878 he retired from his farm and purchased forty acres of land at Canby. Here he built a commodious dwelling, in which he and his good wife are spending the evening of their useful lives. He has dealt somewhat in real estate and is still the owner of 300 acres of valuable land. In Oregon eight children have been added to their family circle, all of whom are living, namely: Arthur, Ramon, Byron, Volney, Cecil; Ola, now Mrs. Douglas Gurley; Morley and Oramel Rosco. They also have sixteen grandchildren.

Mr. Mack has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, but has never been an office-seeker. He has taken a commendable interest in the educational affairs of his vicinity.



**A.** LOCKWOOD is a native of New York, born in Chautauqua county in 1828. His parents, Jacob and Sarah (Putnam) Lockwood, were natives of New England, and like many others of New England's sons and daughters, they set out early on their pilgrimage westward and settled in New York State, where Mr. Lockwood engaged in farming, and died there about 1829. Our subject was then about a year old and he was taken by his uncle, John Putnam, of New York, and by him reared to the age of seventeen years, when, with a growing dislike for farming, he went to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of making shoes; accomplishing his purposes, he then removed to Pittsfield, Warren county, and after working as a journeyman for a brief period, he opened a shoe store, to which he later added general merchandise. In 1863 he was appointed agent of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and held the office for ten years. In 1873, Mr.

Lockwood having become closely identified with Pittsfield, and representing the city in many of the town offices, sold his business interests and settled in Northfield, Minnesota, where he conducted mercantile interests until 1876, when he removed to the Pacific coast, seeking a more salubrious climate for his wife, then in failing health. They stopped in Colusa City, California, for one year, and then came on to Oregon, locating at Roseburg, temporarily, but more permanently in Eugene in 1878, to give his children the benefit of the university education. He purchased 320 acres of land, two miles southwest of town and followed farming about three years, and then sold his farm and followed steam-sawing and threshing during the season until 1884, when he retired to farming, purchasing 260 acres twelve miles north of Eugene, and remained there until 1891, when he moved to town and built a comfortable home west of Eugene on Fifth street, where he now resides.

He was married in 1848 to Miss Barbara Dalrymple, of Pittsfield, who died in 1870, leaving three children: Minnie, now the widow of G. S. Washburn; Elma, Mrs. W. F. Eakin; Charles E., Assistant United States District Attorney of Eugene. Mr. Lockwood is a Republican, but has been inactive in politics during his life in Oregon. He has attended faithfully to the duties of his business, and has the respect of all his fellow-citizens.



**ALPHONSE E. LA ROCQUE**, a native son of Marion county, Oregon, was born December 25, 1858. His paternal ancestors were French people, and were early settlers of Canada. His father, G. La Rocque, was born in Chambly, now a part of the city of Montreal, Canada, in the year 1820, and when he was sixteen years of age went to St. Louis, Missouri. He was soon afterward employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and served in the capacity of trapper, hunter and guide in the Rocky mountains for five years. He returned to St. Louis, and from there went to Chicago, where he worked for a year, and received for his services fifteen acres of land, in what is now the heart of the city. Soon afterward he sold the property for \$1,500, and in 1875 representatives of the property visited him in Oregon to have their title corrected. He quit-claimed to

them. Not long after this the contestants came to Oregon, and offered him \$10,000 to quit-claim to them.

After selling his Chicago property he came, in 1839, to the Snake river country, then considered a part of Oregon. Here he was engaged with the fur company till 1846. That year he came to the Willamette valley and settled at Butteville, in Marion county. Upon the discovery of gold in California he took passage at Portland on the brig, Henry, for San Francisco. When they got outside the bar at the Columbia river the passengers were ordered below, and all the officers deserted the ship. One of the passengers took command of the brig, and after ninety-three days they landed at San Francisco. He mined on the American and Feather rivers, took out in less than a year about \$20,000, and returned to Butteville with about \$12,000. He then engaged in the mercantile business with F. X. Mathieu and J. B. Piette, and later John Harvey became a partner with them. They built the Imperial Flouring Mills at Oregon City, the second mill built in the county, the first having been washed away. This Mr. Harvey was a son-in-law of Dr. John McLoughlin. For a number of years Mr. La Rocque and his partners had an extensive trade, and were among the most prominent business in the Territory. In 1856 he purchased the donation claim of Alexander Auberchoud, and also the claim of Joseph La Forte, in all about 800 acres. Upon a part of this property a portion of Butteville now stands. In 1876 he made a trip to Colorado for his health. The change, however, did not prove beneficial, and he started to return to Oregon, but died on his way, at Oakland, California. He had married Miss A. C. Clock, a native of New York, who came to Oregon in 1853, and they had five children, three sons and two daughters, only two of whom are now living. George C. died in November, 1890, in his thirty-fourth year. Hattie M. married Mr. W. T. Arthurs, a prominent business man of Washington. Eugene S. died in his twenty-first year, and one child died in infancy. The wife and mother died in 1882.

Their son, Alphonse E., was educated in the public schools at Oregon City and at the Bishop Scott Academy. After his father's death, and the youngest child became of age, he purchased 600 acres of the Marion county estate and 900 acres in Yam Hill county, and has since devoted his time and attention to the cultivation

and improvement of this valuable property. He is doing general farming on a large scale, raising grain, hay, hogs and standard-bred trotting horses. He is a young man of more than ordinary enterprise and ability. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

**G**EORGE R. LASH, the obliging and pleasant City Recorder and Police Judge of Pendleton, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, April 4, 1862. His father, George Lash, was a native-born American, who went to Newfoundland, where he married Miss Marion Page, a native of Ireland. Mr. Lash died in St. John's at the age of forty-two, when his son was a small boy. His mother came to New York, and is now a resident of that city.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of St. John's and the Methodist College at Belfast, Ireland, from which institution he graduated in 1887. After he finished his education, Mr. Lash became a sailor and joined the mercantile marine service in the Shakespeare line of Liverpool, boarding the ship, Desdemona, sister ship to Othello, and sailed for four years, going round the world three times. He visited every port on the continent. He saw the Zulus of Africa, and was in Africa at the time of the killing of Prince Imperial; saw the spear with which he was killed. He also saw the Zulu chief with three of his wives.

Mr. Lash left the ship at Astoria, Oregon, after he had finished his four years on the ocean wave. During this time he rose to the position of third mate of the vessel. He was not content to remain on land, so went aboard a steamboat, and worked there for two years, but by that time, becoming tired of the life of a sailor, he left the boat and engaged in railroad work for the Oregon, Rio Grande & Union Railroad Company, working as brakeman for a short time, when he was promoted to the position of conductor on the construction train. He ran the first train along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, from Umatilla Junction to Hamilton, and also the first train into Centerville, on the Spokane & Pendleton branch, but met with the misfortune of losing his left hand, so was obliged to retire from the service of the railroad, and come to Pendleton, which city he

entered in 1889. Soon after his arrival he was elected City Recorder of Pendleton and Police Judge, was re-elected in 1891, and no doubt can retain these offices as long as he cares to, so general is the satisfaction with his work. He is a very obliging young man, with a kind, pleasant word for any one and every one. Mr. Lash is a member of K of P., in which he is Past M. E. Although Mr. Lash has suffered all the hardships of ocean life, he is an industrious, sober young man.

Mr. Lash was married February, 1885, to Miss Clara Hopper, of Union county, a native-born Oregonian. Her parents, Joseph and Ada Hopper, were among the early pioneers of Oregon, having crossed the plains at early day. Mr. and Mrs. Lash have one little girl, Georgia Lash, born November, 1885.

**A**DAM S. KIGHTLINGER, one of the worthy pioneer settlers of Oregon, is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, born September 26, 1823, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Conroid) Kightlinger, also Pennsylvanians by birth, and descendants from good, old German stock; they had born to them a family of thirteen children, four sons and a daughter, still surviving. Adam S. was reared in the Keystone State, and in his youth learned the carpenters' trade. In 1850 he went to Illinois, and thence, in 1853, came to California. He worked at his trade for a year, receiving \$8 per day, and \$12 for Sabbath labor. Wearying of the drought and dust of California he started for Oregon, April 8, 1854; arriving in Portland, he found that hamlet little more than a mudhole, so he came to Salem, and was favorably impressed with appearance. He decided to make this his home, and purchased some lots near the Congregational church, on which he built a dwelling. At the end of twelve years, however, he went to Albany, and was engaged in merchandising there. Under this employment his avardupois increased so alarmingly that he was obliged to take more active exercise than that business afforded. He returned to Salem, and resumed his trade, assisting in building nearly a quarter of the structures that now stand in the city.

Mr. Kightlinger has always been an ardent advocate of temperance, and for nearly twenty



years was a member of the Good Templars. For all these years of labor he has the satisfaction of believing that he saved one man from a drunkard's grave—an abundant reward.

He was united in marriage January 3, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Bailey, a native of Naples, Illinois, and to them have been born nine children, five sons and a daughter are still living: Elmer, Ellsworth, Elhiden, Marion, Ulysses Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The deceased are: Athelia, Izadore, and Walter. In his political convictions Mr. Kightlinger formerly affiliated with the Democratic party; but during the great civil war, when he saw such numbers of the Democracy arrayed against the Union, he came over to the Republican ranks. He was bold in denouncing the Rebellion and all its sympathizers, thereby making some dangerous enemies, but possessed of the courage of his convictions he stood by his colors in the face of opposition. He has now nearly reached the biblical three-score years and ten, but is hale and strong of body and mind. He has been a man of the strictest business methods, and while he has not accumulated a fortune, he has a good dwelling house and a nice little farm, which he is setting to hops. His beloved wife, the partner of his sorrows and joys for thirty-seven years, still abides with him, and they are spending their declining years in peace and comfort, in the home which their industry has provided, honored and respected by a wide circle of acquaintance.



**THOMAS BENTON KILLIN**, a representative and well-known Oregon pioneer of 1845, was born in Springfield, Illinois, May 10, 1839.

His father, John Killin, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1792, and his mother, Frances (Ulam) Killin, in 1813. They removed to Illinois, where Mr. Killin was superintendent of the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1842 they went to Iowa, and purchased land, and farmed there until the spring of 1845, when they crossed the plains to Oregon, bringing with them the following named children: Martha, who afterward married Fielding Jones, and had four children, is now deceased; Thomas Benton, now a prominent lawyer in Portland; and George W., who has a part

of the home place. They were from April to October in crossing the plains. While on the Platte river they were corralled by the Indians, but the present of an ox purchased their release. They left their teams at the Dalles, and made rafts, and on them came to the Cascades. After getting past the latter place, they came in boats down the river, and wintered on the Tualitin plains. From there they went to Linn county, and took a donation claim, and raised a crop in the summer of 1846, their nearest neighbor being then twelve miles away. Next, they removed to a place near Gervais, in Marion county, and in March, 1847, they came to the donation claim in Clackamas county, on which T. B., and another of their sons now reside. They traded a yoke of oxen for 640 acres of choice land, the only improvement on it being a cabin. This property now has two fine farm residences upon it, and is worth \$35,000. Here the honored father lived and prospered for twenty years. His death occurred in October, 1867. He was a thoroughly honest and reliable man; was a Democrat before the war; knew Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, became a Republican, and was a strong Union man. His widow still survives him, now in her seventy-ninth year, beloved by all who know her.

Thomas Benton was the third-born in his father's family, and was six years old when he arrived in Oregon. He was sent to the primitive district schools of Clackamas county, until he was sixteen years of age, when he struck out to make his own way in the world. When the great civil war was inaugurated he became deeply interested in the cause of the Union, and when the call for volunteers became most urgent, in 1863, he enlisted April 21, in Company G, First Oregon Cavalry. They served a year at Fort Vancouver, was afterward stationed among the Snake Indians, and in April, 1866, he was honorably discharged, having been promoted to First Sergeant.

Returning to his home, Mr. Killin purchased a fourth-section of the donation claim from his father. December 3, 1867, he married Miss M. A. Adair, who was born in Illinois, January 8, 1849, daughter of William R. Adair. The Adair family came West in 1852. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Killin began life on the farm, where they have since lived. In 1880 he built a fine frame residence, and from time to time has made other improvements, developing his farm into one of the best in his county, if



not the best in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Killin have two children: May, wife of Wallace Durant, resides at Woodburn; and Benton, who is at school.

Mrs. Killin is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. Killin is a staunch Republican. He is an enterprising and capable citizen, and he and his family are highly esteemed by all who know them.

**W**ILLIAM WILBERT LEVIS, a successful and eminently esteemed farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1850. His father, Mifflin Levis, and several of his ancestors, were also natives of the Keystone State. His father married Miss Lucinda McCurdy, a native of the same State, and they had nine children, eight of whom are now living. In 1857 he and his family removed to Iowa, then a new country and sparsely settled, and the parents have ever since continued to reside there.

The subject of our sketch was the second child, and early worked on the farm, attending the district school a little, but had very limited opportunities for acquiring an education, and has received most of his knowledge in the hard school of experience.

When but sixteen years of age he began life for himself, and when twenty-three years old had saved very little money. Having by this time heard of the marvelous opportunities in Oregon, of the mild climate and productive soil, and large donations of land to actual settlers, he determined to avail himself of them, and, accordingly, in 1873, came to Yam Hill county, believing it to be the best county in the State.

He began as a farm hand, receiving better wages than he had been getting in the East. He worked and saved for two years, and then rented 300 acres of land of Mr. A. C. Martin. The second year he sowed 300 acres of grain, and realized about \$4,000 for it. This gave him a start, and was wonderfully encouraging, demonstrating fully the excellent possibilities of farming in Oregon.

In March, 1876, he was happily married to Miss Eliza Martin, the daughter of Mr. A. C. Martin, and a native of Illinois. She proved to be an efficient helpmate, and aided him in all his efforts at home and fortune making.

In 1878 he purchased 183 acres of land, located three and a half miles northeast of McMinnville. They moved onto this new property, and have since continued to reside on it, expending much labor and care in its cultivation. He has just commenced to make improvements on it, which are destined to much enhance the value of the property. He has since purchased an additional forty acres, immediately adjoining, making a large and valuable farm, which, under his able management, has become one of the best in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Levis have four children: Elbert Marion, A. C., Willie and Jessie, all of them intelligent, and reflecting credit on the State of their nativity.

Mr. Levis is an independent Democrat, and takes an active interest in the offices of the school in his district, and has served four years as School Director. He appreciates fully the advantages of education, and intends that his children shall have better opportunities for acquiring useful knowledge than he himself possessed in his youth.

He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. in both of its branches, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

He and his worthy wife have exemplified what intelligent and persistent efforts can accomplish when applied to the fruitful and responsive soil of this, the most productive of States. Honest, kindly and intelligent, they are held in very great esteem by the community in which they reside, and are eminently worthy of their prosperity.

**B**ENJAMIN F. LEWIS, a widely known and esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, is a native of Hart county, Kentucky, where he was born October 26, 1832. His father, Edward W. Lewis, born in Kentucky, came of an old and prominent Virginia family. Great-grandfather Edward Lewis, moved from the Old Dominion to Kentucky in the early settlement of the latter State, where he was well and favorably known as a man of ability and energy. The father of the subject of our sketch married Miss Mary O. Maxey, an estimable lady, and a native of his own State. She was descended from an old and respected Virginia family, and a daughter of James Maxey, a man of mark in

his time. They had six children, four of whom are living, our subject being the second in order of birth. His mother died June 27, 1849, greatly lamented by her family and friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her amiability and intelligence. His father survived her but a short time, expiring in the following September, in the midst of his family and friends, who universally mourned his loss.

Thus, at the age of seventeen years, the subject of our sketch was deprived of parental care or protection, and early learned to rely upon himself. The following spring, immediately succeeding his parents' death, he went to Illinois, where he worked for a couple of years at anything he could find to do, when he secured a position with a party going to Oregon. He drove an ox team for his board, and with an ox whip on his shoulder, made most of the journey across the plains on foot. This was the year when cholera was epidemic, and the way was lined with newly made graves, but aside from the usual hardships, this party came through all right. They arrived at the Dalles August 17. When they reached the Cascade falls, a little wooden railroad had been built, to carry the effects of the emigrants around the falls. The car was drawn by a mule team. This, Mr. Lewis rented, and successfully ran it until the following spring, making considerable money.

He then went to Puget sound, where he did carpenter work. In the spring of 1853, he went to Billingham bay, where he received the appointment of Assessor of Whatcom county, and it was while serving in this capacity that he raised the dispute between America and England, by assessing the Hudson's Bay Company's property, on the disputed island of San Juan, in Puget sound, which was later settled, by arbitration, in favor of the United States.

The Indian war breaking out at this time, Mr. Lewis enlisted, and was elected First Lieutenant of the Volunteer Company of Washington Pioneers, and part of the time had command of his company. He participated in a number of battles, every one of which was a victory for the whites.

After the war he came to Yam Hill county, where he purchased 100 acres, located two miles south of Dayton, which he improved with substantial buildings and highly cultivated, rendering it in time a very valuable farm. He farmed it for thirty years, when, in 1890, he sold it very profitably, and purchased lots in

Dayton, on which he built a good residence, in a desirable location, where he now resides.

In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Missouri, a highly estimable lady, and a daughter of Dr. C. M. Johnson, a respected pioneer of 1845. She has ever since been his faithful partner, sharing his sorrows and joys with the same amiability and fidelity. They have two children, John C. and Leroy, both born in Yam Hill county, and both intelligent native sons of Oregon. John was educated in the public schools and at the State University, and has been engaged in teaching for the past twelve years. Leroy is a graduate of the State Normal School, and has been engaged in teaching, and at present (1892) is Democratic candidate for School Superintendent of Yam Hill county.

Mrs. Lewis is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and is an ardent worker and liberal contributor toward its support.

Mr. Lewis is politically a Democrat, the principles of which party he indorses, as appearing to him the most commendable. His constituents have honored him with public office, electing him to the position of County Commissioner, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction. He was one of the organizers of the Grange, and served for some time as its Master. Of great probity, liberal-minded and progressive, uniformly courteous and obliging, he enjoys the esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

**WILLIAM C. MCKAY, M. D.**, a native of Oregon, was born in Astoria, March 18, 1824, of Canadian birth on his father's side, and Indian on his mother's. His father, John McKay, was a native of Canada, who came to Astoria at a very early day, and there married an Indian maiden of the Chinook, a niece of the old chief, Corn Comly. The grandfather of our subject, Alexander McKay, was also a native of Canada, and one of the early explorers of the Pacific coast, it being supposed at that time that there was some channel which connected the two great oceans. A large sum of money had been offered by the British government for the discovery of that passage, and Mr. McKay at that time was the clerk of a ship that was exploring for the channel for the Northwestern Fur Company. He was familiar

with the Hudson's Bay Company, and when they discovered the channel Mr. McKay made his way to New York and reported the fact to John Jacob Astor. A company was immediately formed, composed of two of the Stewarts, John Jacob Astor and Mr. McKay. The latter was sent back and located at Astoria as a trading post, and made it his headquarters, and was for many years connected with the company. Afterward his son, John, came on to Astoria and married the Indian girl, as before stated. After the birth of our subject he moved to Vancouver island. About this time there was a man by the name of John Bell, who had been sent out from Boston to open up schools. He established one at Vancouver, and there the Doctor received his first education. His father intended to send him to Scotland to complete it, and started there with the boy; however, he stopped in New York with a friend by the name of Dr. Whitney, and the latter persuaded Mr. McKay to place his son in a New York school to receive an American education, telling him that if his son should be educated abroad he would receive ideas which would interfere with his love for his native country; therefore Mr. McKay left his son with his friend, Dr. Whitney, in 1838, and he placed him in the Fairfield Academy, from which he graduated in 1843. On account of his youth, being then only nineteen years old, a diploma could not be given him, but he received an honorary certificate which promised him that if he returned when he became of age, the diploma would be given him. Our subject then returned and established himself at Oregon City. About this time the Willamette College was opened at Salem, and he attended that school and received from it his diploma of M. D. Returning to Oregon City, he went into co-partnership with old Dr. McLoughlin, with whom he practiced until the first gold discovery. At this time he engaged, in mining and prospecting, and in company with others discovered the Trinity gold mine. There they worked for some time, but were not able to open up the mine with success, and had to abandon the claim, which turned out to be very rich afterward. Our subject then returned to Oregon City, and in 1851 came to eastern Oregon and located near the present site of Pendleton. He had a permit as Indian trader, and established a trading post on McKay creek, remaining in this business until the war with the Indians in 1855-'56.

At this time the Indians burned everything, and robbed him of all he possessed. Following this our subject was employed by the Government as a guide, and continued in that capacity until the close of the Indian war, after which he established a furnishing store to supply emigrants, and continued in this business until 1861. At that time President Lincoln appointed him Indian Doctor at the Umatilla Agency, which position he has filled ever since, with the exception of the four years of President Cleveland's administration. President Lincoln was the first president to give an Indian an army appointment. At the time that the treaty with the Umatilla Indians was made, Dr. McKay was appointed as agent to get the signatures for the sale of the lands to the United States. The Indians became very hostile to him for accepting this position, when they began to realize that when they made their mark it meant that their land was gone. He was appointed on the Pension Examining Board of Umatilla county, when that body was organized. He has a claim against the United States for \$19,000, for the destruction and loss of his property at the time of the Indian war. During the Rebellion he was an Assistant Surgeon, and now is a member of the Kit Carson Post at Pendleton. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. McKay was married, in 1865, to Miss Margaret Campbell, born in Manitoba, and they have three living children: Thomas, James and Lilla, the latter being a teacher in the school at the agency. The Doctor belongs to the Astoria tribe, but had a transfer to the Umatilla tribe in order to get his allotment of land. He now has 160 acres in the reservation, and owns his residence in Pendleton. He is a very radical Republican, believing that that party has done more for his kindred, the red men, than has any other party.



**G**EORGE T. McGRATH, a successful merchant of Baker City, was born in Trenton, Grundy county, Missouri, September 26, 1861, and is the only child born to William H. and Lucy J. (Wisdom) McGrath. Mr. McGrath removed to California when our subject was only two years old, and settled in Susanville, that State, and stayed there until 1864, when he

went to Corvallis, Oregon, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, but only remained there a short time and then removed to Vancouver, and engaged in the business of manufacturing boots and shoes. Here he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of that county, and served until 1869, when he moved back to Trenton, Missouri.

Our subject graduated from the high school of Trenton in 1880, and engaged in clerking in a store until 1889, when he removed to Baker City, Oregon, where he took up his father's line of business. He is the only boot and shoe merchant in the city, and in addition carries a line of clothing. The stock of the former is estimated as being worth \$7,000 and the latter \$3,000. His average sales have been from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year. He is a very genial and accommodating young man, and is a great favorite among his patrons, both old and young, in Baker City and surrounding districts, where he has quite a large trade.

Mr. McGrath commenced his present business on money he had obtained by his own economy and industry while clerking, and he now has one of the first as well as largest stores in Baker City. He is a member of the K. of P., in which he is very prominent. Mr. McGrath is a second cousin of Mr. J. T. Wisdom and J. W. Wisdom, both wealthy and influential gentlemen, well known throughout the State of Oregon.



**H**OLLISTER D. McGUIRE, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Portland, Oregon, is one of that State's native sons, having been born in the city of his residence on August 18, 1853. His father, Francis McGuire, is an honored and worthy pioneer of the State. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, on July 4, 1810. His father, Josiah McGuire, served his country as a colonel in the war of 1812, while his grandfather, James McGuire, came from Scotland about the year 1740, bringing with him his wife and two children, and settled in the Colony of Virginia, where several generations of the family were born. The family owned a large plantation, and were prominent Virginians for many years. When Francis McGuire became a man he was for five or six years engaged in business on the Mississippi river, until the malaria of the swamps of that region affected his health. He then removed to

Burlington, Iowa, in 1840, engaging in mercantile business there. In 1842 he was married to Miss Arvilla Green, of Buffalo, New York. He continued in business in Burlington, Iowa until 1851, when a renewed failure of health warned him to seek a more genial climate. Consequently, with his wife and four children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving in Portland in 1852, purchasing, in the following year, a farm in Washington county, where he resided until 1855, when he moved to the city of Portland. Here he was actively engaged in business for fifteen years, doing in that time a large amount of the contracting and building of the city. In this business he met with signal success, becoming by his energy and public-spiritedness, a prominent factor in the public enterprises of the metropolis. Among other things, he took an active part in the organization of the Mechanics' Fair, the first enterprise of the kind in the State, out of which has grown the present association and the Exposition Building. In 1871, before much had been done in East Portland, he removed there, purchasing twenty acres, and built upon this land in the vicinity of Eighteenth and I street. The correctness of his judgment has been amply proved by the subsequent rapid growth of the city, the property doubling itself in value. There he resided, actively engaged in business, until his old disease of ague attacked him, when, after four years of suffering, endured with heroic fortitude, he finally breathed his last on the 13th of January, 1879, in his sixty-ninth year of age. He was mourned as an upright citizen, a faithful and loving husband, and a kind, indulgent father. His widow and four children had the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. Eliza, the eldest child, became the wife of Mr. J. M. Murphy, editor of the Washington Standard, published at Olympia. The three sons are worthy and reliable business men of Portland. The other sons are: H. P. and W. W., each having families of their own. The mother is still living, respected and esteemed by all.

The subject of our sketch was raised and educated in the city of Portland, where he has always since resided. He learned the trade of a decorator and painter, which business he carried on for about eight years. He did the work of that kind on the Unitarian church and other buildings. In 1879 he turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he has since continued. He has both invested for himself

and laid out property for others, principally on the east side, and most of it being inside property. He platted and sold the Elizabeth Irving Addition, which contains forty acres, and which is now all built on, having some of the handsomest houses on the east side. He also handled the Kenworthy Addition, and the Bunnell's Addition, both now in the heart of the city. Lots which he bought for \$500 have become worth \$2,500. He is also manager of the Delmeshover Addition, and is half-owner of the East Portland Heights, both being eligible residence property. The average price of lots is from \$600 to \$800 and \$1,000.

Mr. McGuire is, politically, a Democrat; and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He has been twice married, having the misfortune to lose his first wife and child. In 1882 he married Miss Kate Stuart, a native of Arkansas, a daughter of Mr. J. L. Stuart. They have four children, all born in Portland, viz.: Silva S., Arvilla P., Francis L. and Hollister E.

Mr. McGuire has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his city and State. The growth and welfare of the city of his birth have always been matters of personal interest to him, and possessing foresight and business ability, he has aided her materially in her march to opulence and fame.



**M** R. LEWIS, the capable and efficient yardmaster of the yards at Pendleton, of the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad, is the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Marion county, Oregon, January 21, 1845, and is one of the first white children born in the State. His father, Reuben Lewis, was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1814, and was married in Oregon to Miss Mary A. Frazier, a native of North Carolina. The occupation of Mr. Lewis, Sr., was farming and stock-raising, and he crossed the plains in 1842, being in the first train of emigrants that crossed the plains. Only two of his company yet survive, and they are, as far as can be determined, Captain Moss, of Oregon City, and F. X. Mathies, of Butteville, Oregon. Mr. Lewis settled at Oregon City, where his marriage occurred, and resided on a donation claim until his death, which occurred in 1889, when he was seventy-

two years of age. His faithful wife and helpmate died in 1862, when only thirty-six years of age.

Our subject was the eldest son and child of the family. He only received a common-school education, and after finishing his studies at the school of the neighborhood, he learned the profession of the photographer and followed it until 1863, when he enlisted March 23, in the United States Army, Company L, First Oregon Cavalry, and served three years. Although he enlisted as a private, he was discharged as a First Sergeant of his company. He was in several battles with the Indians, one of them occurring at Crooked Rivers May 18, 1864, and also had some engagements with the Snake tribe. At the close of his army service, during which time he acquitted himself bravely and honorably, he returned home, took up his profession and followed it for twelve years. Since that time he has been employed by the railroad in different capacities. At present he is in charge of the yards at Pendleton, and has gained the esteem of his employers, the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad.

Mr. Lewis was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Marie Dibble, also a native of Oregon, born in 1856, daughter of Horace and Julia Dibble, yet living. Mrs. Lewis is also the niece of Senator George D. Wright, of Denison, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two boys, Mark Twa'n and Rex Wayne. Mr. Lewis is a Mason, both blue lodge and chapter, and, politically, he is a Republican. He has served very efficiently as Justice of the Peace, and was Postmaster at Dundee for the period of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis enjoy the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



**B** ENJAMIN F. LINN, a pioneer farmer and lumberman of Clackamas county, Oregon, was born in the State of Illinois, April 15, 1846. He is descended from ancestors who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Phillip Linn, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and in early life moved to Kentucky. In the latter State he was married to Miss Mahala McDannald, a Kentucky lady, and in 1832 they settled in Illinois. They had a family of twelve children. The wife and mother died in

1858, and in 1860 Mr. Linn married again. In 1865, with his wife and all his children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey in the usual way, with ox teams. One of the daughters, Martha, and her husband, Jonathan Lousberg, died on the plains and were buried by the wayside, he dying of consumption, and she of mountain fever. After five months and eighteen days the Linn family reached their destination at Eagle creek in Clackamas county. With his oldest son, W. T., Mr. Linn purchased a section of land and built a gristmill. On this property the father lived and labored until 1888, when death called him to his last home. He was an industrious and upright man; and was a worthy member of the Methodist Church South. His wife died in 1891.

Benjamin F. Linn, the sixth-born in his father's family, was in his nineteenth year when he arrived in Oregon. On this overland journey he drove a four-mule team all the way. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one. Then he rented a sawmill at Milwaukee and ran it three years. The following two years he farmed on Mill creek, having purchased land there, which, at the end of two years, he sold. He then bought a section of land with a sawmill on it, and this mill he has since run successfully, having added to it a planing mill, and now utilizing both water and steam, as occasion requires. He has a large local demand for his lumber. From time to time he has added to his landed estate, until he is now the owner of 1,800 acres. He gets his supply of timber from his own land.

December 20, 1869, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Susan Noyer, a native of Texas, born February 22, 1853, daughter of Peter Noyer, who came to Oregon in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Linn have had nine children, of whom eight are living, as follows: Alfred B., Frances E., Timothy, James W., Peter Phillip, Milda Jane, Earnest and Hester Ann. Wald died in infancy.

Mr. Linn affiliates with the Democratic party.

**RICHARD BAXTER KNAPP**, president and treasurer of the agricultural implement firm of Knapp, Burrell & Co., of Portland, Oregon, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, was born in Geneva, Ohio, July 28, 1839. His father, Auren Knapp, was a

native of Connecticut, and descended from Puritan ancestry, from whom he inherited qualities of energy, perseverance and great tenacity of purpose.

In 1817, when twenty-two years of age, Auren Knapp drove an ox team from Connecticut through the wilderness to Ohio, accepting in default of cash for compensation, a piece of timber land near the present village of Geneva. This he perseveringly improved, and after completing the simple home accommodations of the pioneer, he was married in Sheffield, Lorain county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Maria Burrell, a native of Massachusetts. They had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest.

Richard was reared on the farm, and his principles of honesty, integrity and justice, were strengthened by the influence of a father, who was rigorous and exact, and a mother of strong and serious mind. The home circle was imbued with that religious influence which pervaded the Puritan home in which his parents had been reared.

Richard took upon himself at an early age the light duties of farm life, and his education was a combination of work and study, attending the public schools at intervals until he was sixteen years of age, followed by three years at a high school; thus securing a fair English education. Completing his studies in the fall of 1858, and being of an adventurous and enterprising disposition, he determined to go West. Accordingly, he went to Wisconsin, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1859 started for Oregon, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, to join his brother, Jabez B. Knapp, who emigrated to Portland in 1852 and commenced business there, handling farm products, seeds and farm implements in a limited way.

In the summer of 1857 M. S. Burrell came into the house as a clerk, and upon the arrival of R. B. Knapp, in 1859, he also was employed in a similar position until March 1, 1860, when a partnership was formed between J. B. Knapp, M. S. Burrell and R. B. Knapp under the firm name of Knapp, Burrell & Co. From that date the produce business was gradually closed out, and more particular attention was given to the implement business, which was increased with the growth and development of the country.

J. B. Knapp, the founder of the house, a man widely known and highly respected, having met with reverses in milling and other enterprises,



retired from the firm in 1870, and took up his residence on a dairy farm which he owned on the Columbia river, situated some twenty miles below Portland, where he has resided ever since, following an agricultural life.

Since 1870 the time and attention of the firm has been entirely devoted to the sale of farm machinery, engines, wagons and vehicles of every description. Mr. Burrell continued as a partner in the business until his decease in April, 1885. Mr. R. B. Knapp, the surviving partner, then organized a stock company, which was incorporated in November, 1885, under the corporate title of Knapp, Burrell & Co. and commenced business January 1, 1886. Mr. Knapp has continued as the principal stockholder, and has been president and treasurer of the corporation since its organization.

Beginning in the days of small things, the influence of the house has attained vast proportions, and besides the parent house in Portland, they have some fifteen branch houses located at the most desirable points throughout Oregon and Washington, besides agencies for the handling of their goods at all the principal points in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Knapp was married in San Francisco in 1867 to Miss Minnie A. Knapp, a daughter of his eldest brother's second wife, who being adopted, assumed the family name. They have one child, Lawrence H., born June 4, 1869, who has already identified himself with the interest of his father's business.

Mr. Knapp takes a deep interest in the development of his adopted city, and is a generous contributor to all local enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken all the degrees except that of Knight Templar. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to the Royal Arch and Mystic Shrine. He has been for many years a contributor to all local charities and benevolent institutions, without regard to sect or creed.

**D**EMPSEY P. McDANIEL, a well-known resident of the town of Cove, Oregon, is the subject to whom we call the attention of the readers of this volume. He was born in Macon county, Illinois, September 25, 1834, and was the second son and the fifth child of Eldridge and Pattie (Pope) McDaniel, natives of

Logan county, Kentucky, who moved to Illinois at an early day. Mr. McDaniel was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, the latter always stopping with Mr. McDaniel when he came to Macon county to attend court. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation. Four members of the family are yet living, but as the family has been so separated, our subject has not seen them for many years. Two brothers remain in Macon county, and the only sister resides in Kansas.

Our subject received his early education in Illinois, and this consisted of three weeks' schooling at a cost of thirty-seven and one-half cents. This was all, and his considerable stock of learning he has acquired by his own efforts. His travel and experience have taught him lessons he could never have learned from books.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. McDaniel with his brother and in company with Captain Smith, in the spring of 1853, started to cross the plains, and for six months and ten days were on the way, having many narrow escapes from the Indians, but finally reached their destination without the loss of any of the party. One of his adventures almost cost him his life. Having volunteered to go back to look for some lost cows with a party of ten men, he was annoyed to find that they all backed out from accepting the dangerous mission, and, with the brave fool-hardiness of youth, he went alone, and was at one time completely surrounded by the Indians, although they for some reason did not molest or detain him.

After he had reached California he went right at mining, working for wages until he had learned the manner of working, and then set to work for himself. At one time he had \$25,000, but loaned a friend \$11,000 and lost it all. Then our subject went at teaming, making money fast at this business. In 1856 he entered the Sacramento valley, bought land and there engaged in farming. Becoming acquainted with W. S. Pritchard, they together engaged in the stock business, and for a time conducted this with great gain, but misfortune came to them, they losing \$7,000 worth of hogs in the flood of 1858.

Then our subject removed to Maryville, and started a stock-feeding ranch and a trading post, but by this time his health had become poor, and he sold out and quit the business. This was about the time of the opening of the war, in 1861, and Mr. McDaniel was one of the few men in that part of California who openly avowed his



adherence to the Government. A Sanitary Commission was formed among the loyal men of that part of California, and our subject was chosen as one of the officers. He paid \$750 out of his own pocket, and collected a large amount of money from the loyal people, which he forwarded to the Union hospitals for the relief of the wounded soldiers, and he says that he is prouder of that act than of any other deed of his life. Mr. McDaniel lived in California until 1873, then removed to Baker City, Oregon, where he met his old partner, W. S. Pritchard. Our subject then went into the toll-road business, establishing a road by which he made considerable money. When he removed to Baker City, it was with the idea of sending his children to school, and in that place he engaged in the livery business for three years, then sold it and removed to Grande Ronde valley, in Union county, near Union. Here he bought land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, but later sold the farm and with his son-in-law, H. P. Stewart, bought 400 head of horses, which they drove to Montana and sold. This was a successful venture, and they followed it by buying a drove of cattle, shipping them to Helena, Montana, these being the first cattle shipped over the Northern Pacific railroad. This proved a loss. After returning home our subject was appointed a commissioner in connection with two others, to build a road that the State had engaged to construct, and Mr. McDaniel was chosen chairman of the Board and successfully built the road. In 1869 our subject had some thrilling experiences with the Indians. He had taken up a claim to a large body of land in Pitt river valley, right among the wild Modocs. The Indians gave him so much trouble that he sold out and left the place. Before this he was one day warned by an old Indian that a raid was going to be made upon him, therefore he immediately took his family into Burgetville, but he returned all alone to protect his farm and property. His only companions were two dogs, five reliable guns and revolvers, and plenty of ammunition. Making portholes to his house, he was soon well fortified, but the Indians disbanded and did not molest him, going back to the reservation. Feeling that this life was too trying on his family, Mr. McDaniel moved back to Union county, where he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising ever since, being now Stock Inspector of Union county, having filled that position for several years.

Our subject was married March, 1855, to Miss Amanda Humes, a native of Wisconsin, and they have a family of four children, namely: Charles, attending college at Eugene; Sin is at home with his father, farming; Mrs. H. P. Stewart and Mrs. W. S. Pritchard. Politically, our subject is a strong and tried Republican.



JASPER NEWTON MCKINNEY, a pioneer of 1845, and one of Hillsborough's most substantial business men, was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, December 26, 1838. His father, William McKinney, was born in Ohio in 1802. His grandfather was from Ireland, and came to America soon after the Revolution. Mr. McKinney married Henryanna Walters, and they had six children in Iowa. In the spring of 1844 they started to cross the plains for Oregon with two wagons, drawn by a sufficient number of oxen. They remained at St Joseph, Missouri, till the following spring, and then joined a train of 100 wagons, and started upon their long and perilous journey to a land then thickly inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. Jasper was then in his fifth year, so has but a slight recollection of the journey. The journey was a safe one, but they suffered some from shortness of provisions. When they came down the Columbia on rafts from the Dalles and reached Vancouver, they found a schooner to take them farther on their trip, but on examination, the boat proved to be unseaworthy, and they were obliged to stop for repairs. As it was cold and raining at Vancouver, they went into a large tent on the banks of the river and found large kettles filled with barley and beef boiling. The hungry women and children helped themselves out of the kettles. The woman in the tent was an Indian, the wife of a white man. She was very kind and fed the hungry people with beef, bread and tea, which they greatly enjoyed. After some days spent in repairing, they went on board, and after traveling for several days, landed at Finton in November, and from there went on to Washington county. They spent the winter near Glencoe, and lived almost entirely on boiled wheat, potatoes and meat. Mr. McKinney, Sr., took a donation claim of 640 acres of land and built a log house on it. He farmed the land until the gold excitement of 1849, when he

went overland to California and engaged in mining. He did well, and in a year returned home, and they migrated to Douglas county. On the south Umpqua river he took another donation claim, on which they resided for eight years and then sold it and went east of the mountains and took up stock-raising. In 1863 he returned and retired from active business, and resided with his children until his death in 1889. His widow still survives and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Cornelius, in East Portland. She is now in her eighty-fifth year, and is in the enjoyment of good health, and is highly esteemed by all who know her.

J. N. McKinney was in the cattle business east of the mountains till 1864. He then returned to Washington county and took up farming for several years, but in 1880 he entered into the livery business in Hillsborough, and is in the same business at this date. He has just completed a fine stable, and is fully up with the times in every respect.

He married Miss Jane Cornelius, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cornelius, a pioneer who went to Oregon in the same train that the McKinnys were in. They had two daughters: Sarah Jane, now the wife of Mr. H. G. Ascod; and Rachel Ann, who married Mr. Hollis Conover. Mrs. McKinney died in 1871, and two years later Mr. McKinney married Miss Sarah Brown. They had three sons and a daughter, namely: William Walter, James Montgomery, Herby and Susie. His second wife died in 1892.

Mr. McKinney is a member of the K. of P., and is a Democrat in politics. He is a reliable citizen of Hillsborough, and is highly esteemed by all his fellow-citizens.



**F**RANK G. McLENCIL, one of Oregon's native sons, was born in Polk county, August 7, 1853. His father, Benjamin F. McLench, was born in Kenebec county, Maine, in 1825. The family is of Scotch ancestry that settled in the north of Ireland, and came to America prior to the Revolution. On the maternal side the family was of English origin, and can be traced among the early settlers of America. Our subject's great-grandfather, John McLench, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and his son, also, John, was a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812. The father of our

subject married Mary A. Grey, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Samuel Grey, of Irish ancestry, who emigrated to America just after the Revolution. She was one of the seven ladies who came to Oregon by water, in 1851, the expenses being paid by Congress. Mr. McLench came to Oregon the previous year, and August 28, 1852, they were married. After their marriage they settled on a donation claim, in Spring valley, Polk county, where Mr. McLench built a little cabin, and in this they began the life of an Oregon pioneer. The live stock consisted of a cow, a pig and two horses. On this property he labored for forty years, raised his family and made the property a valuable farm. He built upon it and the fine residence he erected is still standing. In addition to this farm, he had acquired other land, which he bestowed upon his children, and a nice home in Salem, to which he retired from the farm six months before his death, which occurred February 11, 1891. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-nine years, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Oregon Volunteers, having received his appointment from Governor Davis, but was obliged to resign from this position, on account of the ill health of his wife. Previous to his death he was elected Commissioner of the County, in which position he served three and one half years, but at last was compelled to resign, on account of failing health. Previous to the late war, he was a Douglas Democrat, but after the firing on Fort Sumter, he joined the ranks of the Republican party, and was a strong Union man until his death. He had one son and three daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and the others were: Mary E., wife of A. E. Watson, resides in Salem; Alice E., wife of F. P. Calwell, resides on the old donation claim; Frank G., the oldest. The oldest daughter is a graduate of the Willamette University; the other of the high school.

Our subject, who kindly furnished the data for this sketch, was also educated at the Willamette University, has since read both law and medicine, but was obliged to give up his studies on account of the ill health of his father, which compelled his attention to farm duties. He has helped to manage the farm for the past twenty years.

In 1889 he married Mrs. Amanda Hobbs, a native of Mason county, Illinois. She had one child by her first husband: Willie Hobbs. After

marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McLench settled on their present farm of 240 acres, on which Mr. McLench has built a good farm residence, in which reside this happy couple.

In addition to his farming interests, Mr. McLench is interested in coal, iron and gold mines. He is a Republican in politics, and is very much interested in the educational affairs of his section. He has served as Clerk of the School Board, and is an industrious, capable and intelligent gentleman, who is ready and willing to lend a helping hand to whatever promises to be of benefit to his county or State.



**J**UDGE JOHN BURCH McCCLANE and his esteemed wife are the two earliest settlers of the city of Salem now living (1891), having located here in 1843. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 31, 1820, a son of John McClane, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to America at the age of seventeen years; he settled in Philadelphia, and there was married to Miss Mary Swallow, a native of New Castle, Delaware; they had a family of five children, of whom John B. is next to the youngest. He was educated in his native city, and there learned the trade of morocco finisher. In his twenty-second year he went to New Orleans, his objective point being Texas, and his intention, to join the forces of General Houston. This project was abandoned, however, but before leaving New Orleans the yellow fever broke out, and he made a precipitate retreat. He went to St. Louis, and after a few weeks in that city, went to Burlington, Iowa, where he spent the winter. Attracted by the "Donation" bill that was about to be passed in Oregon, he decided to come to this coast. A company of 150 was raised, of which he was elected captain. A man was sent ahead to Independence, but as he did not return, only three of the large company started. At Independence they were re-enforced by a caravan of 400 wagons, 999 loose cattle, and strange as the coincidence may be, 999 souls.

At Soda Springs Dr. Whitman, a guide by the name of Record, Ford P. Whitman and Judge McClane formed a party to go ahead to Oregon; they spent ten days at Fort Hull with Governor Grant, and while there the train came up. Governor Grant advised the em-

igrants to abandon their wagons and buy ponies to pack their goods, but, by the counsel of Dr. Whitman, they kept their wagons. Two horses were hitched to a wagon, and driven by Judge McClane, it made a trail which led the band through in safety. In September, 1843, Judge McClane came to Salem; the Methodist Mission was started, and a saw and grist mill was in operation, and there was one other house. Our subject settled upon 640 acres of land, although the "Donation" bill had not yet been passed. The next year he bought seventy-five head of hogs, at \$4 each, from the mission, which had been abandoned. After six months he sold his squatter's right and record for a good sum, and purchased 640 acres at Walla prairie, which he began to cultivate. It was not long until he purchased a half-interest in the mill at the mission, of which he took charge; the business was fair, but after the stream dried up, Judge McClane put in a new set of stones, and remodeled the entire establishment, making it the best mill in Oregon.

In December, 1847, he enlisted for service in the Cayuse war; the Marion county men proposed that he be elected Captain, but General Gilliam desired that he should be a staff officer with the rank and pay of Captain; he also acted as private, and was with the general until his death, which resulted from the accidental discharge of a gun that was lying in a wagon, from which he was getting a rope; the bullet struck the middle of his forehead, and passed nearly through his head; he fell and never spoke again. Judge McClane received only the pay of a private from the Government.

After his return from the Indian war, with a company of eleven men, he went to the gold-fields of California, and mined four months at Redding, in Shasta county; the first pan he washed out contained \$30, and his success continued; he went from this point to Sutter's fort, laid in a supply of provisions, and started to the big bar on the American river; here he mined a month, taking out \$200 a day. He then returned to Sutter's fort and bought 600 pounds of provisions; with this, packed on three horses, he started back to the diggings; the first night out, he and his companions camped on the hills, and before morning two of their horses were stolen; he went in pursuit of the thieves, but failed to overtake them. Fortunately, a teamster came along, and by the exchange of courtesies, Judge McClane succeeded

in getting to the diggings with his provisions. For a few days following he took out only an ounce of gold a day, but later he struck a rich vein, and realized from \$100 to \$200 a day.

When at Sutter's fort, in March, where he had gone to look after his horses, he learned that a steamer was to sail from San Francisco for Oregon. He sold his horses, abandoned his mines and outfit, and went to San Francisco; there he purchased merchandise with his gold, but as the ship did not arrive as expected, he and another gentleman chartered a vessel, and went to Oregon; the expenses of the vessel was cancelled by one trunkful of goods. Upon his return to Oregon, he opened a store and continued his milling operations.

He was married to Helen C. Johnson, a daughter of Rev. L. H. Johnson, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he had built the first house in Salem. The Judge continued his milling business until 1852, when he sold his interest for \$15,000. In 1853 he made a trip to the East with his family, going via the Nicaragua route. Upon his return, in 1856, he found his place jumped, and he entered a suit, which lasted thirteen years, at the end of which time his claim was sustained. For several years he has been engaged in real-estate transactions on his own account; he owns a large amount of property in Salem, and has an addition to the city, in which there are many valuable lots for sale.

Judge and Mrs. McClane are the parents of sixteen children, nine of whom are living: George F.; Louie B.; Annie L., wife of J. H. McCormie; Eva E., wife of Samuel Nutting; Charles H.; James L.; Nellie H., wife of Pulaski Guinn; Harrold G.; and John B.

Judge McClane is a staunch Democrat, and has been closely connected with local politics; he has the honor of having been the first Postmaster of Salem, and in 1851 he was elected Treasurer of Marion county, serving one term; in 1860 he again received the appointment of Postmaster of Salem; he has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and served two terms as State Librarian; he was at one time Bailiff of the Supreme Court; in 1835 he received the appointment of Indian Agent, and served four years. It is now almost half a century since Judge McClane crossed the plains and mountains and rivers to the Pacific coast; he has seen the growth of villages into cities, and the development of the wild land into a fer-

tile farming section, thickly inhabited by a happy, prosperous, intelligent people. All honor to the pioneers, who, by their courage and industry have wrought so great a work as the commonwealth of Oregon.



**B**ARLEY McDONALD, a respected and worthy pioneer of 1850, one of those adventurous, enterprising spirits, who helped to lay the solid foundation on which the magnificent superstructure of this vast commonwealth now rises in unsurpassed splendor, was born in the smallest of States in size, but which makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity, namely, Rhode Island. In this pet State of the Union his birth occurred on July 21, 1825. His great-great-grandfather, John McDonald, was a native of Scotland, but came to Rhode Island many years previous to the Revolutionary war. His son, Baruch McDonald, was a farmer in Johnstown, Rhode Island. He married Elsie Sprague, of the same State, who was a member of the celebrated family of Spragues of that State. Baruch was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Captain John McDonald, was also born in Johnstown, and married in 1796 Rhoda Peeverly, of Providence, Rhode Island. His son, John McDonald, Jr., was also born in Johnstown, on May 26, 1796, and married Miss Mary Phillips, a daughter of Luke Phillips, and born in Foster, Rhode Island, November 26, 1800. They had three children, two of whom are living: A daughter, now Mrs. Martha Coffin, of Rhode Island; and the subject of our sketch. The mother died November 28, 1826, on her twenty-sixth birthday, and his father survived until September 15, 1844, when he died in the midst of a host of admiring friends. They were both highly esteemed for their many virtues, and were lamented by all who knew them.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Providence, Rhode Island, where he learned the trade of an architect and builder, at which he worked in his native city until 1848, at which time gold was discovered in California. The reports from that far-distant country, grew like a snowball in size, until by the time they had reached the extreme East, no measure could encompass them, or power restrain them. Among those whose imaginations were fired by these marvelous reports was the young

architect of Providence, who naturally longed to see this El Dorado. His desire was in time executed. He arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849, in the ship, Hopewell, Littlefield, master. There he engaged in contracting, but in February, 1850, he went to the mines at Downieville, on the Yuba river, where he mined for himself.

While prospecting for gold, going over the summit of the mountains, he twice narrowly escaped from death. He was first captured by five Digger Indians, who took from him his outfit, stripped and bound him by his neck and body, with his back to tree, and made marks on different parts of his body, at which to aim, the chief making his mark on the center of his forehead, while the others marked him on his body. They then harassed him by stepping back and taking aim at him with their bows and arrows, the cord in the meanwhile being so tight around his neck as to interfere with his breathing. While this was taking place, one of the Indians discovered a small testament in his vest pocket, that had been given him by his sister, Coffin, when he was leaving for California. In this book the Indian observed a small picture of the crucifixion, on seeing which, he crossed himself, and showed it to the others, upon which they all made the sign of the cross. They then untied their victim, put his clothes on him, and permitted him to go. As soon as he recovered from his weak and dazed condition, he decided to leave the trail, for fear of more trouble.

He had not gone far when he was surprised by a large grizzly bear, which arose on its hind legs and looked at him. Having no weapon with which to defend himself, Mr. McDonald stepped behind a tree, and slipped away as quietly as possible, thus eluding an attack. He then made his way back to the whites, and found them preparing to pursue the Indians, who had killed some miners a few days previously. They pursued the Indians, and overtaking them in camp at night, they killed one, captured four, and one boy escaped. These they took to Marysville and tried them for the murders, and the Indians were hung by a vigilance committee.

While in the mines Mr. McDonald took out considerable gold, and now wears on his finger a ring made from the first gold he dug on Foster's bar, which serves as a memento of the dangers he underwent in the times of 1849-'50.

When in San Francisco, he worked some at his trade, and is credited with making the first sash doors in San Francisco, which were made from a redwood log towed by him across the bay, and which were made for a man who afterward distinguished himself in the great civil war, General W. T. Sherman.

Mr. McDonald remained a year in California, and was one of the first contractors and builders in San Francisco. At the expiration of this time, he determined on going to Portland, Oregon, which he accordingly did, taking passage on the brig, Tarquena, and arriving at Astoria about the middle of July, 1850, whence he came to Portland. Here he worked at his business for eight years, gaining the reputation of being a capable and reliable contractor and builder. Among other work that he did in that early day in Portland, may be mentioned the building of the First Congregational church, and he also built the Hoosier, the first steamboat which ran on the Willamette river.

In 1858 he came to Forest Grove, where he built the First Congregational church and several other buildings. In 1860 he went to Salem, where he resided for ten years, and was next a resident of Portland for a couple of years, finally returning to Forest Grove, where he purchased lots, and built the house in which he now resides, located at the corner of Mulberry and Elm streets.

For the last twenty-five years Mr. McDonald has been largely engaged in Government work, as architect and superintendent, and has acquired a wide and favorable reputation in his business. The monuments of his ability and skill are scattered all over the commonwealth, and shall endure as lasting testaments of his talent.

He was married on September 5, 1847, to Miss Betsey M. Sampson, a native of Massachusetts, and of Puritan ancestry, tracing back to the landing at Plymouth Rock. On her mother's side she was a Nelson, a well-known family of early New England. Her maternal grandfather, Colonel John Nelson, was a prominent pioneer of Lakeville, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had eight children: William H. was born in Rhode Island; Charles H. was born in Portland, Oregon, September 9, 1852, where he still resides; Ella Frances, of Portland, was born March 21, 1855; Lulu Annette, of Portland, born May 6, 1857, died December 29, 1889; Edwin S., living in

Forest Grove, was born August 5, 1859; John C., of Salem, born July 12, 1864; and Lela Berta and Tillie Anne, twins, were born April 26, 1869.

Mr. McDonald resided in Portland when that city was incorporated, and he was elected a member of the first Council of the city. He has been a straight and consistent Republican since the organization of the party. He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Congregational Church, in the welfare of which they take an active interest.

Of a spotless record, he commands the respect of all, while his cordial manners have endeared him to a large community.



**W**ILLIAM MERCHANT, a prominent farmer of Yam Hill county, and an Oregon pioneer of 1847, was born in Davis county, Iowa, July 12, 1843.

Robert Merchant, his father, was born in Alloway, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1797, of Scotch ancestry. At ten years of age he was bound out to learn the trade of shoemaker, and when he was sixteen he came to America, landing here in 1813. He settled in Ohio and worked at his trade for a number of years. In 1838 he married Miss Lucretia Stewart, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Daniel Stewart of that State, of Scotch descent. After their marriage they moved to Illinois, and from there went to Iowa. In 1847 the prospect of a donation farm, a mile square, in the rich soil and mild climate of Oregon induced him to again turn his steps toward the setting sun. With his wife and three children, Andrew, Sarah Jane and William, and his wife's sister and her two children, he started across the plains with ox teams. This journey was attended with some difficulty and the loss of much of their stock, but they reached Oregon City in safety on the 27th of September, 1847. Coming to North Yam Hill, the father purchased a man's title to a donation claim, and established his family in the little log cabin that was already on it. The cracks in this cabin were large enough for the children to crawl through; they lived on a dirt floor, and the father was \$50 in debt. They experienced many hardships, but they lived in hope of a better time coming, and worked to that end. The father improved his land, worked at his trade, and in 1856 was

able to build a good frame house, which he did at a cost of \$3,000. At the start he became identified with the public affairs of the county. He served on the first jury in the county; was for several years a justice of the peace; became conversant with the laws, and helped try several cases, and was even taken out of the county to aid in the adjustment of cases of importance. Five children were born to them in Oregon. A biography of Warren, the oldest of the Oregon children, will be found elsewhere in this work. Mary is now the wife of John W. Maynard, and lives in Colton, Washington. Maria married J. W. Hendricks, and resides in Seattle. Robert, the youngest, is in business in Seattle, and Andrew lives there. The father died in 1861, and the mother in 1890. They were Christian people, and by all who knew them were held in high esteem.

William Merchant, with whose name we begin this sketch, was four years old at the time the family came to Oregon. He received his education in the primitive schools of the country, frequently having to go three miles. These schools were generally held in cabins that had been vacated by settlers. When a young man he went to the mines at Silver City, Idaho, earned a few hundred dollars and returned home. The next season he engaged in the sheep business in eastern Oregon, raised 600 sheep and took them to Boise City and sold them, returning home after that transaction.

June 5, 1868, Mr. Merchant was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Landess, who was born in Washington county, Oregon, May 23, 1851. Her father, Abraham Landess, a native of Illinois, came to Oregon in 1847, in the same train with Mr. Merchant's family. Her father died in 1853, and her mother was subsequently married to John Fryer. Mrs. Fryer died in May, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Merchant have eight children, five sons and three daughters. The three oldest sons: R. A., William H., and Edward Burns are graduates of the Portland Business College; E. B. is assisting to write the history of Washington; R. A. is married and resides near the old home; W. H. is also married; the others are at home. Their names are: Lucretia D., George Lewis, Thomas Paine, Winnie E. and Miley E.

Mr. Merchant inherited seventy-four acres of his father's estate, and eighty acres of his mother's, and on it built a cheap house, in which he resided a number of years. By his industry



and good management he made money, and from time to time, as he was able, bought out other heirs, and is now the owner of 500 acres of the donation claim. He has expended many thousand dollars in improving this property. In 1882 he built a residence at a cost of \$6,000. This attractive home is situated on an eminence in one of the most beautiful portions of Oregon, and the view obtained from it is one of unsurpassing loveliness.

Mr. Merchant is a Freethinker and a Republican. He is generous and public-spirited, and takes a deep interest in the educational affairs of his district. He has frequently served as School Clerk and Director and also Supervisor of Roads.

**C** S. McNALLY, architect of Salem with office in the Bush-Breyraan Block, on Commercial street, is a native of the province of Quebec, born September 4, 1858. His father, N. McNally, was a prominent lumber dealer of Quebec, who removed to Alcona county, Michigan, in 1868, where he purchased extensive timber lands and continued in the lumber business.

Subject was educated at the public schools of Alcona and graduated from the Harrisville College in 1878. He was then bound out as an apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for six years, becoming master of every department of building and construction. In 1879, with his parents, subject moved to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he engaged in architecture and building residences, while his father purchased 640 acres of land at North Park, and is still engaged in raising horses and cattle.

Subject was married at Fort Collins August 14, 1881, to Laura A. Jones, and in 1882 removed to Los Angeles, California, where he resumed his profession and for seven years conducted a very successful business, constructing many of the prominent residences and business blocks of the city. In 1889 he changed his location to Salem, Oregon, where he has gained the confidence of the people and as architect and contractor has constructed valuable buildings. He was first engaged upon the new wing of the insane asylum, and was later employed as supervising architect of the institution. He was architect and supervisor of the construction of

the State Reform School, the farm building at the State farm, and other State work, also churches and school buildings in Marion, Linn and Polk counties, besides business blocks and handsome residences through the Willamette valley.

Mr. and Mrs. McNally have two children: Frederick B. and Agnes. He is a member of the Olive Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F. and Pacific Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M.

**A**LEXANDER W. McNARY, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, an Indian war veteran and a successful and prominent farmer of Polk county, Oregon, was born in the State of Illinois March 3, 1833. The family is of Irish extraction, the great grandfather having come to America and settled in Virginia, where grandfather Hugh, was born. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lived to be ninety years old. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, and one of these, Alexander McNary, was born in Kentucky in 1802, and he was our subject's father, and moved to various States, living alternately in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

In 1843 Mr. Alexander McNary married Miss Ladocia Stockton, who was a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, and they had a family of seven children, of whom only two now survive: a daughter, now Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw, of California and our subject. In 1845 the family crossed the plains to Oregon with a family of five children and settled on a donation claim seven miles east of Salem, and began life in the wilds of Oregon in a little log cabin. At this place the father passed the rest of his life and died in 1862, the mother in 1876. They were worthy kind-hearted and hospitable people, doing much to aid the poor and needy emigrants who came to Oregon in the early days of the settlement of the State. One token of his kindness was to sell them grain at less than the market value. He should be remembered as the man who brought from an Eastern home choice peach pits, and from these were raised the first peaches grown in Oregon.

Our subject was the third child in the family, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his father across the plains. During the last part of the journey he was very sick, and the family were in great danger of starva-



tion. When they reached the Columbia river they subsisted entirely on salmon all the way down the river. They traded the Indians their clothes for the salmon, and the Indians traded with them all around the Cascades. Mr. McNary was sent to school at Salem, and remained with his father until he became of age. In 1855 he volunteered to fight the Indians, furnishing his own horse and equipment, and served bravely during the war, under Captain B. F. Burch. There was much hard fighting and a great deal of hardship, and at one time the brave soldiers had to eat the flesh of their horses to keep alive.

After the close of the Indian war our subject engaged in the stock business, and when comfortably settled, in 1857, he married Miss Celta Grubb, by whom he had two children: Lizzie and Ella, the latter becoming the wife of Mr. E. Croizan, the Sheriff of Marion county. Both daughters reside in Salem. After five years of happy married life, Mrs. McNary died, in 1862. Our subject remained in the stock business until 1860, doing a very large business and prospering. He remained with his mother on the donation claim for twelve years, and took up one of his own near that of his father, but sold it, and has engaged in a number of land deals. In 1875 he purchased 200 acres of land, where he now resides and later 540 more, and now owns a fine farm of 740 acres.

Upon this fine property Mr. McNary built a commodious residence in 1887, and he has lately engaged extensively in stock-raising, general farming and in the growing of hops. He has made a specialty of the raising of fine cattle, his Herefords and Shorthorn cattle are noted as the finest in the State.

Mr. McNary was married in October, 1874, to Mrs. Elmer J. Miller, a native of Iowa. She has three children. She was the daughter of William Allen, a native of the State of Michigan. Her family came to Oregon in 1852, took a donation claim in Polk county, near Bethel, and there her father died in his fifty-sixth year, and her mother in her sixty-third. Mrs. McNary's children were: Addie, now Mrs. George Savage; Emma, now Mrs. Charles Watts, and Abby Louise, now Mrs. Henry Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. McNary have one son, Archer Alfonso, now in his sixteenth year, at home with his parents, an efficient helper on the farm, and a very promising young Oregonian. Mr. McNary has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but in late years he has been

somewhat independent and leans toward the People's party. He is a thoroughly reliable and upright man, has been a very hard worker, and richly deserves the good reputation he bears among the Oregon pioneers of 1845.

**HARLOW C. MESSENGER**, a successful business man of Ashland, was born in Chango county, New York, June 25, 1857, a son of Ezra and Harriet (Newton) Messenger, also natives of New York, and their ancestors were early settlers of that State. The father died in 1872, and the mother in 1875.

Harlow C., our subject, was reared to farm life, and after the death of his parents he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he attended school, completing his studies in 1877. In that year he went to Wooster, Iowa, a few months later followed railroading in Abilene, Kansas, one year, and in the fall of 1878, located at Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Messenger followed various occupations until he purchased the property in which he is still interested. The planing mill was purchased by our subject in 1886, and has since been under his management until recently, being now foreman of the enterprise. The mills are run by water-power, and the motive machinery is a 16-foot overshot wheel, of 18-horse power. The planers and other machinery are of the latest and most improved patterns. The mill is located on Granite street, near the business part of the town, and the trade reaches south as far as Yreka, California, and north to Grant's Pass, Oregon. The mill-yard is constantly supplied with a large stock of all kinds of native lumber.

Mr. Messenger was married at Ashland, July 5, 1882, to Miss Bessie L. Marsh, a native of Nova Scotia. They have four children: Walter J., Nathan H., Oscar E. and Hazel G.

**CONRAD MEYER**, who is engaged in the grocery business at Albany, Oregon, was born in Rheinfels, Bavaria, Germany, in 1845, his ancestors having long been residents of that locality, engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

Conrad lived at home and attended school until he was thirteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to the trade of baker and confec-

tioner, at Edesheim, and, after learning his trade, worked as journeyman there until 1865. That year he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He first secured employment from Russ & Hayward, of Providence, Rhode Island. Then he went to Boston, and for fifteen months had charge of the confectionery department of the Parker Hotel. In the spring of 1867 he started for the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in Portland, Oregon, May 2, 1867. He immediately found employment in the bakery of Alisky & Hegele. He did all their work for eighteen months, at the end of which time, their business having so increased, they began the manufacture of candy and employed other help. A few months later Mr. Meyer took charge of the candy department. He remained with them till the fall of 1870, when he engaged in business for himself, opening a small shop on Front street for the sale of cakes, candies, oysters and ice cream. The disastrous fire of 1872 destroyed his establishment, causing him considerable loss. He sold out what was left for \$35. He then went to Eagle Cliff, on the Columbia river, and worked in a cannery five months. In the fall of 1873 he came to Albany, in the employ of Hank & Meyer, with whom he remained until 1876. At that time he again started in business for himself, opening a small bakery on the corner of First and Broadalbin streets. With this he connected a grocery, keeping a full line of household requirements. He built up a good trade, and is still engaged in business here. He keeps one wagon on the road, delivering goods about the city.

Mr. Meyer was married in Albany, in 1876, to Miss Kate Rademaker, a native of Germany. They have three children: Charles Andros, Lawrence Henry and Conrad Matthews. He built the residence which he occupies, at the corner of Fifth and California streets.

Mr. Meyer has served one term in the City Council. He is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., having passed all the chairs in the former lodge, including the Encampment.



**ARTHUR T. MERWIN**, one of the pioneers of the West was born in McConnell county, Ohio, June 24, 1840, and was the son of Edwin and Susan (Jenkins) Merwin, both of

whom were natives of Ohio. He died in Polk county, Oregon, in 1890, at the age of seventy-six, but Mrs. Merwin is still living in Polk county at the age of seventy-three. They had a family of five children and our subject is the second child.

When Arthur was twelve years old, his father moved to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1856. At that time it was the frontier of civilization. Young Merwin began freighting across the plains before he had had any chance to attend school and hence all of his learning has been obtained outside of a schoolhouse. As this record will tell he has managed to very well hold his own with the world, notwithstanding his early disadvantages. As above stated, he began in his teens to freight, going from Lawrence to New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, and by his close attention to business and his bravery under danger he was soon promoted to be wagon-master of his train.

Our subject at this time was in the employ of the Government, hauling Government supplies, and often he would have hard fights with the Indians to protect his trains. He went with his teams when the whole country was alive with the worst savages that ever camped on the Western prairies. When there was a very valuable train to start he would always lead it in person. He was very successful and never lost any of his freight, with the exception of one time. Then he was surrounded by ten times his number, in a place where he could not defend himself, only having thirty-two men. The savages made a charge from ambush and captured a part of his train but he managed to corral the others and fought until he saw that it was a case of life or death. Telling his men to follow he charged into the savages and drove them away, losing only two of his men, but his own clothes were riddled with bullets and arrows. He was the only Republican in his train, all of the rest were rebel sympathizers. When he returned to Lawrence he heard that General Price was on his way to capture Lawrence, and he left the train at Wakarusa river and said that he was going to help whip Price. He joined the Union forces and after the defeat of Price returned to his train and went on across the plains.

Our subject was married in 1866, to Miss Celestia Wait, of Michigan, born in 1847. In 1868 they came across the plains to Union county, Oregon, and settled in Powder river valley,

where he continued his business of freighting, mined, farmed, sold stock and has so continued until the present time. In April, 1892, he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for Sheriff of Union county. He is very popular and his bravery and courage would make him a fine officer. He does not seem to know the meaning of the word fear.

Our subject has grown very expert with the lasso.

He has now a nice farm of 160 acres, well stocked with horses and cattle and also owns property in Baker City. He has met with some misfortunes, but has met them bravely. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and is a stanch, tried and true Republican, although he is the only member of his family that ever voted that ticket. He has one brother who was elected on the Democratic ticket for Mayor of Independence, Oregon.



**MEDFORD DISTILLING & REFINING COMPANY.**—The above distillery was built in the fall of 1891, since which time it has been running steadily. The grounds, where the plant is located, adjacent to the city, consists of twenty-two and one-half acres. The building is 40 x 170 feet, and about sixty-five feet high, and a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels of grain. The engine is 150-horse power, and all the machinery and equipments connected with the plant are of the best and latest improved pattern. Much of the interior fixtures are very fine, especially the still, which is of Mr. Medynski's own design and construction. His long experience as superintendent of the International Distillery, at Des Moines, Iowa, has given him an opportunity of further and broader study, as well as greater experience of this and kindred subjects. He is a master of civil and mechanical engineering, as is shown in the design and construction of the entire plant. The firm have on hand, in their storehouse, over 600 barrels of high-proof bourbon and rye liquors. Their sales up to this time have not extended beyond the limits of the State. Their wholesale house will soon be established in Medford, and their salesmen will canvass the entire coast. The present running capacity is 500 bushels daily, but they can and will probably increase it to 1,500 bushels daily.

The senior member of the firm, Mr. F. V. Medynski, is a native of London, England, born February 6, 1851. His parents were Vincent and Sarah (Thompson) Medynski, the former a native of Poland, the latter of English birth. They had seven children, the subject being the fourth. He served seven years' apprenticeship as machinist and marine engineering, and came to America in 1871, locating in Chicago, where he engaged in shops for a time, and later followed his profession on the lake for some two years. He was next employed at the Phoenix Distillery for three years, when he again followed engineering and piloting on the lake until 1881, when he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and was engaged at the Atlas Distillery for several months. He next took charge as superintendent of the International Distillery, in the interests of George W. Kidd, for several years, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. In 1889 he went to La Salle, Illinois, in the employ of the same gentleman, and built a distillery, which was purchased by the trust syndicate before being put into operation.

He was married in Chicago, in April, 1876, to Ella Palmer, a native of that city. They have one daughter, Etta, and one son, deceased.

B. P. Theiss is a native of Lee county, Illinois, born April 10, 1860. He was reared and educated in his native State. His parents were Godfrey and Barabe (Beever) Theiss, both natives of Germany, the mother now deceased, dying March 22, 1871. In a family of nine children our subject was the third in order of birth. He followed farming until fifteen years of age. He then engaged in a still-house some eighteen months. The following twelve years he engaged in clerking in a merchandise house in La Salle, Illinois.

He was married October 5, 1887, to Minnie Scott, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter, Geraldine. The family removed to Medford in 1890, where Mr. Theiss engaged in manufacturing spirits as above stated.



**HON. NORMAN MERRILL.**—Mr. Merrill is a native Oregonian, born in Columbia county, December 25, 1851, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Freeman) Merrill. These parents were married in the State of Ohio, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, the family

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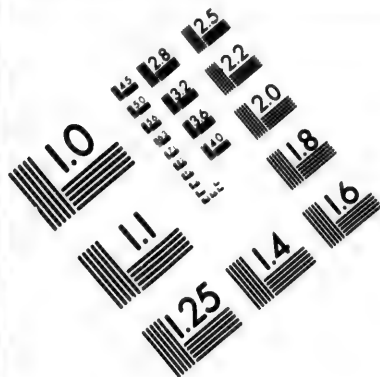
*J. D. Adams*

ancestors were originally settled in Virginia and where they were well known. His parents, James (Summers) Holman, of Kentucky, and honored high State they came to the territory of his father and mother. James Holman came to the territory in 1857, and was educated in the schools of this city, in the University of California, 1880-1881, and in the University of California, 1881-1882. He then studied law under the tutelage of Colonel W. H. Effinger, being admitted to the bar in 1882, and beginning his practice in 1883. He has continued, since that time, to do a general and reliable work. He has a general interest in himself mostly to that of corporations, and is a member of the State Bar. He has in the State, in the interest of the party and its candidates. Mr. Holman is a delegate to the convention held at Chi-

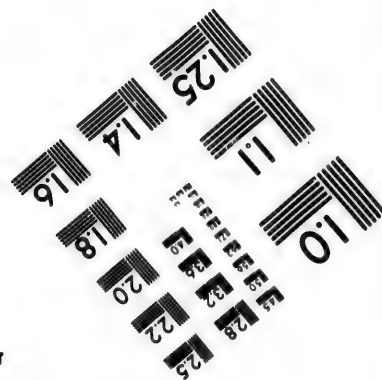
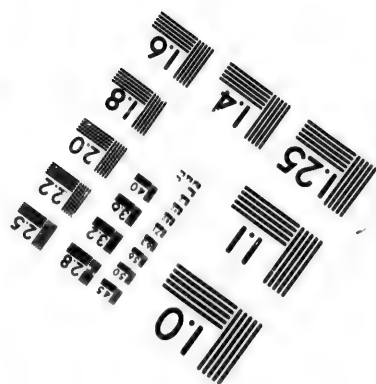
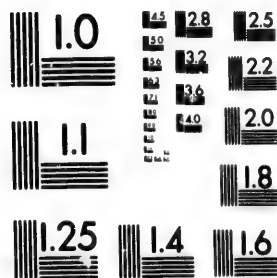
usually has great interest in the metropolis, the at their interests his own.

JAMES McPHILLIPS, one of the most successful of the business men of Oregon, was born in the Emerald Isle, where he was educated. His parents, in 1828. While still a child, he came to this country, coming to California in 1844, where he was for a time employed in the mines. Later he returned to the Emerald Isle to purchase cattle, and then came to the State of Oregon, where he engaged in a successful venture, so that he was able to realize a very large sum of money. In 1855-'56 he came to the United States, and distinguished himself for bravery in the Civil War, where he was engaged in stock-raising, in which he was

young man, and has always been interested in the development of the Emerald Isle. He is a worthy and consistent citizen who enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.



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*F. H. Adams*

then consisting of three children besides the parents. After his arrival in Oregon Joseph Merrill became a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Columbia county, although during his first years of residence in the county he was a miller. He was honored as a man of integrity and was a worthy citizen and progressive pioneer. This good man departed this life in May, 1879, his wife still surviving him.

Our subject, the fifth in order of birth in his father's family, was reared and educated in his native county, where he followed farming until 1879. About this time he engaged in logging, and has since been actively engaged in that business. Mr. Merrill is the possessor of valuable timber lands consisting of some 560 acres in Columbia county. Although a practical woodman he also is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep and cattle, having some 420 acres of grazing land, beside his homestead property of 160 acres, located three miles south of Clatskanie, where he also has a young orchard, consisting of 1,200 trees of a general variety, chiefly prunes. Politically our subject is an active member of the Republican party, and in 1879 he was elected County Treasurer. After serving faithfully for two years he resumed his farming and lumbering interests until 1892, when he was selected by his party as their State Representative, and he was elected at the fall election. In social matters he is allied with St. Helena Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Merrill is a man of family, having been joined in wedlock February 12, 1879, to Miss Edith B. Vanbibber, a native of Washington, and they have three children, namely: Leata L., Cressa D. and Reta. Mr. Merrill is a genial, social gentleman, and has always taken an active interest in the development of the State and county. He is a worthy and conscientious citizen who enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

**FREDERICK V. HOLMAN**, an eminent jurist of Portland, Oregon, was born at Pacific City, on Baker's bay, on August 29, 1852. The place of his birth was then in Oregon Territory, but is now in the State of Washington. He came to the city of his residence at the age of five years, and has spent the

rest of his life here. His ancestors were originally from England, who settled in Virginia and Kentucky in an early day, where they were well and favorably known. His parents, James Duvall and Rachel Hixson (Summers) Holman, were both natives of Kentucky, and honored pioneers of Oregon, to which State they came in 1846. (See a fuller history of his father and family in this book.)

Frederick Van Voorhies Holman came to Portland with his parents in 1857, and was educated in the public schools of this city, in the Portland Academy and in the University of California, from which latter institution he graduated in 1875. He then studied law under the instruction of Colonel W. H. Effinger, being admitted to the bar in 1879, and beginning his practice in Portland, where he has continued, gaining by honorable dealings and reliable work, a large and lucrative practice. He has a general law practice, but devotes himself mostly to that branch of the law which relates to corporations, banking, real estate and probate.

Politically he is a Democrat. He has in various campaigns rendered material aid by delivering public speeches in the State, in the interest of his party and its candidates. Mr. Holman was one of the Oregon delegates to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, in 1892.

A native Oregonian, he naturally has great affection for his State and her metropolis, the city of his residence, feeling that their interests are his interests, their welfare his own.

**JAMES McPHILLIPS**, one of the most successful of the early settlers of Oregon, was a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born, of Irish parents, in 1828. While still a boy he emigrated to this country, coming to California in 1849, where he was for a time employed in working in the mines. Later he returned to the East, where he purchased cattle, and drove them across the plains to Oregon, which proved to be a very successful venture, so much so that he repeated it, realizing a very handsome profit. In the year 1855-'56 he fought in the Yakima Indian war, and distinguished himself for bravery.

He then settled in the Willamina hills, where he engaged in stock-raising, in which he was

very successful at first, but lost every head of stock in the memorable winter of 1861-'62.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary A. Kats, an estimable lady and a native of Arkansas. They lived on their mountain farm for three years, after which, in 1863, they removed to their present farm, in Yam Hill county. This latter place consisted of 500 acres of choice farming land, which they purchased, and upon which, in 1867, they built their present large and comfortable residence. They have continued to live here uninterruptedly ever since, and under their able management the farm has become very profitable. They raise grain, sheep, cattle, hogs and some horses.

They had four children, three daughters and one son: Charlotte, Rosana, Charles F. and Teresa, all of whom are intelligent and reflect credit on the State of their nativity.

Mr. McPhillips was a Democrat in politics, the principles of which party he supported for many years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to both the blue lodge and the chapter. When the Grange was organized he became a charter member, took stock in the store, and helped them in every way possible.

Toward the end of his life he suffered from paralysis, and his son, Charles, and Mrs. McPhillips managed the business and their large and valuable farm. He died on December 21, 1892, and was laid in his final resting place on December 25 by the Masonic fraternity. He left an estate valued at \$50,000. He was a man of uniform integrity of character and kindness of manner. His faithful wife and noble son reflect all of his best qualities, and are valued as good neighbors and true friends.



**H**ON. CHARLES F. HYDE, one of Oregon's rising young men, was born in Yreka county, California, October 20, 1858. He was the youngest of three children born to H. H. and Susan Hyde. The former was a native of New York, and came across the plains in 1843, in Wheaton's company of pioneers, and was one of the men who made his escape in the Wheaton Meadows massacre, at Mountain Meadow, near Salt Lake City. After his arrival in Oregon, he married Miss Susan Kinzey, a native of Missouri, who came with her parents across the plains in 1847, a year

fraught with little less hardships and dangers than the previous one. At the time of the great gold excitement, Mr. Hyde went with his family to California, following mining, but returned to Oregon in 1859.

After obtaining a fair common-school education, our subject took a course in the business college at Portland, and then found employment in commercial lines. Later he entered the office of the well-known law firm of Whalley & Fecheimer, of Portland, with whom he studied law, and earnestly pursuing his studies for nearly five years, he made application to the Supreme Court for license to practice. The application granted, he opened an office in Baker City, then a straggling village, in 1882, and since that date he has enjoyed a good and lucrative practice, the result of a careful and painstaking method of conducting the business of his clients. His ability and attentiveness to business soon procured him an extensive patronage.

In June, 1890, he was elected State's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District by a majority of 1,006 votes. Since his election he has pursued with relentless vigor the violators of the law, and the many evildoers in durance vile show that he is not a man to stop or hesitate in the performance of a duty. His course as a public prosecutor has been marked by an almost phenomenal degree of success, and yet he is not so instilled with the vain ambition to succeed that he would for an instant permit the strong arm of suspicion to tear down the rights of the innocent.

As an attorney he has had equal good success, numbering among his clients the best class of the citizens. Since occupying the position of District Attorney he has prosecuted every class of criminals, from murder in the first degree to the petty sneak-thief, and but few guilty ones have managed to escape, and none through any fault of his.

Mr. Hyde was married in September, 1886, to Miss Mollie Packwood, daughter of Judge W. H. Packwood, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Oregon. Mrs. Hyde was the first white child born in Auburn, then the county seat of Baker county. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are as follows: Editha, Willie and Mary E. Mr. Hyde is a member of the Masonic order, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of K. of P. and Woodmen of the

World, and holding minor offices in both orders. He is a staunch Democrat, and, as a man born of parents, who endured of their own free-will, a journey beset with the perils and privations that those early pioneers were forced to endure, is reasonably sure to be endowed with the courage, pluck and endurance that form the salient features of a strong character.



**J**ARVIS HURD, of Athena, Umatilla county, Oregon, born in Jefferson county, New York, April 1, 1848, a son of Asa-well and Bethena (Morgan) Hurd, both natives of New York, was reared by his grandparents, his mother having died when he was an infant. The father of Jarvis when this sad event occurred going to Illinois, where the son joined him, after remaining with his grandparents fourteen years, in which time he obtained such schooling as could be had in a country district. The lad stayed with his father but a short time, for he ran away in the fall of 1863, and enlisted in Company A, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, served throughout the war, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He was sent at once to the front, served in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in many of the memorable battles of the war. Two companies of his regiment opened the fight, and fired the first shot at the battle of Gettysburg.

Returning to Illinois, our subject engaged in steambotting and rafting on the Mississippi, following this for three years; then was employed on a farm until 1871; at this time removed to Iowa, farming there until 1875, and then brought his little family to Oregon, taking up a homestead claim of 160 acres near Athena, Umatilla county, which he first improved, and then sold out. Going to Morrow county, he took up a 160-acre tract, improved and lived upon it until 1891, and then came back to Athena. Besides, in copartnership with S. L. Spencer, he bought a blacksmith shop, which has been conducted profitably ever since, doing all kinds of smithing and wagon-making.

The father of Mr. Hurd is yet living, in Dakota, at the age of eighty-five years. This old gentleman married a second time, and had a family of nine children. Our subject lived with him but a short time, and that was just after the close of the war.

Jarvis Hurd was married in Iowa, in 1871, to Miss Henrietta Gaskill, daughter of Thomas and Mary Gaskill, the father a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa. By this marriage there were four children, namely: Virias M., died at the age of three; Lillia May; Thomas E.; Loretta E., died at the age of thirteen. Mr. Hurd was again married, in 1886, to Mrs. Catharine Hagler, *nee* Taylor, who has borne him one child, Henry Harrison. She had a child by her former husband, named Ora.

Although Mr. Hurd started out in life very poor, and has had many trials, he owns 160 acres of good land in Morrow county, and a half-interest in the shop at Athena. He is a Junior Warden of the Masonic lodge; a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the G. A. R., being Post Commander of the latter, and a member of the Department of Oregon. In politics he is a Republican, as a neighbor is kind, and as a citizen is public-spirited and charitable.



**S**AMUEL MAY, copartner in the general merchandise firm of May & Senders, of Harrisburg, was born in Frensdorf, near the city of Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1841. Up to thirteen years of age he improved the educational advantages of his native town and of the city of Furth, and was then apprenticed with a prominent business house, to enter their house and learn the elements and principles of business. He remained there until 1857, when, desirous of a broader field of labor, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, with but \$5 in his pocket. Securing a position as bookkeeper he then attended night schools and thus perfected himself in the language of his adopted country. Remaining in New York until the fall 1863 he then started, via Panama, for Albany, Oregon, where he had friends residing. Duly arriving, he entered the general merchandise store of A. Schlusel & Co., but after a few months, went to Scio, and opened their branch house, which he operated until January, 1865, then went to Harrisburg, as clerk for J. Levy & Co., and continued with their successors, Moore, Gerst & Baber, until 1868, when the firm was reorganized, and Mr. May purchased an interest, and the firm of May, Gerst & Co., was established and continued until 1874, when the stock was reduced, and

Mr. May purchased the entire business, conducting it alone until 1876, when he sold one-half interest to J. G. Senders, and the firm of May & Senders was instituted. Mr. Senders was born in Prussia in 1847. Educated in his own country, he emigrated to our own country, America, in 1864, landing in New York, going direct to Brownsville, Oregon, where his cousin resided. Duly arriving, he entered the store of his cousin as clerk, and remained there until 1870, when he entered into partnership with B. Brenner, and purchased the business and continued the business until 1875, when the stock was cleared out, and the firm dissolved, and Mr. Senders entered into his present position. He was married in 1876 to Miss Bertha Gerst, and they have four children: Viola, Bernard, Arthur and Edgar. Mr. Senders is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment.

In 1880 the firm purchased their present store, 25 x 90 feet, on the northeast corner of First and Smith streets, and removed thereto. They carry a large line of merchandise, boots and shoes, the value of stock averaging \$25,000, and they handle annually 100,000 bushels of grain, with four spacious warehouses on the bank of the river for that purpose. The firm owns 320 acres of land four miles east of Harrisburg, and each have individual interests in the city and residence property.

Mr. May was married in Harrisburg, in 1868, to Miss Caroline Gerst, of Bavaria, and they have nine children: Amelia, Pauline, Nora, Barney, Edith, Amy, Ella, Edna and Anita. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M., and has officiated as Mayor and Councilman, but his life has been devoted to his business interests, and his efforts have been amply rewarded.

**DR. DANIEL A. McALISTER**, a pioneer and a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, of eastern Oregon, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Coles county, Illinois, February 6, 1842, and received a common-school education. The name of his father was Maclin McAlister, and he was a native of Alabama, who married Mary Ashmore, a native of Tennessee. Mr. McAlister died when Daniel was three years old, but Mrs. McAlister

is still living with her son, the subject of this notice, at the age of seventy-four years. They reared a family of three children, of which Daniel was the second, and he is the only one now living.

Mr. McAlister came to Oregon in 1862, and stopped in Grande Ronde valley, where he has made his home ever since. He came here a poor boy, having worked his way across the plains, and landed here without money. He hired out and worked for wages until he had accumulated a little money, and then he took up a claim of 160 acres of land, and improved it as fast as he could, having to work for other people to get enough money to carry him along. He now owns 920 acres of good land in the valley, and has it well improved with one of the largest residences and most commodious barns in eastern Oregon.

Mr. McAlister deals in shorthorn Durham cattle, always keeping the best, and he has now over 300 head of horses on his farm. His stock is thoroughbred and graded, and he is the owner of a stallion, Lamont, that he has refused to sell for \$10,000, and this horse is of Hambletonian Mambrino Chief. One of his horses has made the fastest time of any animal in Oregon. He sold a mare, Spokane, that trotted in 2.24 for \$2,500, and there are no finer horses in the State than those owned by Mr. McAlister.

The marriage of our subject took place in 1867 to Miss Nancy Moe, a native of Michigan, who came to Oregon in 1864 with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. McAlister nine children have been born, and all are at home except the two oldest. The joint Senatorship of Union and Walla counties was tendered to our subject by the Democratic convention, and he was elected by a majority of 350 votes. During the campaign he was kept at home by the sickness of his family, and by the death of one of his dear children, so that he made no personal effort, or the majority might have been much larger, as he is a very popular citizen, and adorns the position.

**DR. JAMES McBRIDE**, now a prominent physician of Oregon, came to the Territory in 1846. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his grandfather, James McBride, came to America before the Revolution and settled in

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North Carolina. When war was declared against Great Britain, he enrolled himself in the colonial army, and was commissioned a captain. In that company he served to the close of the war. Soon after peace was declared he removed to Tennessee with his family. His son, Thomas McBride, was the Doctor's father. He was a cousin of Andrew Jackson, their mothers being sisters. Dr. McBride removed to Missouri, and was married there to Mahala Miller, a native of that State and the daughter of Philip Miller, whose people were early settlers in Pennsylvania. The Doctor and his wife had fourteen children, ten in Missouri.

With these children they crossed the plains in 1846. It was an undertaking in those days to make such a journey, as it took months to do what we now can do in as many days. These brave people were from early spring to late in the fall, and considering everything the journey was a safe one, yet they were glad to reach Oregon City. Dr. McBride settled in Yam Hill county, Oregon, a donation claim of 640 acres. It was a choice tract of land, and is now a part of the celebrated R. R. Thompson farm, one of the best farms in the State. On this property, in 1846, when they had very few neighbors either far or near, the Doctor built his log cabin and began life with his numerous family. During the early days he practiced his profession nearly all over the State, making his trips on horseback for hundreds of miles through a new country over trails. There were many Indians, yet he passed through the country in safety, and in all those early days he was an angel of mercy, visiting the sick and alleviating their suffering without any thought of compensation. By his kindness in every way he endeared himself to every one he met. He resided on his farm until he received an appointment as minister to the Sandwich islands from President Lincoln, the Doctor being a prominent and active Republican and Union man. His family removed to the village of La Fayette, and he held his office in the Sandwich islands until the death of President Lincoln and Johnson's succession, when Dr. McBride resigned his office and returned to Oregon, settling with his family at St. Helen, Columbia county, where he spent the evening of his useful life.

He was a member of the First Territorial Convention held in Oregon, and was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Territory.

Dr. McBride was born in Tennessee, in 1800, and died in 1874. His wife, who was one of the very excellent pioneers of the State, survived him seven months. Twelve of their children are living, one of the largest and most reputable families in the whole State. The eldest son, J. R. McBride, is a prominent lawyer at Spokane Falls; Thomas A., another son, is a widely known lawyer and district attorney, who resides at Oregon City; James H. was the Superintendent for years of the State Insane Asylum at Milwaukee, his cousin is the head of a private asylum, and editor of the department of nervous diseases in a medical journal; George A. is Secretary of State and resides at Salem; Elvira, the widow of B. D. Butler, resides at St. Helen; Nancy E. is the wife of W. H. Dolman, a merchant of St. Helen; Louise, the widow of George L. Wood, has her home at San Jose, California; Emily L. is Assistant Physician in the State Insane Asylum of California; Susan is the wife of B. F. Giltner, Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's office; Mary is the wife of M. C. Holman, and they live in San Francisco; Lucinda is the wife of Dr. C. G. Caples, of St. Helen; Judith is the wife of Judge A. Smith, of Boise City; Martha, wife of Hon. A. C. Adams, died in 1883; Ellen died in 1867 in her fifteenth year.

This is but a very brief outline of one of Oregon's most distinguished families, and it is doubtful if there is any other Oregon pioneer who has left so large, talented and highly respected a family as Dr. James McBride.



**F**RANCIS M. MILLER, Postmaster at Lebanon, was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, in 1844. His father, Jacob Miller, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Virginia and removed to Ohio. There he was married, in 1831, and engaged in farming until 1837, when he moved to the frontier and settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, among the Black Hawk Indians. He took a homestead of 160 acres and built a log cabin, and reclaimed from the wilderness and improved a fine farm. There he resided until his death in 1848. His widow still occupies the farm, at the age of seventy-seven years. They had nine children, seven of whom lived to maturity and still survive.

Francis M. was the youngest son, and received what little education he received in his early



days in Keosauqua. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the whole family were thrilled with patriotism, and three brothers and one brother-in-law enlisted, in 1861, and Francis followed their example as soon as age would permit. He enlisted in the spring of 1863, in the Third Iowa Cavalry, commanded by Colonel J. W. Noble, late Secretary of the Interior. Their first engagement was at Pilot Knob, Missouri, and later at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. They were then transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and joined in the raid through Alabama and Georgia, and aided in the capture of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Miller was discharged in August, 1865, without wounds, but prostrated by hardships and exposure, which left lasting effects in weakness and disease. One brother and brother-in-law were killed at Tupelo, Mississippi, and another severely wounded and disabled at Pittsburg Landing.

After his discharge Mr. Miller returned to his home, and in the fall entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, taking the classical course, and graduating in 1871, with the second honors of his class. Means for his education were procured by teaching and by practicing the most rigid economy. He had things to such a fine point, that he was able to live at the expense of 65 cents per week. Considering the difficulties under which he labored, it is wonderful that he not only was able to go through the university, but that he should do so with high honors. He again returned home, and was at once elected Superintendent of County Schools, filling that office until January, 1874. He then entered the office of Messrs. Lea & Work, prominent attorneys of Keosauqua, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He followed the practice of law at Keosauqua until the fall of 1876, when he removed to Oregon, and passed the winter at Albany. In the spring of 1877 he was engaged as principal of the public school of Lebanon, but after teaching for eighteen months he resumed his practice of law. He purchased town property in Lebanon, and has built several residences besides the Miller business block, completed in 1891. He was appointed Postmaster of Lebanon in July, 1891, by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. He has also served his city as Recorder and Marshal, and in 1888 was instrumental in organizing the John Miller Post, No. 42, G. A. R. He is serving his third term as Commander and Junior Vice-

Commander of the Department of Oregon. He attended the National Encampment at San Francisco, as a delegate, and he also went in the same capacity to St. Louis. In March, 1892, he was appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of H. H. Northcamp, Commander of the Department of Oregon. For eight years he has been Secretary of Lebanon Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M. and is a member of the Phi-Delta-Theta fraternity of the Wesleyan University.

He was married, in 1875, to Miss Hulda S. Armstrong, of Tuscarawas county. They have three children: Walter A., Bessie B. and Catharine.



**J**OSEPH MEYERS, the leading dry-goods and carpet dealer of Salem, is another of the many good citizens and capable business men that Germany has furnished to the United States.

The business of which Mr. Meyers is proprietor was established in February, 1864, by Warren and Eugene Breyman, the firm being known as Breyman Bros. They did a large business for sixteen years, and were exceedingly successful, their name for the store having been the White Corner. Mr. Meyers became the owner of the business by purchase, in 1880, and continued its name by calling it the Old White Corner. The building is two stores wide by ninety feet deep, and he deals heavily in dry goods, carpets, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods, and hats. He has carefully retained the good reputation of his store, and has been exceedingly prosperous. He is eminently a self-made man, owing his success entirely to his own natural ability and force of character.

He was born in Germany of German parents, in 1836, and came to the United States alone, a poor, honest boy of seventeen, for the purpose of seeking his fortune in America, a land of which he had heard as offering better inducements to the industrious, who, without means, might by their own exertions rise to affluence. When he arrived in America, he had the language of the country and nearly everything else to learn. After working as a clerk for wages for several years, he went to Kern county, California, and, in 1866, started a general merchandise store, on his own account, near Bakersfield. He purchased his first stock on time, by giving two notes of \$600 each, and by close attention,

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and liberal methods in business, he had, in six years, secured a large trade, and was carrying \$30,000 worth of stock. At that time he sold out to come to Salem, where he has since enjoyed the leading trade of the city.

During the war his political views were Republican, but more recently he has favored Democracy. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a Master Mason.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Ellen Harvey, a native of Nova Scotia, who was raised in Boston. They have six children, all sons, who were born on the Pacific coast. His two oldest sons, Henry W. and Milton L., are efficient helps in their father's business, while the others, Charles E., Arthur W., George H. and Joseph, are attending school.

Mr. Meyers owns a good home in Salem, and other valuable real estate, both in Oregon and California. His motto in business, and in fact, his religion, is the Golden Rule: "Do unto others, as you would that they should do unto you." He is liberal, minded and progressive, takes an active interest in public affairs, and is numbered among the representative citizens of Salem.

**J**OSEPH P. LEATHERS, a prominent boat-builder at Astoria, was born in Redwood City, San Mateo county, California, in 1859. His father, Peter Leathers was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to California, during the gold excitement of 1850, subsequently locating at Redwood City. Mr. Leathers was married, and then engaged in the warehouse and shipping business, running his own boats to San Francisco.

Joseph P. lived with his parents until the age of sixteen years, and then going to San Francisco, he apprenticed himself for four years with Thomas Vice, a practical boat-builder, and with him learned that trade. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Leathers came to Astoria, and engaged as journeyman with Mr. William Howard in the fall of 1882. He then entered into partnership with his brother, Richard M. Leathers, and opened a small shop for boat-building and repairing. In July, 1883, the firm dissolved and our subject continued alone in general boat work. The first steamboat he constructed was the Electric, for Captain E. C. Fisher, and this was followed by the Favorite, the Tonquin,

the Wenona, the R. Miller, the May Flower, the Eclipse, the Queen, the R. P. Elmore, the Occident, the Sea Foam and the Hattie. Small boats for fishing purposes he has manufactured as high as twelve per month, during the busy season, and employs from two to fifteen hands, as business demands. His two-story shop, 30 x 60 feet, is well equipped for the rapid performance of work. He owns city and country property adjoining, and has 160 acres of timber-land. In his business relations Mr. Leathers has overcome many difficulties, but by hard work and persistent effort, paying the closest attention to detail he has built up a name and reputation throughout the Northwest.

**D**L. LEE, M. D., a well-known practitioner at Junction City, was born at Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1837. His parents, Philester and Eliza A. (Burge) Lee, were natives of the State of New York, but settled in early life in Illinois; later they removed to Iowa, where Mr. Lee followed his life's occupation, farming. In the spring of 1847, with an outfit of four wagons, twelve yoke of oxen and some loose cattle, he set out for Oregon, accompanied by his wife, seven children and his father, aged eighty years. They started with the Oskaloosa train, which subsequently divided into smaller trains. The journey was without particular incident or accident, and by wise management any engagement with the Indians was avoided. Arriving at the Dalles, they left oxen and wagons and proceeded to the Cascades by canoes, and thence by flat-boat to Portland, which was then composed of three farm houses, a few log cabins, and inhabited by 100 people. There they passed the winter, and in the summer of 1848, Mr. Lee moved his family to Tualatin plains, where he secured a home. With the discovery of gold in California, he went to that State, and mined with great success for one year, taking out \$800 in a single day. He returned to Oregon in the fall of 1849, and moved his family to Salem, where he embarked in mercantile trade. In 1850 he took his family and stock of goods to Soda Springs, but shortly after decided that merchandising was not his forte. He then disposed of his interests and located a donation claim of 640 acres; he conducted a general farming and nursery business until 1880, when he sold out,

and is now living with his children, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

Dr. Lee was educated in the country schools, and at Willamette University. He remained upon the farm until 1864, when he enlisted at Albany, in Company F, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel George B. Curry. He was stationed at Vancouver, Walla Walla and at Fort Lapwai, among the Nez Perces Indians, and continued in the service nineteen months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. He began reading medicine at Fort Lapwai with Dr. George K. Smith, but after his discharge was employed as carpenter at Fort Klamath Indian Reservation; he remained there fifteen months, and during his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of the profession he had decided to make his life's work. In the fall of 1869 he entered the medical department of Willamette University, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1871. He began practice at Lancaster, Lane county, but removed shortly to Junction City, and has established a fine practice with the building of the town.

Dr. Lee was married in Linn county, in 1867, to Miss Amanda M. Griggs, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of A. B. Griggs, an Oregon pioneer of 1860. They are the parents of five children: Earnest, Annie, Claude, Wright and Clare. The Doctor is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, and belongs to the I. O. F. and to the A. O. U. W. He was appointed Postmaster of Junction City by President Harrison in 1889. He is a stockholder and director of the Junction City Hotel Company, and is one of the most energetic and progressive members of professional and commercial circles in the city.

**D**ON. JESSE C. MOORE, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent citizen and business man of Washington county, Oregon, was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, September 3, 1830. He is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Wilson) Moore, both natives of Kentucky, born, respectively, in 1804 and in 1810, and were early settlers in the State of Arkansas. Our subject's father was a farmer in Arkansas, and reared a family of ten children, and died in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Six of the children are living.

Our subject was the second child in the family, and was reared in Washington county, Arkansas, near Fayetteville. He became of age in September, and in the following spring he started for California. The emigration had been so great to California that in order to get food for the cattle, the party with whom our subject was connected changed their plans and came to Oregon. They were six months and seventeen days on the journey, and arrived at Portland October 22, and our subject came almost directly to Washington county and took a job of splitting 10,000 rails for Mr. William Wilson. He worked at jobbing and farming until 1855, and then went to California and engaged in digging gold in Siskiyou county, meeting with success. There he remained for three years, and then returned to Oregon, having lost his health by a sunstroke. He then came to his present locality, at Greenville, and was soon elected Assessor of the county, serving two years. On May 17, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel S. Wilson, a native of Missouri, born in 1843. Her parents came to Oregon in 1843.

After marriage Mr. Moore purchased 320 acres of land, and engaged in farming for two years, and was then elected Sheriff of the county, and served in this office so acceptably that he was re-elected for three terms. At the close of his service as Sheriff he returned to his farm and successfully carried on operations there for a number of years, and added to his property 160 acres, making the farm 480 acres, and this place he still owns. In 1877 he rented his farm and purchased an interest in the Greenville store, with Mr. Pierce, the firm being Pierce & Moore. They continued to do a prosperous business, and in 1885 they dissolved partnership, Mr. Moore continuing the business until 1892, when Mr. Walter Foster purchased a one-third interest in it, and the name of the firm now is Moore, Foster & Co., the "company" being Mr. Moore's son, who was taken into the firm. From the first connection of our subject with the business there has been every indication of prosperity, and the trade has been constantly increasing.

In 1888 Mr. Moore was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was re-elected a second time. While serving he gave strict attention to the interests of his constituents, and served on several important committees in a very capable manner. His wife is a member of

the Congregational Church, while he is a member of the Christian Church; and, notwithstanding that he was reared in the South, where feeling was high at the opening of the war, he took a firm stand for the Union and joined the ranks of the Republican party, and thus showed himself able to rise above the prejudices of early training when a great question was to be decided.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an upright, honorable citizen, and has richly deserved the success which has crowned his efforts in Oregon.

July 8, 1880, Mrs. Moore died, after a married life of eighteen years, a most excellent wife and tender mother. She left four children: William L., born in 1868; Anne M., born in 1874; Hatty M., born in 1876; and Frederick C., born in 1878. Mr. Moore married Miss Jenny Wilson, August 13, 1882, and by this marriage there are two sons: Jesse C., Jr., born in August, 1883; and Max W., born December 28, 1892.



**M**HEELOCK SIMMONS, a retired farmer, residing in McMinnville, and an honored Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1820. His father, Seneca Simmons, was a native of New York State, while his mother, *nee* Miss Nancy Wilcox, was a native of Virginia, and was a daughter of Stephen and Rachel Wilcox, both natives of the Old Dominion.

The subject of our sketch was the third of eleven children, five of whom are living. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and his educational opportunities were limited, most that he has learned having been acquired in the hard school of experience.

After arriving at maturity he was for some time on a farm in Illinois, where he worked for wages. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he worked for a couple of years and carefully saved his wages, when he again moved to Illinois, where he purchased forty acres of land. After spending some time on this land he was taken ill, and was advised by his physician to seek a different climate.

The gold excitement was then at its height, and in 1849 he crossed the plains to California.

He engaged in mining, and was very unsuccessful. At last he and eight others conceived the idea of turning the Feather river from its course, with a view of working in the bed of that stream, where they hoped to find much gold. Mr. Simmons was offered \$2,000 for his claim, but he promptly declined it. After they had sunk most of their money in the enterprise, it proved to be a failure. Thus, after eleven months spent in the mines of California, he left, almost destitute of means.

He then went to Portland, Oregon, where he arrived in September, 1850, being \$10 in debt. He soon secured work and paid up what he owed, and then went to Hillsboro, Washington county, where he worked for several months.

On December 6, 1850, he was married to Mrs. David Hill, whose maiden name was Lucinda H. Carter. She was a native of Kentucky, and accompanied her first husband to Oregon in 1845, settling in Washington county, on the 640 acres of land on which the city of Hillsboro now stands, and from whom the city derived its name. Their land was that portion of the town where the depot and public school building now stands.

Mr. Simmons farmed land which he owned near McMinnville, raising wheat, which he sold as low as 65 cents, and as high as \$4 a bushel. He platted a part of Hillsboro, selling some of the property, but there is still much remaining.

After twenty-nine years of happy married life, his wife died, in 1879. She was a woman of intelligence and many amiable traits of character, and was greatly lamented by her husband and friends.

In 1880 he married Mrs. Lucy Ellen Borgan, the widow of Mr. H. H. Borgan, a prominent resident of this county. Her maiden name was Lucy E. Moon. They have two children: Herbert P. and Orville M.

In 1887 they removed to McMinnville, where Mr. Simmons purchased a good home and invested largely in property, besides taking stock in the various enterprises of the city. He has built several dwelling houses, and otherwise done his share toward the upbuilding of the place. He has been a Granger for more than twenty years, and is a stockholder in the Grange store at McMinnville.

Mr. Simmons was reared a Democrat, but at the time of the civil war co-operated with the Union party, since when he has styled himself an independent in politics.

This is added another name to the numerous and celebrated throng of noble pioneers of this great commonwealth. Whether it is that greater and better men came to Oregon, or whether she herself had something to do with inculcating in their minds and hearts all that is good and great, is a quandary; but the fact remains the same, that more noble names grace her records than almost any other State in the Union.

**J**OHAN MILNE, the proprietor of the Hillsborough flouring mill, and a prominent citizen of Washington county, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 26th of May, 1832. His parents were James and Jane (Adam) Milne, both natives of Scotland, and of old Scotch ancestry. They were farmers and Presbyterians, and had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, and six of whom are still living.

Mr. Milne was educated in his native country, and learned the trade of miller. In his nineteenth year he emigrated to Canada, and after working at his trade there for some years, in 1868, he emigrated to Australia, and remained in the milling business until 1871, then went to San Francisco. After looking California over for six months, he decided that the country would not suit him, so he went to Portland, Oregon, and found things more to his liking there. He purchased a cheap mill six miles this side of Portland, but after a year in that place decided to make Hillsborough his place of residence, so he built a large mill and did a successful business until 1887, when he added a large-roller process mill, with all the recent improvements for the production of the best flour and the choicest oatmeal. The first mill he still utilizes for a feed-mill. He has a large local business and also a market for a large amount of his product at Portland and Seattle. His new mill has a capacity of seventy barrels of flour, and sixty barrels of oatmeal.

As Mr. Milne has had surplus funds he has invested in farming lands, from time to time, and now is the owner of 1,600 acres, and is farming his land himself. He raised 20,000 bushels of wheat and oats last year, and expects to do still better this season. He also raises his own breed of horses, a cross between the

American horses and Clydesdale and Percheron stock, and in this way is producing a strain of horses that are good for any kind of work.

Mr. Milne was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret Lurklander, a native of Scotland and of Scotch ancestry. They have three children: John, Lizzy, and Jacob William. Mr. Milne has built a pleasant and commodious home near his mill and the railroad station where they reside. He is a Republican in politics, and is serving his fourth term in the City Council. He has been very active in the improvement of the city, such as making walks, lighting the city with electricity, and providing a system of waterworks. For all of this he deserves great credit. He and his wife are members of the Tualatin Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the Trustees.

This is but a very brief history of one of the most honored of the citizens of Hillsborough. When we consider that this same man left his father's home with but half a crown in his pocket, and that it is only by his own industry that he has attained the position he now occupies, we must feel that too much praise can not be given him for his success.

**W**ILLIAM W. MILLER, one of the reliable citizens of Dallas, Oregon, was born in the State of Illinois, December 28, 1831. The Millers originated in Ireland. Some members of the family came to America, and settled in the South previous to the Revolution. Grandfather Miller was a soldier in that war, and lost one of his eyes while fighting for independence. Our subject's father, Wilson W. Miller, was born in East Tennessee in 1803. He married Lucinda Wilkinson, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Carey Wilkinson. Her father was of Scotch ancestry, and he, too, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, losing his life therein. They had eight children, four of whom are now living. When William W. was fourteen the family removed to Iowa, and were among the first settlers west of Fort Des Moines. The father died in that State, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and the mother at the age of sixty-two.

Mr. Miller remained in Iowa until 1866. In 1857 he married Miss Lydia Leaming, who was born in Indiana, and reared in Iowa. Her

father, Judah Leanning, was of Puritan ancestry. In 1866, with his wife and only child, Chloe, he crossed the plains to Oregon, coming in a train of twenty wagons, starting May 1, and reaching Dallas, their destination, in safety, August 18. They were greatly annoyed by the Indians on this journey, but no serious mishap befell them.

Mr. Miller purchased a sawmill some miles west of Dallas, and ran it and another mill several years. He sold out and returned East in 1869, and in 1871 again came to Oregon, having made three trips across the plains, and each time with horses. He rented land near Dallas for eight years. In the fall of 1881 he purchased 252 acres adjoining the corporation on the east, and here he has since resided, the value of his property having increased with the growth of the city.

The children of this worthy couple are as follows: Chloe, wife of H. S. Butz; Lucretia, wife of J. F. Hohman; and William P., who resides with his father. Mr. Miller has given each of his children fifty acres of land, and has the pleasure of seeing them settled near him. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a devoted Christian woman. At one time in her life she was in very poor health, and her complete recovery she attributes to answer to prayer. Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian Church. He was a Democrat in his younger days, but of later years his strong desire to do what he could to overthrow intemperance has caused him to become a Prohibitionist. His life has been characterized by honesty and industry, and he enjoys the goodwill and esteem of all who know him.

**THOMAS MONTEITH**, deceased, was born in Fulton county, New York, March 23, 1824. He was reared and educated in that county, and then moved with his parents to Wilmington, Illinois, settling on a farm.

In March, 1847, in company with his brother, Walter, he set out on the long journey across the plains. Traveling with ox teams, their progress was necessarily slow and tiresome, but without any untoward event or thrilling experience they at last arrived in the Willamette valley. Proceeding at once to Linn county, they purchased of H. N. Smead his possessory right to 320 acres of land, bordering on the Wil-

lamette river. In the spring of 1848, with their characteristic foresight and enterprise, they surveyed and set apart sixty acres as a town site, naming it Albany, in remembrance of the capital city of their native State. In the fall of 1848 they joined a company of men, went to the California gold mines and passed the winter there, meeting with substantial success. The following spring they returned to their embryo city, and built the first house in the town, on the corner of Second and Washington streets. This house still stands. They established a small store, which was conducted by the brothers jointly for a period of twelve years. At the end of that time Thomas purchased the stock, and continued the business alone for several years thereafter. In 1852 they erected the first flour mill on the Calapooya river, and the flour mill at the foot of Ferry street they built in 1865. The brothers continued in partnership until about 1880, when they dissolved. Thomas, however, devoting his time to milling interests till 1885, when he sold out and retired from active life.

In 1854 Thomas Monteith returned to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and on the 29th of July was united in marriage to Miss Christine M. Dunbar, returning at once with his bride to Oregon. After many years of happy married life, he passed to his eternal home July 21, 1889, leaving an afflicted widow and four sorrowing children: Archibald, Charlotte, Thomas M. and Christine. Charlotte is now the wife of J. V. Pike.

In politics Mr. Monteith was a staunch Republican. He served as City Treasurer and Councilman, and also represented his constituents as Mayor of Albany. He was public-spirited and generous, ever supporting those measures that tended to advance the interests of the city and county. In 1866 he and his wife donated the seven acres of land on which now stands the Albany Collegiate Institute.

In connection with the life of this worthy pioneer we also present a sketch of his son, Thomas M. Monteith, the popular and efficient Postmaster of Albany.

Thomas M. Monteith was born in Albany, in 1862. He received his education in the public schools and the Albany Collegiate Institute. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a clerkship in the general merchandise store of L. Cline, and a year later was employed as salesman by Seitenbach & Monteith, with whom he remained seven years. He was then employed in the dry-



goods department of Samuel E. Young's store until March, 1891, at which time he received the appointment of Postmaster by President Harrison.

Mr. Monteith was married in Albany, in 1884, to Miss Netty Porter, a native of Waitsburg, Washington, daughter of O. T. Porter, a pioneer of that State.

He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of P.

**D**AVID M. MOORE, the able proprietor and founder of the Oregon Brass Works, and popular business man of Portland, came to the metropolis in 1871, when he started his establishment, which has been doing business continuously ever since. The works were first located on D street, between First and Front streets, whence they were removed to Second street, between C and D streets, and finally removed to their present locality, No. 59 Second street, where the works are equipped with all the most modern machinery, and most improved methods for manufacturing all kinds of brass-work and for doing an extensive jobbing business. Their facilities are all taxed to the utmost to meet the demand of their large trade, which extends throughout the Northwest, this being the oldest established works of the kind in this country, which by its liberal methods and business integrity has gained the confidence of the surrounding country.

The subject of our sketch was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 3, 1835. His father, David M. Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania. The ancestor of the family in this country is believed to have been David Moore, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1735, and who located in Cumberland, Pennsylvania. He was an Elder in the Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, and served for many years as a magistrate, dying January 19, 1803.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Nashville, attending the local schools, and learning the machinists' trade. When twenty years of age, in 1855, he, like many others before and since his time, became desirous of visiting the golden West, and accordingly started for California, via the Isthmus. Arriving at his destination, he worked at his trade in San Francisco for about ten years, part of this time conducting a shop of his own.

In 1861 he engaged in mining in San Bernardino county, where he remained for five years, and succeeded in losing all he had so carefully and laboriously accumulated.

He then returned to San Francisco, where he commenced working at his business again, and where he continued until he came to Portland in 1871.

In this year he was married to Miss Sarah Berry, an estimable lady and a native of Tennessee, who was a daughter of W. G. Berry, a highly respected resident of that State. They have five children, all of whom were born in Portland: Nannie, Julia, David and William. Their happy married life was destined to be of short duration, for, after twelve years, the faithful wife and devoted mother died, in February, 1883. She was a lady of intelligence and extreme amiability of character, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Since then Mr. Moore has remained single, devoting himself to his children and business interests. He and his family reside in a large, comfortable residence, at No. 531 J street, where all that money can provide is abundantly supplied to the inmates. The grounds are pleasantly laid out, all suggesting comfort and refinement.

Thus is exemplified what intelligence and energy can accomplish, when persistently applied, and supplemented by the abundant resources of this wonderfully favored State of Oregon, the greatest pleasure of which seems to be in dowering her children so richly as to bind them by gratitude and affection to her bosom.

**D**J. McPHERSON, Assessor of Lane county, was born at Tipton, Missouri, in August, 1848. His parents, J. C. and Mary E. (Scott) McPherson, were natives of Kentucky, but both emigrated to Missouri with their parents among the pioneer settlers, and were married. Mr. McPherson reclaimed a small farm from the prairie, and they resided there until the spring of 1852, when he sold out and with his wife and children started for Oregon. His conveyance was the regulation "schooner," and his motive power the ox team. Starting upon the 13th of April, their progress was slow but sure, and meeting with no unusual adventure, they landed at the Dalles on the 1st of September, and went thence to the mouth of the Sandy. The family making the trip on the



Columbia, and the cattle taking to the trail. At the Sandy they again took their wagons and drove to Portland, then up the Willamette valley, and located a donation claim of 320 acres, near the present town of Silverton, and then they followed farming and improved the claim, until 1864, when he sold and purchased 120 acres near Springfield, and there they resided until 1884, when they removed to Eugene, and Mr. McPherson died, in 1885, but his widow still survives.

P. J. McPherson is the eldest of six children, who reached the age of maturity. He was educated in Oregon and continued to reside with his parents, engaged in farming until 1872, when he was married to Catherine Landis, of Iowa, and daughter of Abram Landis, pioneer of 1853. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. McPherson settled upon his farm and remained there until 1885, when he removed to Eugene, and bought town property, building his present home on Thirteenth street, between Patterson and Ferry. As Assessor of Lane county Mr. McPherson has performed long and faithful service. He was first elected by the Democratic party in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. He then retired from office and followed the grain-commission and warehouse-storage business, but he was again elected in 1890, and is now, in 1892, a nominee of the Democratic party for the same position. His continuous recall to this office is the best recommendation that could be given him by the people as to his ability, integrity and honest discharge of duty. He is a member of I. O. O. F.



**R**OBERT W. McNUTT, an enterprising merchant of Cornelius, Oregon, can safely be styled a self-made man. His parents, William H. and Ann A. (Patton) McNutt, were natives of Nova Scotia, the former born in 1802. In 1847 they moved to Illinois, in 1857 to Minnesota, and in 1869 to Oregon. They settled in Washington county and here passed the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1879, and the father in 1881. They were Missionary Baptists, and their lives were characterized by simplicity, frugality and honesty and uprightness. Few of the pioneers of Washington county were more highly respected than they. Five of their children survive them: Robert W. being the youngest.

Mr. McNutt was born in Nova Scotia, April 28, 1846, and was two years old when his parents moved to Illinois. Eleven years later he went with them to Minnesota, and in that State grew to manhood and learned civil engineering. August 10, 1862, during the country's great need for soldiers, he volunteered his services, and was mustered into Company E, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being in the Western Department, and on patrol duty nearly all the time till the close of the war. After the war he returned to Minnesota, and for two years was engaged in farming there. In 1867 he came to Oregon, and, after remaining a year in Independence, Polk county, came to Washington county and took a homestead three miles northwest of Forest Grove. During the building of the West Side railroad he worked on it, and while thus employed became acquainted with a Portland gentleman, who offered to trust him for all the goods he wanted if he wished to engage in merchandising. He accepted the offer, bought \$750 worth of goods on time, started out with a peddling wagon, and traveled all over the county, meeting with success and becoming well acquainted with the people. Shortly afterward he started a store at Cornelius, where he also was successful, and in 1887 he established a branch store in the Chehalis valley. Both of these stores he still conducts. He is the founder of the town of Vernoni, in Columbia county, and is the owner of the stage line between it and Cornelius. His marked success is ample evidence of his business ability, and the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this county, with whom he has had dealings, is strongest proof of his integrity.

Mr. McNutt was married, in 1857, to Miss Martha J. Foster, a native of Maine, who died October 11, 1890, after more than thirty years of happy married life. They had six children, three of whom are living: Elmer S., Ulysses and Carroll, all engaged in business with their father. Mr. McNutt is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Methodist Church. His wife was also a devoted member of that church.



**J**AMES E. MILLER, one of the leading and influential citizens of Pendleton, Oregon, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, January 4, 1853. His parents, James and Eliza (Campbell) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania,

nia, removed to Indiana when young. They were both reared and married in the latter State. After marriage they remained in Indiana, engaged in farming until 1857, when they removed to Minnesota, bought a farm, where the father still resides. His wife died in 1888. Mr. Miller is still an old man as he was born in 1820. His brother, John L. Miller, is a distinguished lawyer and noted politician of Indiana. He ran for Congress on the Greenback ticket, in 1878, and was the first member of that party. This gentleman was Captain in the Eleventh Indiana Zouave Regiment under Colonel Lew Wallace, afterward General Wallace.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth child in a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the public school, learning all these offered. After he reached man's estate, Mr. Miller chose the profession of law for his calling, and began the study of that science under Waite Freeman. During the entire time Mr. Miller was pursuing his studies he was obliged to manage the farm, so labored under many disadvantages. Notwithstanding all discouragements Mr. Miller was admitted to practice his profession May 17, 1882, and in the following spring came to Oregon, settling in Pendleton, where he opened an office. Since his arrival in the city, Mr. Miller has taken quite an interest in the political affairs of the town and county. He was a member of the State Central Committee at the time of the voting upon the prohibition amendment in the State Legislature. Umatilla county was supposed to go 500 majority against the amendment, but owing to the management of Mr. Miller, the amendment was carried by 250 majority.

About this time Mr. Miller became acquainted with the charming young widow, Mrs. Dora McHutchen, *nee* Cherry, a native of Missouri, and March 6, 1889 they were married. Mrs. Miller had three children by her first marriage, namely: Elizabeth, Fred and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, namely: Dora and La Verd.

Mr. Miller has always had to labor under a disadvantage, as he was obliged to aid his father in paying off an indebtedness. He proved himself a good son, as he never left his childhood home until his father owned his farm and was entirely free from all incumbrances. Since his arrival in Oregon Mr. Miller has purchased

himself a little home and is now in the enjoyment of a snug, little fortune. His business is rapidly increasing; and, although so young a man, is well versed in his profession. Mr. Miller gives promise of becoming one of the shining lights of the legal profession. He is a Republican from conviction, and upholds the principles of that party because he believes that the platform of that organization is best suited to the needs of the party. Mr. Miller has never sought or held political office, the cares of his large practice forbidding, but there is no doubt but that so popular a gentleman could be elected to most any office within the gift of the people, if he would care to accept.



**W**ILLIAM MILLER, one of Oregon's pioneers and a prominent and successful agriculturist of Marion county, came to the State in 1846. He is descended from one of the old clans of the Highlands in Scotland, Malcom Miller, a renowned Highland chieftain being one of his ancestors. His parents, Andrew and Isabelle (Spear) Miller, were also natives of Scotland; they had a family of nine children, only two of whom survive, the youngest daughter and William the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 26, 1815, and when he grew to man's estate he engaged in coal and iron mining. At the age of twenty-seven years he emigrated to the United States, arriving in the port of New York, May 28, 1842. He went to Pennsylvania, and there engaged in mining for coal, but remained only a short time; from this point he went to Shelby county, Illinois, where he had some mining and farming interests. After about five years spent in Illinois, March 20, 1846, he started across the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams. They encountered a tribe of Indians, 1,500 strong, who demanded presents, saying that the great White Chief (meaning Fremont), had told them that trains passing through should give them gifts; the travelers readily consented to this. That night the chiefs and braves came to the camp, receiving flour and provisions and a supper; they assured the emigrants that they need not guard their stock that night and on the following morning, after partaking of breakfast, the Indians assisted in breaking camp, and

allowed the journey to be resumed. When Mr. Miller arrived in the Willamette valley he settled upon a Government donation of land, the tract consisting of 640 acres, and built a residence there. When the Cayuse war broke out, he was one of the first to offer his service to quell the revolt, and was one of the seventy men who volunteered to go to the rescue of Walker and Neal when they and their families were in danger of being murdered.

Longhead, a chief who had not engaged in the war, gave as his reason in a speech, that he had been informed that there was no end to the guns and ammunition owned by the Hostons, and that they were thick as grass on the prairie; they would, therefore, come by legions and overpower and destroy the Indians.

Mr. Miller went to California, in the fall of 1848, accompanied by his partner, Mr. Blevins, the agreement being that they would take care of each other at all hazards; they mined on the Mokelumne and Stanislaus, and were very successful. Mr. Blevins, however, fell sick, and it was decided that they should return to the East; this they did, coming by the Isthmus. Mr. Miller's family were in Illinois, and in 1850 he came back to Oregon, accompanied by them and a party of thirty-five; he purchased the outfit, and was to receive \$100 each from the men, but upon his arrival here he would accept nothing from them. On the journey a daughter was added to his household, who was named Caroline; one of the children, Andrew, was born before leaving Scotland; and Jane in Schuyler county, Illinois, February 13, 1845; and in Oregon there were added to the family five children; of all these, only Jane survives; she is the wife of Frank Kellogg.

Prosperity has attended Mr. Miller, and he is the owner of 1,070 acres of land and a pleasant dwelling in Salem. For some years he has been engaged in raising sheep, horses and cattle, but more recently has devoted his attention to the cultivation of wheat, oats and hay. He has produced forty-four bushels to the acre, but latterly twenty-seven bushels have been an average crop. In 1891 he reaped from 960 acres a crop of 10,000 bushels of wheat and oats, and sixty tons of hay. Our worthy subject has been a member of the Masonic order since 1849. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the war he stood firmly for the Union, but he affiliates with the Democratic party.

His marriage occurred in Scotland, March 28, 1837, when he was united to Miss Jane McDonald; they crossed the sea together, and traveled the plains side by side, and for fifty-four years have been true and tried companions. They are now spending their declining days in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, having made a name honored wherever it is known.



**J. MORGAN**, one of the most prominent of the illustrious developers of the great commonwealth of Oregon, was born in the State of Missouri, on November 8, 1851. His father, Charles R. Morgan, was born in Illinois, and his grandfather was a Kentucky pioneer. His father married Miss Jane Gates, a native of Illinois, and they had eight children, two of whom died in their infancy; six children are now living. The subject of our sketch was reared in Missouri, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age, when, in 1864, his father and family all crossed the sandy desert to Oregon, settling in Yam Hill county, where they lived for two years, after which they removed to Washington county, where they lived until their death; the mother died in 1873, the father survived the mother twelve years, dying in A. D. 1885. They were both consistent members of the Christian Church, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them. Mr. J. J. Morgan was married in 1873, to Miss Emma E. Humphreys, a native of Washington county, and a daughter of Judge T. D. Humphreys, an honored pioneer and ex-Judge of the county.

Mr. Morgan was principally educated in Washington county, and began to manage for himself with a rented farm near Hillsboro. He was later engaged in the warehouse business, and also in sawmilling at Hillsboro, for about twelve years. At this time he turned his attention to the real-estate business, investing and dealing on his own account. He first purchased two half-sections of land, five miles north of Hillsboro, for which he paid \$14,000, which he held for two years, receiving for it then the amount of \$26,000. He has since then invested in other farm property in Hillsboro and other places. He has also been largely interested in the building up of the city of Hillsboro, having built a number of residences, warehouses and business houses. He, in partnership with Dr.

Bailey, has built the finest block in the county, on the corner of Second and Main streets, Hillsboro, which is a brick block of 50 x 123 feet, two stories high, with a galvanized cornice, which is a credit alike to the city and the builders. Mr. Morgan, as manager for others, has invested in large tracts of land immediately around and surrounding the city of Hillsboro, which they have subdivided and put on the market. He is a member of the firm of Hughes, Morgan & Rogers, the largest dealers in general merchandise in the county, and is also a stockholder in the Hillsboro Co-operative Company, who have built a store and stocked it with hardware, with which they are doing a large business. He is also a stockholder in the Hillsboro Publishing Company, as well as of the First National Bank of Hillsboro, of which latter institution he is vice-president. He is very enterprising and eminently successful, and has been instrumental in aiding the material and moral growth and welfare of his favorite city.

When a proposition was before the town of Hillsboro for a \$15,000 subsidy for the Astoria & South Coast railroad, Mr. Morgan was one of three men who subscribed \$1,000 each to have the road run to Hillsboro, one-fifteenth of the whole amount amount asked. A man with a public spirit like this will make things move, and build up towns and country.

They have had three children, of whom two died, James Elwood and Clarence. The surviving child is named Ethel.

Mr. Morgan is an independent Republican in politics. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., of which he is a respected member. He, like his parents, has for years been a member of the Christian Church, to the support of which he has liberally contributed.

Honorable in his dealings and cordial in his business and social relations, he has won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

**J**AMES W. MORGAN, one of the prominent business men of Hillsboro, is a native of Missouri, born November 4, 1858. He is the son of Charles R. Morgan, also a native of Missouri. Mr. Morgan came with his family to Oregon in 1864. He was then in his sixth year. They first resided in Yam Hill county a year, and then went to Washington county, where he was

raised and received his education in the public schools. When he became of age he received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, and served under A. Lewelling, A. W. Lewelling and John Steot. During those years he became an expert in the business of a clerk, and in 1844 he was renominated for the place by the Republican party, and was elected. After serving for two years he was renominated and re-elected, and served his second term, which was as long as he could serve, there being a rule to that effect. Mr. Morgan's service in the office was highly satisfactory, and through it he has become widely and favorably known to all the citizens of his county. After the close of his term of office, he engaged in general mercantile business in Hillsboro, under the firm of Hughes, Morgan & Rogers. They do a large retail general mercantile business, and all of the young men being enterprising business men, and as they always follow honest methods in their dealings with their customers, they have a great portion of the trade that naturally belongs to Hillsboro from Washington county.

Mr. Morgan was married in November, 1886, to Miss Susan Brown, of Oregon, the daughter of William and Susan Brown, worthy pioneers of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have one son, Edwin. They live in a nice house in the city of Hillsboro.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has twice been elected and served as a member of the City Council. He interests himself in everything that is likely to aid in the development of the city and county.

**F**RANK M. MULKEY, an esteemed native son of Portland, Oregon, and a promising young member of the bar of the metropolis, was born August 4, 1866.

His father, Marion Francis Mulkey, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, November 14, 1836, and was the son of Johnson Mulkey, who crossed the plains to Oregon, with his family, in 1846. He located on a donation claim in Benton county, where his son, Marion, spent his boyhood, obtaining his primary education in the customary log schoolhouse of the pioneer. Later he attended the college at Forest Grove, which was then under the able guidance of the late Dr. S. H. Marsh. While he was yet a stu-

dent the Indian war of 1856 broke out, and he immediately joined the army, serving until the Indians were subdued and peace declared.

In 1858 he entered Yale College, at which institution he graduated in 1862. He then returned to Portland, Oregon, where he commenced the study of law under the tuition of Judge E. D. Shattuck. While thus employed he acted, during 1863, as Provost-Marshal, aiding in the enrollment of that year. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and was for several years a member of the law firm of Hill & Mulkey, of which the senior partner was W. Lair Hill. Mr. Mulkey was so thoroughly equipped for the practice of law, for which he had such marked ability, that, in 1866, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, and the following year represented the Third Ward in the City Council. In 1872 he was elected City Attorney of Portland, and the next year was re-elected to the same position. On retiring from office he formed a law partnership with the Hon. J. F. Caples, and during his partner's three successive terms of service as District Attorney, Mr. Mulkey served as Deputy.

Thus his business increased with his growing reputation until he found his time most profitably employed. In the midst of his multiform duties he found time to make many valuable investments in real estate in his favorite city, all of which he improved by the erection of substantial buildings thereon, thus enhancing the value of his own property, besides benefiting that of others, and at the same time building up and beautifying the metropolis. Among others may be mentioned the Mulkey Block, a substantial business pile of 100 feet square, three stories high, with a basement, located on the corner of Second and Morrison streets, which is a monument to his enterprise and business ability.

In politics, he was a Republican, and a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary E. Porter, of New Haven, Connecticut, belonging to a highly respected family of the city of Elmira. By this marriage there were two sons: Frank M., whose name heads this sketch, who is now his father's representative; and Fred, now in college. The mother resides in Portland.

The father's death occurred on February 25, 1889, when he was at the height of his success and usefulness. It was most unexpected, and filled the community with sadness. His life

was one of unswerving integrity and exalted honor, and the public press vied with the bar, of which latter institution he was so long an esteemed member, in expressing in feeling terms, their deep sense of the irretrievable loss suffered by the community in the death of this high minded and public-spirited citizen.

His son, whose name heads our sketch, was educated in the Oregon University, at which he graduated in 1889. He then studied law with Judge Caples, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1891, and now has charge of his father's business. He also bids fair to follow in the footsteps of that illustrious man, whose memory he cherishes as that of a person deserving of the deepest veneration.



**D**R. WILLIAM EDWARD MORAND, a distinguished botanic physician of Portland, Oregon, was born in Illinois, November 22, 1856. His parents were Dr. M. C. Morand, and Dr. Mary C. E. Morand; the latter afterward became the wife of Dr. George Kellogg, a celebrated pioneer of Oregon, and the discoverer and owner of Kellogg's botanic remedies. Under the instruction of this worthy gentleman, the subject of our sketch studied medicine, and afterward practiced with Dr. Kellogg, and, at the time of Dr. Kellogg's death, was a partner in the manufacture and sale of that gentleman's medicines.

Dr. Kellogg was born April 6, 1814, coming to Oregon in 1851. He was talented and able, and produced several valuable medicines, which it was his desire should be continued to be manufactured for the alleviation of the suffering of humanity. He died April 28, 1886, and his widow and her son are continuing his business. The following is a list of the medicines which they manufacture: Balsam of Life, Family Liniment, Compound Cathartic Bitters, Golden Liniment for Catarrh, Golden Urinary Specific, Lung Balsam and Cough Drops. These medicines are sold in drug stores on commission, throughout the entire coast country, and have been found to be valuable remedies.

Mrs. Kellogg, the talented mother of the subject of our sketch, was born in Illinois, and was educated at the Jacksonville Seminary, of which Dr. Jaques was president. He was a student of both allopathy and hydropathy, and after

studying medicine under his instruction, she afterward took a course with Dr. P. W. Shastid, of Pittsfield, Illinois. At the age of seventeen, she married Dr. M. C. Morand. They had two sons, the subject of our sketch and Elmer E. Morand, who is now a commission merchant of Portland. In 1874, the mother came to Oregon to prolong her life, and five years later became the wife of Dr. George Kellogg, from whom she had received material aid for consumption. With him she began the study of his system of medicine, and became convinced of its value, and has adopted it in her practice. She engaged with him in the manufacture of his medicines, which she now continues with her son.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Illinois and in Iowa. In 1861, his father enlisted in the Union army, in which he served until the close of the war, in which he was wounded and rendered blind. Our subject read medicine in Carlton, Missouri, with Dr. Atkinson. From there, he moved to Kansas, and, in 1877, came to Portland, where he continued his studies with Dr. Kellogg, and, as before stated, commenced his practice with that gentleman, and is now associated with his mother in the manufacture and sale of medicines, besides continuing his practice.

Dr. Morand has invested considerably in property, both mining and farming, both of which have proved valuable.

Politically, he has always affiliated with the Republican party, its principles being more nearly in conformity with his sentiments.

The Doctor labors under the disadvantage of being overshadowed by the talent of an unusually gifted father and mother. As it is, however, he thrives remarkably well, and pursues his way quietly and successfully, followed by the good wishes of his fellow-men.



**J**AMES M. MARTIN, one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of Salem, is a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, born August 4, 1836. The early ancestors of the family were Scotch; they emigrated from their own land to Ireland, and there Joseph Martin, the father of James M., was born. He married Miss Jane Groves, and they crossed the sea to the New World, settling in the State of Illinois. They had born to them

seven children. W. W. and James M. being the only surviving members of the family. The father died in 1888. He was a man of high and honorable principles, and merited the respect he freely received. James M. Martin was reared in Illinois, but returned to Pennsylvania, where he finished a collegiate education. He afterward returned to Illinois, and was engaged in the grain and shipping business with his father at Galena, where he remained until he came to the Pacific coast, in 1862. He crossed the plains, and came direct to Salem, driving a mule team from Omaha; the journey was accomplished from the last of April to September 17; the party was attacked by the Indians, and although they escaped uninjured, the train immediately following was almost annihilated by the savages.

Mr. Martin's first occupation in Oregon was teaching school, and he was afterward engaged in clerking for two years. He then went to the mines in Idaho, where he met with fair success during the summer of 1865. He sold his claim, returned to Salem, and embarked in the grocery trade in partnership with David Allen, now of Seattle. The firm of Martin & Allen did a prosperous business for twenty-five years, and was regarded as one of the most reliable establishments in the city. In the fall of 1885 they closed out the business.

On the 22d day of February, 1871, the City Water-Works Company was organized and incorporated: W. F. Bathby, president; David Allen, secretary; H. Stapleton and J. M. Martin, directors. In 1885 Mr. Martin was elected president of the company, and has also filled the office of secretary, having the exclusive management of the business. It has grown in importance, and has come to be recognized as one of the most profitable enterprises of the city. Mr. Martin was prominently connected with the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Salem, in 1869, and has since been one of the official members of the society.

He was united in marriage, in 1866, to Miss Cynthia C. Robinson, a native of Tennessee, and of this union two children have been born, only one of whom survives, Maud A., now attending school. Mrs. Martin died July 14, 1877, and Mr. Martin's second marriage occurred November 14, 1884, when he was united to Miss Miranda Tillotson, a native of New York. He owns a handsome residence on the corner of Court and Twelfth streets.



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Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party; although his connection with the water-works precludes the possibility of his holding office in the city, he takes a deep interest in the affairs of government, and is ever ready to lend his support to those movements which tend to benefit the masses. It was Mr. Martin's good fortune to have the honor of a personal acquaintance with General Grant, when a citizen of Galena, Illinois.



**M**RS. FLORENCE BROWN MARTIN, the able and popular vice-principal of the Failing School, Portland, Oregon, is a native of Ohio, and is a daughter of Mr. David Brown, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of the Buckeye State. The family originated in Scotland, and were early settlers of Virginia, where various members resided for many years. The father of the subject of this sketch married Miss Fanny Page, a native of New York, who was of Puritan ancestry, and inherited the zealous traits and religious traditions of that sect. Their home was in Delaware county, Ohio. They had ten children, six of whom are now living, the subject of our sketch being the sixth in order of birth.

She was educated at the Wesleyan Female College, Delaware, Ohio, and later attended the Iowa State College four years, where she graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of B. S. She has since graduation taken a course in physical training, under Dr. Anderson of Adelphi Academy, New York, and holds a diploma from that institution. She has also taken a course in special lines of literary work since graduation, in connection with the school of Liberal Arts, at Chautauqua, New York, having spent some of her summer vacations at that popular educational and literary retreat.

She served for some time as principal of the Wheatland Schools, in Clinton county, Iowa, after which she served in the same capacity in the Garfield School, at Ottumwa, the same State. While officiating in the latter position she was elected principal of the schools of Astoria, Oregon, where she remained for five years. She was at that time elected vice-principal of the Failing School, in Portland, in which capacity she is now serving her fourth year.

She has made teaching her life-work, is a thorough scholar, and genuinely in love with

her profession. Her many amiable traits of character have endeared her to her fellow-teachers and pupils, and contributed no little to her eminent success in her chosen calling.

She is a worthy member of the First Congregational Church of Portland, and, as becomes an educated American, is liberal and tolerant in her religious views.

In this time of political domination, the West seems determined to set the older civilization of the East an example of freedom from such entanglements, by advancing the deserving and giving honor to whom it is due. She is an enthusiastic admirer of the West, and glories in the great and promising field of educational work, which opens to those who bring to their work devotion and the spirit of progressive aggression.



**J** W. MASTERS, of Hillsboro, Oregon, is a native of Washington county, Oregon, born on his father's donation claim, two and one-half miles east of Hillsboro, on the 5th of March, 1845. His father crossed the plains in the year 1843, in the first overland wagon team that came to the Territory. He was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, but they were early settlers in Kentucky, as his father was also a native of that State. Mr. Masters, Sr., married Miss Sarah Jane Jenkins, of the same State. They had five children. The marriage took place in Missouri, in 1842, and the following spring they started across the plains for Oregon. The first winter was spent in the Willamette valley, and in 1847 they took a donation claim at Reedville, where they built a cabin and began pioneer life. The discovery of gold in 1849 took them overland to California, with the oxen. They engaged in tavern keeping at Suttersville until the fall of 1850. Mr. Masters had only mined one day, but had made money at his hotel business. They returned to Oregon on the steamer Aurora, and were shipwrecked at Astoria. They were taken off in boats. They then returned to their homestead, and here Mr. Masters resided to the day of his death. He died in 1856, but his wife still survives and owns the property. Later she married Mr. Mull, and they have had three children, and all are living.

J. W. Masters was educated near Farmington until his father's death. After that he worked



on the farm until he became of age, and then he purchased 280 acres of land adjoining and soon after married Miss Harris, of North Yam Hill, and the daughter of Thomas and Hulda (Dawson) Harris. They came to Oregon in 1849, and he served in the Yakima war. He died in 1857, and his wife died in 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters resided on the farm until 1888, when Mr. Masters sold out and removed to Hillsboro, where he purchased thirty-five acres of land adjoining the town and built a fine residence. He resides here and carries on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Masters is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State, and is justly proud of its growth. He is a good citizen, who devotes his time and attention to the good of his State, county and town.

**DRON. JOHN H. MOORES**, deceased, came to Oregon in 1852, and during the remainder of his life, was prominently identified with the history of the State and the city of Salem. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forefathers emigrating to America more than a century ago. His parents, Colonel Isaac R. and Jane (Alexander) Moores, reared a family of seven children, of whom none survive. He was born at Huntsville, Alabama, in Lawrence county, June 21, 1821; when he was three years old his father removed to Danville, Illinois, and there he grew to maturity. He afterward went to Benton, Missouri, and was engaged in merchandising for several years. In 1847 he returned to Danville, Illinois, and there was married to Miss Virginia Lemon, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John and Rachel Lemon, early settlers of Virginia. In 1851 Mr. Moores disposed of his property in Missouri and returned to Illinois: there he decided to come to the Pacific coast with his father; they organized a company in 1852, and in March of that year they started on the long and weary journey across the plains; they reached the Dalles late in the autumn, and from that place made their way down the Columbia river to Portland, where they arrived in November, 1852. In February, 1853, Mr. Moores came to Salem, and embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he continued for years; later in life he made large investments in flouring mills and in lumber interests. His death occurred December 15, 1880.

During the civil war he stanchly supported the Union, rendering efficient service to the Sanitary Commission. For several years during his early residence in Salem, he was Postmaster of the place, and for a long period, was Treasurer of the county; he was Councilman, and for four terms, was Mayor of the city. In 1870 he was elected Senator from Marion county, and was re-elected to that office, the duty of which he performed with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of a Republican constituency. He was one of the Commissioners who secured for the State, the ground now occupied by the State Penitentiary and the Insane Asylum. He was one of the founders of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and was for many years its Treasurer. He took a deep interest in public and private educational institutions, and was at one time School Director. For nearly a quarter of a century he was a member and officer of the Board of Trustees of the University. During his latter years he was in ill health, and the last public act of his life was to cast his suffrage for Garfield and Arthur. This duty done, he retired to his home, and did not leave the threshold again until borne by the hands of his brothers of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was a truly loyal citizen, and in his relationship as husband and parent, he left no obligation unfulfilled.

**DAVID A. OSBORN**.—The above named gentleman, who is the popular Sheriff of Benton county, is the son of John M. Osborn, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were early and influential settlers of the Keystone State. The mother of our subject was also born in the State of Pennsylvania, and the family removed to Benton county in 1864.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1850, but grew to manhood and received his education in the county, which he now serves as Sheriff. He was reared to farm life and attended the common schools, but later had the opportunity of attending the State Agricultural College, of Corvallis, and completed his collegiate course in 1878. He then engaged in stock-raising for several years, and in 1886 was appointed Deputy County Sheriff, under Will-

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February 28, 1886, Mr. Osborn was married to Miss Emma Rodgers, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of Charles Rodgers, one of California's early pioneers. Mrs. Osborn has borne her husband one child, Edna.

Politically, Mr. Osborn has always acted with the progressive wing of the Democratic party. In his social affiliations he is allied with the A. F. & A. M., also the K. of P., in the last named order he has passed all the chairs, and is a member of the grand lodge. His reputation in the community, as a worthy gentleman, is beyond question. His upright and manly qualities have gained for him a large circle of friends.



**HON. W. T. NEWBY**, the founder of the city of McMinnville, and one of Oregon's honored pioneers of 1843, was born in McMinnville, Warren county, Tennessee, March 28, 1820. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having located in America at an early day. Left an orphan when quite young, he was reared in his native State, and in 1834 removed to Missouri, where he lived four years. In 1841 he married Miss Sarah Jane McGary, a native of Kentucky.

About this time the far West presented many attractive features to the ambitious young man. In 1843, lured by the rich lands and mild climate, and the prospect of helping to found a new commonwealth on the Pacific coast, Mr. Newby and his wife crossed the plains to Oregon. He located at Oregon City, then the trading station of the Willamette valley, and in 1844 came to Yam Hill county, which then contained only six settlers. He located his donation claim, where the prosperous city of McMinnville now stands, and here began his labors as a pioneer farmer. In 1853 he erected a gristmill on Baker creek, and on this same spot, in 1859, a large sawmill was erected. The site of this mill became the nucleus of the town. It was located at the foot of Third street. In 1854 Mr. Newby built a store, and the following year the town of McMinnville was founded. He named it in honor of his old home in Tennessee. He at once became the principal factor in all the enterprises connected with the up-

building of this embryo city. He donated land to the college, built churches, warehouses, mills, stores, etc., and gave to McMinnville such a start as resulted in its being to-day the most enterprising business town on the west side of the Willamette, excepting Portland. In 1876 he had the pleasure of seeing his town an incorporated city. To him is due the credit of putting in motion the great enterprise of making McMinnville a wealthy manufacturing town by bringing to it an immense water-power in a ditch from the headwaters of the Willamette, a distance of eighteen miles. In the furtherance of this great enterprise he formed a company, and had six miles of the excavation completed, when, through the fault of some of the incorporators, he was obliged to abandon the work, and it has never since been taken up.

In politics Mr. Newby was a Democrat. In 1848 he was elected County Assessor. In 1870 his fellow-citizens chose him as their representative in the State Senate, which office he filled in the most honorable and upright manner, creditable alike to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Newby's sudden death in 1884 was not only a source of great bereavement to his family and many intimate friends, but was also a shock to the entire community. His wife, a most amiable woman, survived him only two years. Of their eight children, one, the oldest son, James B., died in his twenty-sixth year. The others are all settled, and leading useful and respected lives, thus doing credit to the memory of their honored parents. They are as follows: Luther A., engaged in business in Portland; Virginia, wife of Hon. James F. Watson, an ex-judge and prominent lawyer, of whom see sketch elsewhere in this work; Harrison C., of California; Ollie, wife of W. F. Lemon, Oakland, California; Emma, wife of T. B. Ladd, a well-to-do farmer of Yam Hill county; Martha Ann, wife of C. N. Groves, of Centralia; and Rosa Lee, wife of Braman Clark, McMinnville. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark we are indebted for the facts presented in this sketch. Mr. Clark is one of the most enterprising young business men of this city, and of him we make brief mention in connection with the foregoing.

Braman Clark was born in Schoharie county, New York, November 26, 1853. His father, M. B. Clark, was also a native of New York. The family removed to Wisconsin at an early day, and on the frontier in that State Braman was reared. He learned the trade of carpenter

and cabinetmaker, and also studied architecture. He came to Oregon in 1880, and in 1888 founded the McMinnville Furniture Manufactory, the first and only one of the town. His business has grown, and been enlarged by him, and he is now giving employment to a number of men. He is also engaged in contracting and building. Some of the finest and most complete houses in McMinnville, have been designed and constructed by him. He was married November 15, 1887, to one of McMinnville's fairest daughters. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Christian Church. Both are popular in social circles, and are highly esteemed by all, who know them. Politically, Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party.

In concluding this article we state that Mr. Newby has so much confidence in men, and was so generous in his life and liberal in the enterprises intended to benefit McMinnville that he did not die rich as the world reckons. He, however, left his children a far better heritage, and one which they most highly prize—an unsullied name.



**J** M. MOYER, pioneer, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. His parents, Gabriel and Hannah (Andrews) Moyer, were natives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Moyer being a cooper by trade and also engaged in farming. In 1830 they removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and subsequently to Mahoning county, where he secured ninety-one acres in the timber, built his log cabin and began clearing the land and following his trade through the winter months. In 1848 they moved to Medina county and followed farming the rest of their lives. They had fifteen children, eight of whom are still living.

J. M. Moyer remained at home until 1848, when he began learning the trade of carpenter and followed that occupation until 1852, when in partnership with J. F. Colbert, he bought a wagon, three horses, a stock of grain and provisions and started for Oregon. Their trip was rapid, consuming but three months, and very comfortable considering the hardships of such locomotion. Using great judgment in driving the horses and having plenty of grain for them, they soon outstripped all the other wagons and

landed at Foster's August 9, 1852. Then went to Clackamas river and spent two weeks with Mr. Arthur, where every hospitality was tendered. After resting, the horses were sold, and with an outfit consisting of blankets, hatchet and a piece of rope, they started for the Calapooya river, and stopped with Elias Waters, near Brownsville. There Mr. Moyer settled for some years. He began to work at his trade, which he followed as opportunity offered until 1855, when he bought a band of cattle and in the spring of 1856 started for California, but the adventure was disastrous and he returned to Oregon. In 1857 Mr. Moyer settled on 160 acres near town, purchasing sixty acres additional and engaged in farming. He began housekeeping in a box house, without doors or windows, and the table for the first meal was loose boards placed across two saw horses. He was "dead broke" from his late cattle venture. With his knowledge of wood work he made the necessary furniture and so passed the winter, but with the plating of the town of Brownsville by James Blakely, he purchased a few lots, built a box house, removed his family and engaged at his trade, which he followed until 1862, when he went to the Florence gold excitement in Idaho, packing across the mountains. The trip was very laborious through the snow in the mountains, and he became foot sore and snow blind, and after an absence of some weeks and an outlay of \$800, he returned to Brownsville a sadder, if not a richer man. He then continued his trade until April, 1863, when he bought the sash and door factory of William Linville, at North Brownsville, and immediately took possession. In August, 1863, he removed his family to the location of his present home, where he built a modest house and operated the mill. He refitted it with additional machinery and by devoting long hours to the work, built up a large and extensive business. In time his health broke down under the strain and he was obliged to stop work. In 1875 he rented the mill, which is now being operated by his son. In 1860 Mr. Moyer was one of the organizers and builders of the Linn Woolen Mill at Brownsville, which burned down in 1862. The mill was rebuilt in 1864 and a company was organized as the Eagle Woolen Mill and continued about six years, when they became involved. The litigation continued about five years, when the entire property was sold in 1875 to a syndicate organized by Mr. Moyer and the Browns-

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ville Woolen Mill company was incorporated, with Mr. Moyer as president. Under the new management success attended the enterprise and they built up an enviable reputation and extensive trade, continuing until January, 1880, when the property was sold. He then purchased the stock in the Portland store on First and Alder streets, and has continued the store in the interest of the Albany Woolen Mill Company, of which company he was the organizer in 1889. He has continued as President of the same company ever since. The mill is located at Albany. The building is 66 x 150 feet, two and one half stories and is fully equipped with the newest machinery, employing about fifty hands. They manufactured tweeds and cassimeres for the Eastern markets, beside flannels and blankets, as required. In 1888 Mr. Moyer was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Brownsville, and has continued as president, conducting a general banking business. In 1890 he organized the Bank of Woodburn and is acting vice-president.

He was married near Brownsville June 4, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth D. Brown, daughter of Hugh L. Brown, pioneer of Oregon and the founder of Brownsville. For further particulars see biography of John Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer have six children, two only surviving: Edward D., superintendent of the Albany Woolen Mill; and Hugh B., proprietor of the Brownsville Sash and Door Factory. Mr. Moyer is a chapter member of the A. F. & A. M. He built his present spacious residence in 1881, where he can retire from activity of business affairs in the enjoyment of every comfort. He owns ninety acres of land adjoining Brownsville with valuable business property in Portland. He is a man of many business interests, genial in disposition, shrewd and far-reaching in judgment. His life is worthy of emulation as his success has been accomplished by persistent, painstaking effort.



W. MOORE, Captain of Company E, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and a resident of Portland, is a native of Gardiner, Maine, born June 5, 1857. His ancestors were among the Puritan settlers of New England, having located in Maine at an early day, where, as men of sound reason and strong principles, they materially added to the develop-

ment of that State, and to a just and equitable government. His parents, James D. and Harriet Moore, were natives of Maine, and in that State passed their useful lives. They had six children, four of whom survive, E. W. being the youngest child.

Mr. Moore was educated in the common and high schools of Gardiner and Augusta, Maine, and early in life developed a talent for painting and drawing. At the age of eighteen he opened a studio at Augusta for crayon and portrait work, and thus supported himself while completing his education in the high school. Having taken lessons in photography, he added a gallery to his studio, in 1879, and continued the two branches of art work until 1883. That year he sold out and removed to Portland, Oregon. Here he opened a studio for portrait work, and in 1884 entered into partnership with Mr. Towne, placing his skill and experience against the outfit and business of Mr. Towne, and receiving one-half the profits. This continued for two years. At the end of that time, Mr. Moore again opened his studio. In 1887 he purchased the gallery of Abell & Son, in the Labbe building, which rooms he still occupies. His apartments here are appropriately arranged and handsomely fitted up for every branch and department of portrait and photographic work, his gallery being considered the finest and best anywhere to be found in the Northwest. Although his photographic work is highly artistic, he makes a specialty of portrait work, and in this he has acquired no little celebrity, in both crayon work and oil painting.

Mr. Moore was married in Augusta, Maine, in September, 1879, to Miss Sue A. Hamilton. They have two children, Harriet and Jess.

The military life of our subject began in Augusta, Maine, in 1875, with the enlistment in Company F, First Regiment, M. V. M., and, excepting one year as Lieutenant of the High School Cadets, he continued with Company F (acquiring the position of First Sergeant), until his honorable discharge and removal to Portland. He was one of the original members of Company G, First Regiment, O. N. G., and soon after the Company was organized was elected Second Lieutenant, and subsequently First Adjutant of the First Regiment. In 1888 he was elected Captain of Company E, which position he has since filled. Company E was originally organized by the Grand Army posts as the Veteran Guards of Portland. For two

years the by-laws of the Company admitted only G. A. R. men as members, and afterward any man in good standing. The company has been in command of Captains A. Pierce, O. Summers, C. Morgan, D. C. Southworth, and the present Captain. During the Chinese riot, Company E responded to the call to service. It has participated in celebrations, has won prizes in competitive drill, and has always carried off the honors in company, team and individual rifle shooting. Captain Moore is the present holder of the governor's medal for individual competition, and also possesses the governor's medal of the State of Maine, which he won while a member of Company F, First Regiment, M. V. M., in the year 1880.

**H**ON. SYLVESTER PENNOYER, the present Governor of Oregon, was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, July 6, 1831. His father, Justus Powers Pennoyer, was a native of Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, who, soon after his marriage, removed to Groton, and settling upon Government land, was the pioneer of that section of the country. Through his industry and thrift, materially aided by his growing sons, he reclaimed the wilderness, and in time had one of those beautiful farms for which New York State is noted.

The Governor inherited from his father an admixture of German and French blood, and from his mother, a Howland, of Kinderhook, in the same county, a further admixture of English, Scotch and Welsh blood. His father was one of the leading farmers of Groton, and one of the foremost men in all public enterprises. At one time, though no politician, he represented his county in the New York Assembly.

In the year 1870, William Pennoyer, of Norfolk county, England, who had previously removed from France to the New Haven colony, and thence to the country of England, died, leaving by his will his estate in such county subject to a rental charge of £40 per year. This sum was to be sent to Harvard College, in Massachusetts, to be applied to the education of the descendants of his brother, Robert Pennoyer, of the New Haven colony; and in case they did not apply it in this manner, it was to be appropriated to the use of any indigent students whatever. Since that period, for more

than two centuries, has that £40 per annum been sent to the college without a single failure. During the Revolutionary war, when nearly all commercial intercourse with the mother country was stopped, it came with its accustomed regularity. In 1853, when the future Governor of Oregon arrived at college, he met the Hon. Jared Sparks in the steward's office, and he thanked him for the great favor the brother of his ancestor had done him, stating that, when he himself had entered Harvard College, he was a poor boy and had received the fund to aid him in his own education. This same man was at one time the president of the college. Such silent deeds of charity, though silent in their influence, are most patent in bettering and elevating the condition of mankind.

The story of the youth of Sylvester Pennoyer, is the same, in the main, of all farmer boys of sixty years ago. Hard and steady work during the spring and summer and autumn, with school privileges during the winter season, gave him a vigorous constitution, and created in his mind a desire for a higher education, which was gratified with a full course of study at Homer Academy, New York, and afterward with a course of law study at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, from which he received his diploma in the summer of 1854. The following year he took the steamer at New York, via Nicaragua, and arrived in San Francisco, twenty-one days and eight hours after embarking, which up to that time was the fastest trip on record; thence by the bark, *Leoneas*, he sailed to Puget sound, and by Indian canoe down the Cowlitz river, and a steamer on the Columbia he arrived at Portland, Oregon, on July 10, 1855, finding the town almost depopulated by the Colville mining excitement. Soon after his arrival he engaged in school teaching, which he followed for several years. The year following his arrival in Oregon he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Allen, by whom he had five children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Gertrude E., now Mrs. George F. Russel, and Horace N., engaged in securing an education. About the year 1862 he became employed in the lumber business in Portland, in which he is still engaged. In 1868 he associated himself with the Oregon Herald, as editor, under Dr. Wetherford, and subsequently purchased the paper, which he sold the following year, but, except a brief absence, edited it until 1871. As a political writer, his main characteristic was precision of style and force

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of expression, always hitting the nail squarely on the head, but by the infusion of warm humor, and the entire absence of any malice, he avoided the arousing of animosity. While, therefore, he became somewhat prominent as a political writer, he never figured prominently in politics until his nomination for Governor in 1886, for the reason that he persistently refused the use of his name until that time in connection with the nomination for any office. It is a fact that his nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of 1886, was procured without any exertion on his part, he declining to do anything further than to state that if such nomination were given him, he would accept. It is probable that the controlling cause that procured his nomination at that time, was the bold stand he had just previously taken in regard to the agitation of the Chinese question. During the winter of 1885 and 1886, a strong feeling against the Chinese was aroused in Portland. Business became stagnant, all avenues of labor were filled by the Chinese, who, through simple food and reduced wages, restricted the work of the white immigrant with a family to support. The workingmen of Portland organized, and projected a movement toward the expulsion of the Chinese from the city. This led to a counter movement, and a meeting was called by those opposing the expulsion, at a certain day at the courthouse. The workingmen then captured the meeting from their opponents, placed Mr. Pennoyer in the chair, and after passing resolutions favoring law and order, finally adjourned. This *coup d'état* gave peace to the city. It also encouraged the anti-Chinese element throughout the State, and procured the nomination and election of Mr. Pennoyer as Governor of the State of Oregon by a plurality vote of 3,702, while on the general issue, the State was strongly Republican. His inaugural address as a literary production was faultless. It, however, provoked sharp criticism on account of the position he took and maintained in regard to the absence of power in the courts to nullify a law of the State. He claimed that, under our State Constitution, the courts had no more right to set aside a law of the Legislature by a judicial opinion, than had the Governor a right to set it aside by an executive order.

The Governor is a man of positive opinions, which was demonstrated by the action he took in regard to the anticipated trouble on account of

the failure to pay the laborers by the contractors on the railroad east of Albany in 1888. An officer of the road, at Corvallis, telegraphed the Governor that the laborers were marching upon the town, and asked that the Sheriff be authorized to call out the troops, if necessary, to suppress any riot. The Governor at once went to Corvallis and told the officers that, unless they paid the orders of the laborers as they were presented, he would take no action, but if, after payment, a riot should occur, he would see that it would be suppressed. The result was that the laborers were paid, and all danger of a riot avoided. His positive character and opinions were again demonstrated during the session of the Legislature of 1889. During the previous Legislature in 1887, a bill was introduced giving the Water Committee of Portland, the right to issue bonds for the purpose of bringing pure water into the city, and providing that such bonds should be exempted from all taxation. The Governor vetoed the bill, on the ground that when such bonds were paid out by the city to private parties in exchange for means and appliances to bring water into the city, such bonds then became private property, which under the State constitution, could not be exempted from taxation. His veto was then sustained. In the Legislature of 1889 such a bill was again introduced and passed. The Governor again vetoed it, and the veto was again sustained. It was introduced a third time, and, in a different shape, a fourth time, and at each time was vetoed, and the vetoes were sustained.

The Governor completed his term of office faithfully and satisfactorily to his constituents, and having again received the nomination of his party, in convention assembly, the vote of the people in the election convened in June, 1890, gave voice to their approval, by the handsome majority of 5,155 votes, and restored him to the gubernatorial chair for another four years.



W. OGLESBY, M. D., has long been prominently identified with the medical profession of Lane county, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this work. He is a native of Adams county, Illinois, born in 1837. His parents, William and Mary (Stockton) Oglesby were natives of South



Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and emigrated to Illinois about the year 1832. Mr. Oglesby engaged in farming, but became active in the politics of the county, and was elected to the office of Judge; he also served as Justice of the Peace for several years. About 1842 he removed to Missouri, and in 1850 joined the emigration tide to the Pacific coast. He spent eighteen months very profitably in the mines, returning to Missouri in the fall of 1852. In the spring of the following year he set out for Oregon with his wife and ten children; he was well equipped with five wagons and twenty yoke of oxen, and was elected captain of the train, which was composed of twenty-five wagons. The company numbered many relatives and friends of the family. The trip was safely accomplished without particular incident, Foster's being reached September 10, 1853. The first winter was passed on the Santiam river, and in the spring of 1854 Mr. Oglesby removed to Lane county, settling upon a claim of 320 acres, four miles east of Cottage Grove. In 1864 he sold out, and spent the two years following in Rogue river valley; thence he moved to Umatilla county, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Dr. Oglesby was educated in the common schools of the State, and began reading medicine at Corvallis in 1867, under the preceptorship of Dr. T. J. Johnson. In 1869 he took a course of lectures at the Toland Medical College, San Francisco, and engaged in practice at Hill's Ferry, California, in 1870; he continued his work here until 1875, when he returned to Oregon, and took two courses in the medical department of Willamette University, being graduated in 1877. He then located in Umatilla county, and enjoyed a most flattering practice for three years; at the end of this period he went to Fossil, Wasco county, and while continuing his profession, he also engaged extensively in the breeding of fine horses; he owns some of the best thoroughbreds in the State, and has greatly elevated the standard of all classes of horses.

In 1889 he disposed of his business, and returned to Cottage Grove, and devoted his attention exclusively to his profession; he has done some very skillful work as a surgeon, and has an enviable reputation.

Dr. Oglesby was prominently connected with the wars of 1856 and 1858, which were waged with the Indians, and in 1878 he commanded

the volunteers in the famous Willow Spring battle against the Bannock Indians; three of his company were killed, and several were wounded, while fifteen Indians were sent to the "happy hunting-grounds." He has always been interested in the great industry of the coast, mining, and was one of the discoverers of the famous Anna mine in the Cascade mountains, which promises such rich returns. He owns a one-third interest in the Clementine mine, which is about developing.

Dr. and Mrs. Oglesby have one child, a daughter, named Anna. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the State Medical Society, and is thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to the profession.

**JAY C. OLDS**, a member of the firm of Olds & Summers, importers and jobbers of china and glass, 189 First street, Portland, Oregon, is a native of Washington county, this State, born in 1854.

Mr. Olds' paternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Vermont. His grandfather, Martin Olds, was born in Vermont, in 1795, and was reared and married there. After his marriage he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1834 to Coldwater, Michigan, where he followed farming, and served as Judge in the Judiciary of the State for eight years. In 1851 he emigrated to Oregon, and located in Yam Hill county, settling on a farm and giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Constitutional State Convention, and served as County Judge for eight years, until his death, in 1872. George Olds, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1826, and was married at Coldwater, Michigan, in 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Fairbanks. Receiving glowing accounts from his father in Oregon, in 1852 George Olds converted the farm and every available investment into a band of horses and cattle, and started with them across the plains for Oregon, taking his family and making a very successful trip. He located in Washington county. The very severe winter of 1852 settled upon them, and with insufficient fodder and the reduced energies of the stock one after another of them died until all were gone. Mr. Olds then continued farming and the lumber business until his death in 1862. His



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widow survived until 1881, when she died, leaving five children, viz.: Helen, wife of John Jolly; Jay C.; William P., of the firm of Olds & King, merchants of Portland; Clara, wife of Owen Summers; and Mary, wife of D. C. Southworth.

At the age of fourteen years, Jay C. started out in life on his own account. By personal effort he secured three years of study at La Fayette. He then obtained a clerkship with A. R. Burbanks, general merchant at La Fayette, and remained in his employ about four years, storing up valuable information to assist him in his later career. In the spring of 1874 he came to Portland and was employed as salesman, buyer and general superintendent in the furniture store of Ira F. Powers, with whom he remained until 1879. That year he formed a co-partnership with Colonel Owen Summers, and with him has since been associated in business.

The firm of Olds & Summers commenced business in small alley-way, 5 x 30 feet, which they inclosed, and there opened up their first stock of common china and glass. A detailed account of their successful career will be found in the sketch of Colonel Owen Summers elsewhere in this volume. From their small beginning they increased their facilities until they now occupy a surface of about 20,000 square feet, and have one of the most complete stores of the kind in the great Northwest, transacting both wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Olds was married, in San Francisco, in 1878, to Miss Bessie Summers, a native of Brockville, Canada. They have two children: William S. and Kenneth. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

**JOHN O'CONNOR.**—Among the many enterprising business men of Portland, who have been brought up and educated in the metropolis of Oregon, may be found the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came to the city in 1863, when eight years of age, and is, therefore, almost a "native son," remembering little of any other place but Portland, where he has resided for twenty-nine years.

He was born in Illinois, June 16, 1855. His father, Thomas G. O'Connor, was born in Ireland, in 1834, and came to New York when thirteen years of age, in 1847. He married, in

the East, Miss Alice Slattery, also a native of Ireland, and in 1863 came to Oregon, bringing with him his wife and three children. After arriving in the city of Portland, he became interested in real estate here. In 1867 he received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, which position he held to the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch learned in his youth the trade of plumber, and when he became of age he entered the firm of John Barrett & Co., which relation he still sustains. When the firm ceased to do plumbing, and became wholesale dealers in plumbers' goods, he became a stockholder, and was elected its secretary, which position he still holds. The firm have the largest wholesale house in the Northwest, in their line. Mr. O'Connor has become identified thoroughly with all the details of the business of the house, and has been a valuable factor in its success.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of Portland's highly esteemed young business men, and is justly proud of Portland and its prosperity. In 1875 he married Miss Kate Christie, a native of Illinois, and they have two daughters and a son, born in Portland: Alice Margaret, Kate Edna, and Raymond.

**JOSEPH MARION NICKUM** is a pioneer of Oregon, having come to the State in 1853. He is a native of Lee county, Iowa, born May 19, 1850. His father, John L. Nickum, was a native of Maryland, as was also his grandfather, Joseph Nickum. John L. married Susana Rockey, of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Jacob Rockey, of the same State; of German ancestry, but early settlers of Pennsylvania, and quite a number of the family participated in the civil war. Mr. John Nickum crossed the plains to Oregon, and brought his wife and children with him. They settled on Government land near Oregon City, in 1854, and soon after procured a donation claim near Cedar Mills, in Washington county. They had to cut a trail in order to reach their land, and they built a cabin on it, and were pioneers and old residents on the property until 1861. A half of the property is still owned by Mrs. Nickum, who now resides with her son in Portland, her husband having died in 1887.

In 1861 the family removed to the city of Portland, where Joseph Nickum has since resided and obtained his education. When the civil war broke out, Joseph was a large boy of eleven, and he became so imbued with the patriotism that he tried hard on every side to enter the service. In 1864, in his fifteenth year, he claimed to be eighteen to the officer. He replied: "You grow older faster than any boy I ever saw; but, as you are so anxious to go, we will take you." So he was enrolled in Company D, First Oregon Infantry. They expected to be sent to the frontier, but were stationed at Walla Walla. They built Camp Lyons, and were mustered out in February 1866.

He returned to Portland, and for the last fifteen years has been dealing in building materials, rock, sand, and gravel. They have a dredge, and take the sand and gravel from the bed of the river. They have a valuable quarry, where they obtain their stone, and a wharf and derrick and barges, and do their own freighting and draying. They also have two boats and do general towing with the boats, which are tugs. From seven to twenty teams are used by them continually. The first firm, Ham, Nickum & Co., was organized in 1883, and the business has grown and prospered since. He has invested in city property, and has built a residence at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Ohio street.

He was married, in 1877, to Jennie Bevis, of Iowa. They have six children, all born in Portland, and their names are: John Clayton, Ralph R., Ethel J., Bessie M., Myrtle B., and Mabel S. Mr. Nickum is a member of the K. of P., and the G. A. R., and is in politics a Democrat. He is a good citizen and a wide-awake and thoroughly reliable business man.



**J**UDGE M. L. OLMSTED, an eminent jurist of Oregon, and an esteemed public citizen of that State, residing at Baker City, is a Tennessean by birth, born at Tullahoma, September 29, 1844, and is of military ancestry, his paternal grandfather having been a captain of cavalry in the war of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather an eminent general of France under the first empire, his mother being Charlotte Bertrand McLeach.

When the subject of this sketch was four years old, his parents separated, and he was stolen by his mother, who left him in the State of New York with people whose name he now bears, she returning to France, on the ascendancy of the second empire. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources, and early in life learned the lesson of self-reliance, industry and perseverance, which has been the means of securing him his present honorable position.

In the fall of 1860 he fitted himself to enter the military school at West Point, as a cadet, and was to report in May, 1861, but before the time arrived, the first gun of the great Rebellion sounded, and his warlike spirit and patriotic pride called him to the field, as a volunteer, in the Thirteenth New York Militia, for three months, enlisting April 17, 1861. After the expiration of his term of service, he returned home, and on November 5th of that year he again entered the army, and served in three different regiments, receiving his final discharge in August, 1865, having attained the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and was at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham's Station in 1865. He fought with the Army of the Potomac in all its principal battles, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, and in September, 1863, went West with General Joseph Hooker, participated in the battles of Waxahachie Glen, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold Pass; in the following year he served in the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded and left for dead on the bloody slope of Kennesaw. Joining his command at Atlanta, Georgia, again in November, 1864, he marched with Sherman to the sea, and carried the first stand of colors into the city of Savannah.

After the close of the war of the Rebellion, the Judge went to Mexico, and took part for a short time as a liberal under Juarez, in the restoration of that Republic, and has also served as a volunteer in several Indian wars on the frontier.

After the war the Judge read law at the Law University at Albany, New York, came West, and finally, in 1874, settled in Baker City, Oregon, where he now has a large and lucrative practice throughout the State. In 1868 the Judge was married to Miss Celia East, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a very intelligent and worthy lady, daughter of Hayward East, a pioneer of that State, who came to Iowa when it was yet

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a Territory. Judge and Mrs. Olmstead have two sons, Percy N. and Harland H. Percy is Oregon's cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he has a fine record as an artillerist. The Judge has been quite active in the politics of his State, and served one term as Circuit Judge. He has attended every Republican State Convention, except one, since 1876. He was at one time Chief of Staff and General Inspector of the Militia of Oregon, and Department Commander of the G. A. R.

The Judge is of commanding figure, strongly resembling General John A. Logan, and would make as fine an appearance in military uniform. His personal magnetism and noble qualities have endeared him to the people, while his intellectual and judicial ability have gained for him an enviable position among his brother practitioners at the bar.



**J**OHAN S. PARSON, who holds a prominent position among the leading physicians of southern Oregon, was born in the Keystone State, May 25, 1850, a son of George L. and Emma (Bear) Parson, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. The ancestors on both sides were among the early pioneers of that State. The subject of this sketch, the third in a family of six children, was educated at the Hanover College and Pennsylvania Academy of Gettysburg. He began the study of medicine in 1870, at Hanover, with A. J. Snively as his preceptor. He graduated in medicine and surgery at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 8, 1873, after which he became associated with the city hospitals, where he had considerable clinical experience.

The Doctor practiced for a short time at Oxford, subsequently going to South Dakota, later practiced for a time at Coal Creek and Covington, and then returned to the southern portion of the State, where he continued in practice until his advent into the city of Ashland, in 1881. He had frequently been called into adjoining counties in council and professional visits. The Doctor is the Jackson County Coroner and resident surgeon for the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

He was joined in marriage at Ashland, in October, 1882, with Miss Olive B. Drake, a na-

tive of Oregon. They have one son, George Frederick. In his political views the Doctor is a staunch Republican, and socially, affiliates with the K. of P., and the A. O. U. W. of Ashland.



**C**HARLES PALMER, a prosperous and reputable citizen of McMinnville, is a native of New York State, where he was born February 11, 1834. His parents, Silas and Nancy (Knight) Palmer, were both natives of that State, and were both of English descent, their ancestors having settled in America previous to the Revolution. They had twelve children, all excepting one arriving at maturity. In 1836 they removed to Ohio, then a new and sparsely settled country, where they remained thirteen years, then removing to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where they located on a wild, uncultivated tract of land, which in time was much improved by their industry, and where the father lived until his death. His wife, the faithful companion of so many years of care and trial, survived him many years, dying in California, in 1886, at the age of ninety-three years.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Ohio from his second to his fifteenth year, then removing with his family to Wisconsin, where, in 1857, he was married to Miss Marian Smith, a native of New York, and a daughter of Mr. John Smith, of that State. They had one child, Ettie.

During the Pike's Peak mining excitement, Mr. Palmer went to the mines, remaining there five years, meeting with many thrilling adventures and making some money. While there he discovered a quartz mine, for which he was paid \$8,000. All of his own mining was placer mining. He returned to Wisconsin, and purchased a farm of 80 acres, which he improved, and on which he resided for fourteen years. He then sold out, and, in 1876, came to Oregon, locating in Portland for a year, when he purchased a farm of 320 acres, four miles east of McMinnville, where he built a good residence and grain and stock barns, and otherwise improved it, besides cultivating the land, making of it a very valuable place, and then sold it for a good price. He then bought 145 acres, which he also improved with good buildings, and put the land under a good state of cultiva-

tion, which he also sold, purchasing 225 acres, which he likewise improved and cultivated, and also sold, realizing a handsome sum in profits. He then returned to McMinnville, where he purchased city property, building a comfortable home for himself and family, and also building other residences, which he rented, thus realizing a good income. His property is located in the heart of the city, and is very valuable. His faith in the future growth and prosperity of his favorite city is unbounded, and has been the cause of much of his success, his investments having proved eminently profitable. He is still engaged in real-estate business on his own account. The character of his buildings are creditable to the town, and have enhanced the value of adjoining property.

Quiet and unassuming, honest and industrious, he has accumulated a competence, retaining through all the various walks of life, the good-will of his fellow-men.

He is a Republican in politics, but not a partisan. He held the office of School Clerk of his district for twelve years, serving his constituents in that capacity with marked ability.

He affiliates socially with the A. O. U. W., and has held most of the offices in that order.

In 1888 he had the misfortune to lose his estimable wife, a lady of superior mental endowments, and great loveliness of character. Since then he has remained single, and has resided with his daughter, in their pleasant and attractive home.

**G**EORGE M. PATTY, a farmer near Amity, came to Oregon in 1852. He was born in Arkansas, April 9, 1845, of English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Patty, came from London and settled in East Tennessee, where his son, Josiah Patty, and the son of the latter, William R. Patty, were both born. William R. was born October 10, 1817, and married Miss Martha Ann Green, a native of his own State, and had three children: William, Elizabeth and James. With this family he removed to Arkansas and settled on a farm twelve miles from Van Buren, where three other children were born in the family: George M., William R. and Maria; and with this family he crossed the plains and mountains to Oregon, in 1852, with oxen. George M. was then in his seventh year. The son James died with cholera,

and the bereaved family buried him by the roadside, and pressed forward to Oregon. Maria and William R. had died in Arkansas. On their journey all the stock died excepting one yoke of oxen; and when they arrived at Milwaukee the father was very sick with mountain fever, and could not even turn himself over in bed. They had only \$10 left, with which they purchased fifty pounds of shorts, for bread; and this, with salmon, which was abundant, formed their diet.

They remained at Milwaukee from October to April, during which time the father recovered. They then removed to Salt creek, in Polk county, where the parents were employed by William Robinson. In October, 1853, they came to Yam Hill county and occupied a donation claim three and a half miles northwest of Willamina, a hill ranch of 320 acres, their residence being a small log cabin of the primitive style; and here they lived and improved the place until 1860, when they sold out and went to Salem, where the father employed himself at the carpenters' trade, and later in sawmilling. In 1879 they removed to Yam Hill county, and purchased the "Milk" Johnson donation land claim, 552 acres; and on this property Mr. Patty erected a good farm residence and barn. He was then obliged to take back the mill, and he again returned to Salem. Mrs. Patty died June 12, 1880, and Mr. Patty May 12, 1890. He had been a most devout Christian man, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had taken every opportunity to do his fellows good. He worked hard on the farm or at his trade, and often traveled many miles and preached zealously and faithfully, without ever asking a remuneration, or even receiving any. He was a strong temperance man, and Republican from the organization of that party. He left a good name, a priceless legacy to his children. Only two of his children are now living, namely: Elizabeth, who married T. R. Bailey, and now resides in Polk county; and George M., our subject.

Mr. Patty was educated in Salem and at the Willamette University; clerked for his father, and gave him all the aid in his power for two years after he became of age. In 1881 he left the mill and moved to Yam Hill county, purchasing 160 acres of hill land; later he has added to this property, from time to time, until he now has 417 acres. In making the purchase he went in debt, and was successful in his farming operations, and in due time raised a suffi-

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cient amount of money to pay the debt. After his father's death he became heir to ninety-one acres on the paternal estate, and now, with his sons, he is managing all the lands of his estate.

In 1870 Mr. Patty married Miss Lucy Ruble, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Ruble, Oregon pioneers of 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Patty had seven children, five of whom are living: Henry, George, Raphael, Lucy and Jane. The parents are worthy and acceptable members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Patty is now aiding the society in the erection of a new house of worship in Amity. In politics he has always been a Republican, and he is an ardent temperance man, in favor of prohibition. He has resided in Oregon during the whole of its growth and development, and takes a just pride in the wonderful advancement that this State has made since he first arrived here. By his own uprightness and industry he has acquired a good property, and has the reputation of being an excellent man and a successful farmer.



**J**OSEPH PEARL, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, is now a resident of Halsey, Linn county. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1829, a son of James and Elizabeth (Berry) Pearl, who were natives of the same State. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and was also engaged in farming. In 1843 he removed to Andrew county, Missouri, and followed the same occupations until the spring of 1852, when he sold out and made preparations for the long and weary journey across the plains to Oregon. He purchased two wagons, ten yokes of oxen, some loose cattle and horses, and without mishap or accident arrived at the Dalles. They continued the journey to Jefferson, where they remained until the fall of 1853; then Mr. Pearl located a donation claim of 320 acres, seven miles southeast of Halsey, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1880; in that year he retired, and has since lived with his children at Halsey. Joseph Pearl lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he assumed the responsibility of his own future.

He was married, in 1849, to Miss Sarah Wiseman, a native of Indiana. He, too, followed the occupation of farming, but in the spring of 1852 he joined the emigrant train of which his father

was a member, and with his wife and two children started for Oregon. This company numbered about 150 persons, in command of Captain Henry Schooling. They were ahead of the cholera epidemic, and had a very comfortable trip, arriving in due time at Jefferson. Here our subject spent the winter, and in 1853 located a donation claim of 320 acres, two and a half miles east of Halsey; he afterward increased this to 464 acres, and continued its cultivation until 1876, when he rented the farm and removed to Halsey. He then embarked in the mercantile trade as superintendent of the Grange Store. After two years he formed a partnership with T. J. Black and Thomas Porter, and they purchased the business which they conducted until 1883. Mr. Pearl sold his interest in the establishment at this time, and began buying horses for the Portland market; he now has an interest in four fine stallions of the Clyde and English strains.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl are the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom, excepting the three younger ones, are married. Mr. Pearl is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined when a lad of fourteen years. For more than twenty-five years he has been a local preacher, and is now superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Halsey. He erected his residence in 1876, and has other valuable property in the town. His life has been devoted to commercial and agricultural interests, and his success is the just reward of diligence and persevering effort.

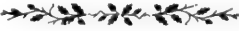


**C**HARLES H. NEWELL, one of Hillsborough's business men and Coroner for Washington county, has the credit of being the first white child born in Washington Territory, after the Territory was separated from Oregon. He dates his birth May 23, 1853, and he is the son of George P. Newell, a native of England, who was born May 23, 1810. He came to the United States in 1828, and settled in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. He was a pioneer in that State. In 1849 he went to California, and in the spring of the following year he went to Oregon City. In July, 1852, he married Emma Weston, of Ohio. They had five children, of whom three are living, namely: Charles H., George H. and William A. They

returned East, and Mr. Newell being an acquaintance of President Fillmore, was appointed Surveyor and Inspector of Customs. Returning to Oregon, he entered upon his duties at Vancouver, where he remained until the fall of 1854, when he went to Oregon City, where he settled and was principally engaged in teaching vocal and instrumental music. His wife died in 1872, and his death occurred in September, 1886. He and his wife and two children are buried together.

Charles H. Newell, the eldest child, received his education at the public school, and the high school in Portland. He then learned the carpenters' trade and worked at it, and at book-keeping, in Portland. From there he went to Hillsborough, in 1883, and engaged in contracting and building, which he followed successfully till 1890, when he opened his furniture store and undertaking business in the same city.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Mary Blurton, of Missouri, and a daughter of John Blurton, now of Modoc county, California. When she was a little child she immigrated to California, and she was raised there. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have five children: Emma A., Carrie E., Myrtle M., Frank O. and Arthur Ellsworth. They are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Newell is of great assistance in the musical line, he having inherited his father's fine voice. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the K. of P. He is the agent of the London & Lancaster Insurance Company. Being a good business man, he has won the confidence of every one with whom he is brought in contact.

ARTHUR INGRAM NICKLIN, M. D.—The ancestry of our subject dates back to the early settlement of Virginia, and on a paternal side to a remote generation have a family of physicians. Dr. John Nicklin, an eminent practitioner and planter of Virginia, was one of the early reformers, and in opposition to the prevailing feeling, liberated his slaves as early as 1835. His first wife was a Miss Huff, a first cousin of General George Washington, who was a frequent visitor at their house. John Huff Nicklin, the father of our subject, was born July 4, 1804, and was educated a physician, but devoted his life chiefly to business pursuits. He was married in 1822 to Miss

Sarah Ingram, a native of Virginia, who was born December 24, 1804, and the wedding was celebrated on the old Nicklin plantation. He then followed a mercantile life until 1842, when he removed to Iowa and took up and improved a tract of land, until 1850, when, with the glowing accounts from Oregon, of her broad acres and fertile soil, he too, decided to go West with his large family to give them a better start in the new country. To accomplish that end, he, in 1850, loaded his household effects upon three wagons and a carryall, and with eighteen yoke of oxen, and with ten head of loose cattle, with his wife and ten children he started to cross the great plains. That was a year of great hostility among the Indians, and of cholera among the emigrants, but being with a large company that used constant vigilance, the journey was accomplished without loss of life or property. Arriving at the Dalles in September, too late to cross the mountains, they left their wagons, and by the river trail drove their cattle, the family coming by the Hudson's Bay batteaux, to Portland, where they passed one month in a loghouse, and then settled on a donation claim on Salt creek, in Polk county.

Our subject, A. I., was born in Tyler county, Virginia, October 4, 1848. He began the study of medicine at an early age, but with limited opportunities, and it was not completed until later in life. He followed his parents through their several changes, and with them came to Oregon, walking the whole distance from Omaha. Upon alternate days he would drive the cattle, or would shoulder a musket and assist in guarding the train. On arriving in Polk county, in partnership with his brother, Israel T., they purchased the Applegate saw and grist mill, which they operated until 1856, when through an unfortunate accident, Israel T. was killed. Following this the mill was sold, and the entire family removed to Salem, where the father and Arthur purchased the Rector sawmill, which they continued until 1866, and then engaged in merchandising until the death of the father, and then the business was closed out. During the Indian war of 1853, the drum and fife corps supplied by the Nicklin family did effective work in driving away enemies, and in drumming up recruits, and encouraging the boys in the service.

During the later years of Mr. Nicklin's life, he was a great invalid, and through the devotion of Arthur, who always stood by his father,



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the education of the latter was greatly retarded, and not completed until 1872, when he graduated from the medical department of the Willamette University. He was then appointed physician at the Klamath Indian Reservation, and was there during the Modoc war, at which he assisted the surgeon. In 1873 he removed to Eugene City, and performed a very active, general practice, and was also appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which position he filled until 1882. He was then proffered and accepted the position of resident physician of the Oregon Insane Asylum, at East Portland, under the Hawthorn management. He acted as head physician, druggist, and superintendent, for about one year, until the patients were taken in charge by the State, and Dr. Nicklin then removed them, numbering about 400, to Salem. In 1884 he returned to Portland, and has since continued in general practice.

He was married at Salem, August 17, 1862, to Miss Lavina C. Draper, a native of Vermont. The resulting issue has been four children: Francis D., Israel T., Harrie and Charles. The Doctor was a member of the Medical Society of the Third Judicial District, the first medical society in Oregon. He is a charter member of the Oregon State Medical Society.

In 1878 he was appointed delegate to the American Medical Association, held at Albany, New York. While not an applicant for public office, he has always been active in politics. He started out a Whig, and in 1840 sang during the campaign of William Henry Harrison. In 1850, he was present at the organization of the "Oregonian," and sang "Tom Corwin, the Wagner boy." In 1861 he joined the Union party, and now stands with the Republicans. He has valuable real-estate interests about the city, and is deeply interested in the advancement of this beautiful State.

**SIDNEY WALTER MOSS**, of Oregon City, is a pioneer of 1842. He was born in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 17, 1810. His parents were Virginians. When he was four years old he was indentured to a man of wealth who had no family of his own. Mr. Moss was to be taught to read and write, and as far as the "rule of three" in arith-

metic, and when twenty-one years of age he was to have a freedom suit and £5. When he was sixteen years of age his parents came to see him, but he did not see them again until he was a married man and had two little daughters. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Taylor, who was a first cousin of President Taylor. William Parnell, with whom Mr. Moss lived until he became a man, married the aunt of Jefferson Davis, and as boys he and Mr. Davis went to school together. Mr. Parnell did not fulfill his promise to Mr. Moss, who when he left was given nothing but the suit of clothes he was wearing. He then learned and followed the trade of stonemason. He went to Fort Smith, and was in the employ of the Government there, but his health became poor, and he left intending to make a trip across the Rocky mountains to California, but he changed his plans and went to Oregon. When he started he had his horse, saddle, gun and a few dollars. His horse being a fine one he used him in a livery for some time after he got here. The rivers were so low that season that he forded every stream west of Fort Smith and Green river, and the water did not reach his saddle girths. He arrived at Oregon City, April 26, 1842. He assisted Dr. John McLoughlin in surveying for the location of the town site. His first work was cutting wood at 75 cents a cord, then he purchased a lot on Main street, on the southwest corner of Third, and the next year erected a building on it for a hotel, calling it the Main Street Hotel. It was two stories, 68 x 105, and was the first hotel west of the Rocky mountains. When it was opened there was not a bed or a chair in it, but he made a table; and men slept in blankets, and paid him \$5 a week for board. He also bought and sold goods and prospered. In 1850 he sent his partner, H. A. Lee, East with \$63,000 to buy goods with. He had made this money out of his various enterprises.

Mr. Moss' first wife and family of five children are all dead. In 1843 he married Dorcas Richardson, born near St. Louis, Missouri. They had five children.

When he sent his partner East for goods he was to bring out with him the surviving children of his first wife. Lee died on his way back. He had lost all the money and borrowed \$1,000 besides. Mr. Moss' son died on the way from Panama, and that left one daughter to come on the way alone. She had \$110, all that was left of the fortune that her father had been ac-



accumulating for eight years, and he had to pay the \$1,000 besides. During Lee's absence Mr. Moss was continuing the business. Outside of the goods sold by the Hudson's Bay Company, he had the first store West of the Rocky mountains. He discontinued the store in 1854, but continued his other business. In 1882 he was worth \$75,000, and he then divided it between his children and stepchildren, share and share alike. Mr. Moss was at one time in his life a newspaper man, and has frequently written able articles for newspapers. Mr. Moss now resides with his daughter, Lenore, wife of T. W. Clark, and is now in his eighty-second year. He enjoys good health, and as he has always been a hard worker can hardly keep quiet now. In many respects he is a remarkable man. He has always led an upright life, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.



**J**EROME A. PORTER, an enterprising and successful business man of Forest Grove, Oregon, was born in Orleans county, New York, March 5, 1833, of Scottish ancestry. His father, Charles Porter, was born in Connecticut, and married Miss Caroline Wood, a native of Massachusetts. They had five children, three of whom are now living.

The subject of our sketch was the second child, and was reared and educated in his native State, and later removed to northern Wisconsin, where he was engaged for three years in lumbering. At the end of that time, in 1852, he turned his face toward the setting sun, crossing that long, wild waste of prairie to California. Arrived in the golden State, he engaged in mining at Placerville, where he remained for two years, taking out sometimes from \$40 to \$60 a day, but some days he obtained only an ounce. Finally he decided to try staging from Placerville to Napa, which he accordingly did, continuing in that business for six years, driving the old fashioned stage coach with six horses. He afterward made five different trips overland to the States, purchasing stock, with which he returned to California, camping out all the way, and undergoing many hardships and dangers. He was engaged from time to time in various enterprises in as many different places. Was for a time in Mendocino and Sonoma counties, where he was engaged in the redwood lumber

business, and did the first logging on the Russian river. He next went to Carson City, Nevada, whence he returned to California, in November, 1851, and thence came overland on horseback to Oregon. That winter was the celebrated severe one, which caused so much suffering throughout the country, both on account of the severely cold weather and also owing to the heavy fall of snow. In the following spring Mr. Porter visited the mines in Idaho, meeting with fair success, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he came to Forest Grove. Here he purchased 330 acres, adjoining the city, which he improved with substantial buildings, and cultivated the land assiduously until he made of it a very valuable farm, to which he has since added until he now owns 430 acres of the choicest farming land in the Northwest. Besides his farming interests he has dealt very successfully in real estate on his own account. It would seem as if he had visited almost every known country, but there was still one remaining, Alaska, to which he went in 1876. Here he sought for gold, and penetrated 350 miles into the interior, traveling by means of sleds and dogs. He discovered several good claims, and returned to Oregon to get supplies, but afterward gave it up, and did not return. The ridges, or highest points of land, were perpetually frozen 100 feet deep, but the creeks appeared to thaw out once a year.

Mr. Porter was an important factor in the building of the Northern Pacific railway, who, in order to get teams to work on the construction of the road, made a trip to the East in the winter of 1880, and returned with 210 mules. It was a great undertaking to bring them through in the winter, but, as usual, he accomplished his object, and with their assistance was enabled to do the work he had agreed to do. He was also engaged on the road from Ogden to Walla Walla.

In 1862 he was married to Mrs. Ellen Rafety, a native of Ohio, the widow of Joseph Rafety, and a daughter of Jacob Wooley, who came with his family to Oregon in 1845. They have four children, all living at home with their parents: Avery J., Charles A., Carrie W. and Nellie. Mrs. Porter has been a member of the Congregational Church for thirty years, taking an active interest in its welfare.

Mr. Porter was a great admirer of the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, and espoused his version of Democracy most emphatically, but

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now styles himself independent, desiring only the welfare of his country, with power vested in the hands of the greatest and best.

Of superabundant energy and superior business ability, combined with unswerving fidelity and unvarying integrity, he is a worthy object of respect, while his kindly motives and generous heart render him doubly welcome to any community.



**L**UKE MULKEY, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, now residing at Monmouth, Polk county, in the eighty-second year of his life, was born in Kentucky, May 9, 1810. He is of good old German ancestry, who came to America previous to the Revolutionary war. He was the fifth in a family of six children, of whom he is now the only survivor.

Mr. Mulkey married Miss Ruthy Allison, a native of Kentucky, and they came to Missouri, where they had five children, and when the youngest one, W. J. Mulkey, who has furnished the data for this sketch, was six months old, the family started to cross the plains for Oregon, in the spring of 1847. They made the long journey across the plains, meeting with many discouragements, among which was the giving out of the teams. They lost several of their horses, and arrived in Oregon with one mare and a cow pulling the wagon. They came up the valley, and located a donation claim three and one half miles west of Corvallis, where they resided until 1872, when the father removed to Monmouth, where he has since resided. They purchased a farm of 500 acres of land, which is still in the family, and the father improved this to a great extent. In 1872, however, he removed to Monmouth, where he built a fine residence, where he now resides. In 1858 his first wife died, and since that time he has been twice married, first, to Narcissa Brance, and after her death, to Mrs. Sarah Catron, who also died. Mr. Mulkey is spoken of, on every side, as a man of upright life and character.

The son of this man, W. J. Mulkey, is now a successful Monmouth business man. He was born in Missouri, June 27, 1847. He was reared in Benton and Polk counties, and was educated in the Christian College, at Motmouth. After arriving at maturity, he was engaged for two years in the mercantile business in Mon-

mouth, and then went to eastern Oregon, where he was engaged in stock-raising for a year, and then returned, and farmed a number of years. He then returned to eastern Oregon, and engaged in the stock business for five years, after which he returned to Monmouth and engaged in the grocery and provision business, in which he is still engaged, doing the leading grocery business of Monmouth. He has invested his money in a good deal of valuable real estate in the city, with good results.

In 1864 Mr. Mulkey was only seventeen, but that did not prevent him from enlisting in the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, to aid his Government in the time of its severe trial. They were assigned to duty on the emigrant road, near Fort Hall, the duties being to keep the Indians in check and protect the emigrants. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. He retired from the service to his home, and in 1869 was married to Miss Portia E. Butler, native of Polk county, and daughter of Hon. J. B. Butler. (See history of same in this book.) Mr. and Mrs. Mulkey have had six children, all born in Oregon, namely: Chauncey C., Losena, Ada, Ruth, Eva and Lizzie.

Mr. Mulkey is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. He is a Democrat, and while in Gilliam county, Oregon, he had the honor of being elected a representative of the State Legislature. He is a stockholder and member of the Waterworks Company, of Monmouth, and as a business man of Polk county he stands very high.



**H**ON. JOHN MYERS, an esteemed citizen and prominent business man of Portland, Oregon, is a native of Missouri, in Howard county, in which State he was born September 15, 1830. His father, Robert Miller Myers, was born in Kentucky, and married Miss Martha Lynch, a native of Virginia. Mr. Myers' paternal ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, while those on his mother's side were equally early settlers of Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Henry Lynch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, under the command of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, and served through the whole struggle for independence. His parents had eight children, all of whom are living except his brother, James H., who was

killed in battle in the great civil war. The subject of our sketch was the eldest of the family, and was raised on his father's farm. He enlisted in the Mexican war, in which he served until its close, after which he returned to his home, and continued farming until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California. He mined near Sonora, Tuolumne county, of that State; afterward at Coster's creek; altogether, spending a year in the California diggings, and securing a fair supply of gold dust. After clearing up \$4,500, he went to near Jamestown, and engaged in dealing in hay and barley. Later he became interested in a mining ditch enterprise in the town of La Grange, the construction of which he superintended. He was afterward elected Sheriff of Stanislaus county, serving in that capacity for nearly three years. In 1859 he had a water ditch, which he ran until 1860, at which time he sold out and came to Oregon, where he arrived in August of that year. He purchased property in Oregon City, and engaged in the general merchandise trade, doing a successful business for twenty-eight years. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Clackamas county, and afterward represented that county in the State Senate for the sessions of 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880. During his service in the State Senate, he distinguished himself as a fluent speaker, thorough parliamentarian and a clear-headed, practical statesman, commanding the respect of his fellow-members, as well as that of the people of the State. While in Oregon City he figured prominently in public reports of successful business men. He was president of the Board of Trade, and aided in building the first bridge which spanned the Willamette river. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of United States Marshal. He then sold his business at Oregon City, and removed to East Portland, serving two years as United States Marshal, and interesting himself in improving East Portland. When it became a part of the city, he was elected a member of the City Council, being elected by his fellow-members President of the Council. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Streets, of the Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees, and is applying his solid business judgment to the interests of the city of Portland. He is one of the organizers and president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Portland. This bank has been organized for only a few years, but is

having a successful career, and has the confidence of the business men of the city. He has much valuable property in the city, and 1,100 acres of rich land in Clackamas county.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah Hood, a native of Missouri. They have had eleven children, of whom ten are living. The daughters who have changed their names are as follows: Martha A. is the wife of Mr. W. A. Fairweather; Eva S. is now Mrs. L. P. Williams; and Carrie B. is the wife of Dr. Robert B. Beattie.

In the midst of his busy life, Mr. Myers has found time to connect himself with and interest himself in the Masonic fraternity. There, as everywhere else, he is an active, worthy member, being Past Master of his lodge in California, and twice Master in Oregon. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, indorsing the principles of his party most thoroughly. Since coming to Portland, he has built a handsome residence on the corner of Eleventh and Columbia streets, where, with his family about him, he enjoys the tranquillity of domestic life. Notwithstanding his long and active business life, he still appears to be in his prime, with many years of usefulness before him, which prospect his host of admirers fondly hope may be fully realized.



**JUDGE RICHARD M. POWERS**, one of Oregon's pioneers, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, June 5, 1831. His father, Allen Powers, was a native of North Carolina, and married Miss Pernelia Gibson, also of North Carolina, who immigrated to Henderson county, Indiana, in 1838, when Indiana was but a wilderness, and located near Danville, the county seat. He was a boot and shoemaker by trade, but carried on the farm in connection with his trade. He died at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1876, his wife having preceded him six years, at the age of seventy. They had had a family of nine children, of whom there are seven yet living, and Richard was the sixth child. One brother was killed in the war.

The early education of our subject was received in a log schoolhouse, where the split logs formed the seats, and teaching was carried on in a very primitive way. Later he was afforded the advantages at the Danville University, and

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when he had completed his time at school he decided to learn a self-supporting trade, and concluded that the trade of blacksmith would suit him, and after his apprenticeship was over he concluded to join the emigration to the coast. He first went to Illinois, in the fall of 1852, where he fitted up an ox team and prepared for the long journey, beginning it in the spring of 1853, and had unusual good fortune until he reached Snake river; here his cattle began to die, and when he landed at the Cascades he had only three living oxen. At this place he sold out his outfit and went by boat to Portland, where he engaged in the blacksmith business, remaining there until the next spring. At that time Portland was a village of about 400 people, and after leaving this city he went to Albany, where he followed his trade for a short time, and then went to Eugene City. At this place he renewed an acquaintance with a young lady who had crossed the plains in the same train as himself, and this resulted in the marriage of Mr. Powers and Miss Elizabeth Winters, December 25, 1854, the bride being a native of Zanesville, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Elmira Winters. Mr. Powers resided in Eugene City until 1860, then returned to Albany, where he remained for fifteen years, following his trade. Success attended his efforts, and everything seemed prosperous until 1871, when death came and removed his faithful companion from his side. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Powers, one of whom died in infancy, the others being: William, who resides in Weston; Charles, a printer in San Francisco, California; Maud, married A. J. Stanford, of Athena; and Richard is still at home. After the death of Mrs. Powers Mr. Powers removed to Lebanon, where later he married Mrs. Mary Reynolds, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Oregon in 1861. She was the mother of four children at the time of her marriage to Mr. Powers, two of whom are living, Hattie and John. Mr. and Mrs. Powers resided in Lebanon seven years, but in 1879 came to Weston, where they built the hotel Delmonico, and successfully conducted it for thirteen years; becoming tired of the business, however, in July, 1892, Judge Powers rented it out, and removed to his fine residence, on a three-acre plat of ground in the north end of Weston, where he expects to make extensive improvements, and spend the remainder of his days. The Judge has filled some important positions in Oregon, serving fourteen years

as Justice of the Peace in Albany and one year as City Recorder. He has been Justice of the Peace of Weston ever since his arrival here. Governor Wood appointed Judge Powers, with Captain Humphrey and Jacob Mann, to inspect and report on the old military road running from Portland to Malheur, which required them forty days to review. Like almost all of the old pioneers Judge Powers came in for his share of Indian fighting, taking part in the Rogue river-war in 1856-'57. He had many narrow escapes, and took part in a number of battles with the Indians. He mentions one time when a small squad of the soldiers surrounded a whole band of Indians on top of a bluff. The latter had no way of escape, and in the morning Captain Perry, with his whole band, killed all the Indians, leaving only a deaf and dumb Indian, who managed to escape at that time, but was afterward captured. Judge Powers has spent forty years in active life, and is well known as an old settler of Oregon. For the last fourteen years he has been engaged in law business and in collecting pensions for the soldiers. He is a life-long Democrat, and a member of the Masonic order.



**ANDREW JEFFERSON NELSON,** a hardy pioneer of 1852, and an honored citizen of McMinnville, Oregon, was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, May 28, 1827. His father, James Nelson, was a native of Virginia and a distinguished officer in the war of 1812. In 1807 he married Miss Elizabeth Allen, also a native of Virginia, born June 10, 1786. They had seventeen children, eight sons and nine daughters. Three died in infancy, while six daughters and all of the sons lived to have families of their own. Their names are: Milley, Mary, Elizabeth, William Allen, Martha, Louisa, Nancy, James M., Bazel, Zenos Bush, George W. and Sarah (twins) Andrew Jefferson, Robert Rutherford and Nathan Dixon. In 1828 the family moved to Kentucky, whence, in 1832, they again moved to Adams county, Illinois. Here his father resided on a farm until his death, on October 6, 1846, aged sixty-seven years. He was a man who was much esteemed for his probity of character and general thrift, and was a very successful farmer. His faithful wife survived him eight years, dying April 6, 1854, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Nelson's

great-grandfather Nelson was born in Ireland, and his great-grandfather Allen was a native of Scotland.

The subject of our sketch was the fifteenth child, and is now one of the four survivors of this large family. He was reared on his father's farm, in Illinois, working on the farm in summer, and walking two and a half miles to a log school-house in winter, thus obtaining a very limited education under most adverse circumstances. In 1848, the year of the discovery of gold in California, he reached his majority, and, fired by the glowing reports from that far country, he determined, in 1850, to test their merits, and accordingly set forth on his long and perilous journey. His intention at the time was to remain in the West but for a couple of years, whereas twenty-nine long years elapsed before he recrossed the plains to meet again his nearest and dearest relatives and friends.

While in California he was located in the vicinity of Placerville, where he was engaged in teaming from August, 1850, until February, 1852. His first \$1,500 was invested in oxen and wagons, with which to carry on the teaming business, which was then very remunerative. After some time they were all stolen from him in a single night, and he had to start again, which he did, earning and saving \$2,500, of which he gave \$75 for a steerage passage on the steamer, *Columbia*, to Portland, Oregon. They were three and a half days making the voyage, owing to very rough weather, experienced on the ocean, and he was so seasick that one potato sufficed him during the passage. On arriving at Astoria, he was not favorably impressed with the place, so he secured passage on the *Willamette* to Portland, which coincided more with his views of a city. At first he rented a farm on Tualatin plains, but finally came to the vicinity of McMinnville, where he purchased 160 acres of land, giving a man \$250 for his claim, which he afterward held under the donation land law. He built a cabin, into which he moved, in August, 1852, where he worked and lived alone until April, 1854, when he was married to Miss Lucretia E. Burnett, a native of Clay county, Missouri, where she was born April 30, 1837. She was a daughter of G. W. and S. A. Burnett, and a niece of the Hon. Peter H. Burnett, the first governor of California, and she came to Oregon in 1846.

After residing here for five years he sold out, and purchased 335 acres, located two and a half

miles west of McMinnville. Here he resided for eighteen years, rearing his family of seven children, improving his property, erecting on it substantial buildings, a comfortable residence, and large barns for grain and stock, besides highly cultivating the land, making a very valuable farm of it. In 1877 he retired from this place, and built a pleasant home in McMinnville, where he has since resided, enjoying a well-earned rest from the arduous labors of his younger years. Here, cheered by the society of his faithful wife and with six of his children near him, he is tasting the sweets of a well-ordered and industrious life. Alice Jane, their oldest daughter, wife of Mr. Allen Shelton, died soon after her marriage; Annie Burnett, married Mr. William A. Harrison, a prominent merchant of McMinnville, and they have a very pleasant home near her father's; Martha became the wife of Mr. G. W. Hunsucker, and resides in Linn county; John Holt married Miss Lenora Hunsucker, who died, and he married Miss Zilla Ramie, and is a successful dentist, of McMinnville; Ira Gates is a telegraph operator, residing in Colorado; Sidney Katie married Mr. B. F. Lucas, a ticket agent; and Fred Frank is at home.

Mr. Nelson owns considerable stock in some of the best paying enterprises in McMinnville, being interested in the Grangers' store, and also in the creamery and cold storage company, and never loses an opportunity to aid any and all enterprises intended to benefit the farmer, realizing that that is the secret of a city's success.

He was reared a Democrat, but despised slavery, and became a Republican, and at the time of the war was a strong Union man. He continued a Republican until late in life, when he considered it was his duty to take a stand against intemperance, and is now identified with the Prohibition party. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in McMinnville precinct, which at that time covered four of the present precincts.

During his whole life he has been interested in whatever concerned farmers, and has taken an active interest in the Grange, having been Master of the lodge and Lecturer, in which capacity he has traveled all over the State, speaking in their interest and advocating the advancement of their welfare.

He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, of which he is one of the Elders.

If intemperance and the farmer had a million friends and advocates filled with the zeal of our subject, what might they not accomplish? The prairies would blossom as the rose, and the tiller of the soil would inherit the earth, reaping the benefit of his toil; while intemperance, that hydra-headed monster, would be stricken with death, and writhe amidst the pollutions of its own invention.



**R**ASMUS NELSON, an intelligent and enterprising citizen of McMinnville, is a native of Denmark, from which country comes some of our best and ablest men and women. In this small, but important, country he was born October 25, 1845. His parents were both Danes, and people of conceded probity, and spotless reputation. His father is now holding the office of Postmaster of his native town, the duties of which he has ably discharged for a number of years.

The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native town, where he afterward learned the trade of wagon and carriage maker. On becoming of age, he, like so many others before him and since, became desirous of trying his fortune in the new country of America. Accordingly, he borrowed part of his passage money, and with a heart full of hopeful anticipations, set sail for the "land of the free and the home of the brave." Arrived at his destination, he at once went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he was for several years employed at his trade as a journeyman, and soon had the pleasure of remitting the money he borrowed from his friends in Denmark.

By industry and economy he soon accumulated sufficient to defray his expenses to the Pacific coast, of which he had heard marvelous things concerning its advantages. Accordingly, in July, 1869, he came via the Union Pacific Railroad, to Portland, Oregon. From there he went to Salem, where he worked for a short time at his trade. He then came to McMinnville, where he worked for a year and a half for Mr. Norton, when he purchased his employer's shop, and began business for himself, which he has ever since continued. By close attention to business and satisfactory and reliable work, his business grew from year to year, and in addition to this, his uniformly courteous and cor-

dial manner, rendered him a very great favorite in the community, and he became one of its most influential business men.

Mr. Nelson formed a partnership with Mr. C. D. Johnson, a leading blacksmith of the city, and together they made good and substantial carriages and wagons, both of which were in demand, and from the sale of which they realized a handsome profit, with a constantly increasing trade.

Mr. Nelson now owns a valuable lot and shop on B street, besides which he has purchased land in an attractive part of the city, on which he has erected a substantial residence, which he has surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out and ornamented with trees and flowering shrubs, the whole being suggestive of comfort and refinement.

In 1873 he was married to Miss Hansena Christena Hansen, a native of Germany, a lady of education and refinement. They have five intelligent children, all of whom reflect credit on their native city and State.

Mr. Nelson is politically a Republican, although taking no active part in politics other than desiring the welfare of his adopted country. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W., of which latter society he is now Master.

Having for twenty-two years successfully done business in McMinnville, it is not surprising that he should be devoted to the interests of his favorite city. He is one of this city's most enterprising business men, and never misses an opportunity to contribute to her upbuilding and general prosperity. These commendable qualities are universally appreciated by his fellow-citizens, who vie with each other in their general indorsement of respect and good-will.



**W**ILLIAM NESMITH, a native son of Polk county, was born on the old homestead, which he now owns, and where he now resides, July 10, 1859. His father, Colonel James Willis Nesmith, was a native of Missouri, born in 1820. Their ancestors emigrated from Londonderry, county Donegal, Ireland, to America, previous to the Revolutionary war. Colonel Nesmith was reared in his native State, until 1843, when he crossed the plains as captain of the company that crossed



that year. He was a carpenter by trade, and his worldly possessions consisted of a rifle and his saddle horse, but as he was a single man, it was easy for him to support himself by working at his trade. He carried on his trade at Oregon City for some time, and then came to Polk county, purchased the Foster donation claim, three miles southwest of Rickreall, and later he purchased the James O'Neal Flouring Mill, at Rickreall. He married Miss Sauline Goff, a native of Missouri, daughter of David Goff, a native of Kentucky, and an honored Oregon pioneer of 1844. He took his donation claim on the Rickreall, and was a widely and favorably known pioneer. His death occurred in 1874, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife had already died in 1864. His grandsons, James and William Nesmith, now reside on their grandfather's donation claim.

Colonel Nesmith ran his flouring mill for many years, and was very successful in all his enterprises. He purchased a large tract of the valuable land in that vicinity, and at one time was the owner of about 1,900 acres. He was a man of generous impulses, and during his life gave employment and aid to many a needy pioneer. So great was his kindness to those in need, that he was highly esteemed throughout the entire Northwest. In political matters he was very prominent, inclining toward Democratic convictions, and he took an active part in the affairs of Oregon during the time it was being transformed into a State. He served as Judge of the Provisional Government; Representative in the Territorial Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the State Constitution. After this he was elected to represent the young State he had aided in founding in the United States Senate, in 1861. In 1872 he was elected a member of Congress, but after serving his term he retired to his home and devoted his attention to his large private interests. He was the founder of the town of Derry, and gave it its name, in honor of the town from which his family sprang. His death occurred, January 17, 1886. His wife survived him until 1890. They are both buried in a beautiful spot on the Rickreall, the place he had himself selected on the donation claim, and so much did the Oregon Legislature think of him, as one of their noblest and best citizens, that they made an appropriation for a monument to be erected to his memory, but his children at their own ex-

pense erected one, at a cost of \$1,000. He was a plain, honest, wholesome and impartial man, loving and indulgent to his family, kind and hospitable to his neighbors, and devoted to the interests of the State. His family, knowing his tastes and his aversion to anything like display, erected to him such a monument as they know would be in accord with his spirit of independence and unassuming ideas. The noble pioneer rests in the land he labored to obtain, in the great State of which he was one of the founders. Nine children were born to Senator and Mrs. Nesmith, of whom four only are living, namely: Mary Jane, wife of Levi Ankeny, resides in Walla Walla; Harriet K., wife of L. L. McArthur, a prominent member of the bar of Oregon, (see Judge McArthur's history, in this book); Valine P., wife of William Moleson, resides in Rickreall, on a farm which was left to her from her father's estate; James Bush, and William Goff, now own the donation claim owned by their grandfather, Mr. Goff.

James Bush has kindly furnished the data for this brief sketch of his honored father and his family. He was educated in the schools of his county, and in the Portland Business College. He has spent the whole of his life, however, on the farm on which he was reared, and of which he now owns 253 acres.

Mr. Nesmith married Georgia Clark, a native daughter of Oregon, born in his own county, daughter of W. E. Clark, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. They have one son, Lin Willis. Mr. Nesmith is a Democrat in politics. He resides on the homestead of his ancestors, and he loves and reveres the memory of his father, and grandfather, and is justly proud of both his county and State.

 **C**HARLES T. NEEP, a successful Washington county farmer, now residing in Cornelius, Oregon, is a native of Wisconsin, born May 3, 1854. His father, Charles Neep, was born in England, in 1815, and was educated in his native land, and learned the wagon-makers' trade. He married Theodocia Hocking, of England. They came to America in 1851, and settled in Wisconsin, where they resided until 1872, and then went to Oregon, and settled at Forest Grove. They brought five children with them to Oregon, namely: John,



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Alfred, William, Charles T.; and Fannie T., now Mrs. Thomas Talbut. The father lived on a farm at Forest Grove for seven years, and then retired from active business, and now lives at Cornelius, where he and his wife are spending the evening of their useful and industrious life.

Charles T. was the fourth child, and he was in his eighteenth year when he arrived in Oregon. He farmed on rented land until 1886, when he purchased 217 acres of land, three miles east of Hillsboro, the purchase price being \$4,500. He resided on this property a few years, and then sold it for \$10,000. He next went to Cornelius and purchased forty acres, joining the town, and also several town lots. He built a good residence on the new purchase, and also a large barn, and is doing a successful business.

He married Irena Ennis, of Oregon, in 1877. She is the daughter of Allen Ennis, an Oregon pioneer. Five children have been added to this union, namely: Annie, Minnie, Georgie, Tracy and Henry. Mrs. Neep died on April 11, 1891. She was one of the best women, a faithful wife and an indulgent mother, and her loss has been felt very keenly by her husband and children. They have the sympathy of all their friends. Mr. Neep is a member of the K. of P. He is an enterprising citizen, and interests himself in everything intended to benefit Oregon, the State of his adoption.



**MRS. LUCRETIA OVERTURF**, *nee* Whittemore, of Milton, Umatilla county, Oregon, was born at Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, November 20, 1854, her father being McDonough Whittemore, a native of New York. He was married to Nancy Bowman, a native of Illinois; emigrated with her to Oregon, in 1852, settling at Eugene, where he worked at his trade of a blacksmith, until his death, in 1882, aged fifty-four years; his wife following, in 1887, aged sixty-three years. They were parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest.

Lucretia Whittemore, of this biography, met, in 1873, Hon. F. M. Crockett, of Pendleton, then County Clerk of Umatilla county, at Pendleton, and was married to him July 6, 1873. Mr. Crockett had then filled two terms, and had just been elected a third time. He was a native of Tennessee, having been born near Nashville,

June 1, 1834. In the fall of 1860 he left his home for Yreka, California, in response to a letter from his brother, E. S. Crockett, who at that time was in the blacksmithing business at Yreka.

Mr. F. M. Crockett remained in northern California for a year, working in the mines, meeting with very good success, but on account of ill health was compelled to leave. He then came to Oregon and settled for a time in Albany, and, on recovering his usual health, he went to Florence, Idaho, where he engaged in mining during the brief excitement in that camp. He went from there to Boise City in 1863, and thence to the Willamette valley, where he followed farming for one season. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Butter Creek, Umatilla county, where he bought a farm, on which he remained until 1876, at which place he resided when first elected County Clerk.

At the regular Democratic convention, in 1872, Mr. Crockett, Nathan Pierce, Hugh McArthur and James Moore were candidates for the position of County Clerk of Umatilla county. It was arranged between Messrs. Crockett and Pierce that the one who should receive the least number of votes on first ballot would withdraw in favor of the other. Pierce withdrew, Crockett was nominated and subsequently elected by a vote of the people. After serving the first term, Mr. Crockett was again nominated and re-elected by a large majority. Before the term had expired he resigned, on account of failing health, and a successor was appointed, but Mr. Crockett was still retained by the court during its sessions until the expiration of the term. He then sold his land on Butter creek and bought a ranch of 240 acres, situated three miles north of Milton, which he began to improve to fruit culture and where he made his home.

During the winter of 1886 Mr. Crockett was strongly favored by the people of Eastern Umatilla as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. This was unsolicited by him, but Eastern Umatilla was in need of an honest man—a man who, although unassuming and not a leader of men, could be depended on when the ballot was cast. Thus was Mr. Crockett put forward and subsequently elected to the memorable Legislature of 1886-'87. Well did he deserve the confidence placed in him, and it was, in part, due to his honest but silent work, that such a rousing majority for the great and press-

ing need of division, greeted him in the House of Representatives. And had this true-hearted man lived until another year had passed, the legislative halls would have again echoed his quiet "Here," in answer to the daily roll-call. But his health, none too good for years, gave completely away, and he died February 25, 1887.

Mr. Crockett was mourned by a host of friends. He was a man who could ill be spared from any community with which he might have been identified. He was strictly honest, but very unassuming; active in business and politics, but quiet and not given to buncombe; intelligent and learned, but still of the common people; in fact, a man whose name will always carry with it the memory of honesty, integrity and uprightness among those who knew him best. He was buried in the Valley Cemetery, and his funeral was the most largely attended one ever witnessed in his vicinity, thus mutely testifying to his widespread popularity and sterling worth of character.

Mrs. Crockett was left a widow with five children and another was born soon after his death. The names of the children are: Clyde, Myrtle, Edith, Grace, Pansy, who died April 26, 1888; and Frances, who died January 7, 1889.

Mr. Crockett was a poor boy when he came West and was compelled to work hard for a living; but soon accumulated enough to go into business for himself, and before his death had made sufficient to leave his wife and children in comfortable circumstances, leaving an estate that is worth in 1893, \$50,000. The farm is adapted to the raising of fruit, including all kinds of berries, a great variety of all kinds having been planted by him before his death.

The subject of this notice was married a second time to A. J. Overturf, August 12, 1890, he being a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon in 1889. He is a practical agriculturist and conducts the home farm.

**ERWIN CUMMINGS**, one of the honest pioneers of Oregon in 1852, now deceased, was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1816. His people were early settlers in that State. He removed to Michigan and from there to Illinois, where, in 1839, he married Miss Martha Jane Bird. Her father, mother and family emigrated to Oregon in 1847, and in 1852

Mr. Cummings, his wife and two children, Annie and Steuben, also came to Oregon and the journey was a safe one.

Our subject stopped at Irene City, where he kept store for a year, and then came to Washington county, and took a donation claim in the woods, where he built a log cabin. They had but little to do with, but his faithful wife cared for the children, and he worked at bricklaying in Portland, as he was an expert at this trade, but in those early days Mrs. Cummings often longed for the comfortable home she had left and shed many useless tears, but as the years went on Mr. Cummings prospered and improved his land, and comforts came to the wilderness.

Mr. Cummings was a Republican in his politics and a most worthy and reliable man, and one of those whose support of the Union was open and pronounced. On April 6, 1885, he died, lamented by all who knew him, as he had led a good life, and was very highly respected. Only two of the children are now living. The eldest daughter is the wife of John L. Fuller, and resides in Clarke county, Washington; Louisa is the wife Joseph Galbraith, and her mother resides with her on the old donation claim. Mrs. Cummings still enjoys quite good health, and is one of the pleasant pioneer women of large experience, who has made many and true friends by her kindness of heart and sympathetic nature.

**DANIEL THOMPSON PHILLIPS**, of Hillsborough, came to Oregon in 1856.

He is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, born July 27, 1823. His father, Samuel Phillips, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1797. The family originated in Wales, and emigrated to America previous to the Revolution. John Phillips fought in the war for independence. Mr. Phillips' mother was a Melvina Thompson, of Lincoln county, Maine, born in 1805. They had thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and seven still survive. The subject of this sketch was the eldest child, and he was educated in St. Clair county, and for several years engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and later learned and followed the trade of bricklayer. After he went to Oregon he settled on 240 acres of land in Washington county in 1857, and he paid \$1,000 for it, and a little later sold it with a gain of \$100. With this money he

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purchased a half-section of land two and one-half miles west of Hillsborough. It cost in 1865, \$1,350. Here he lived and improved the property until it became one of the finest farms of the county, and now (1892) its value is \$90 per acre. He still owns 200 acres of the original purchase. In December, 1891, he retired from the farm, and purchased a place in Hillsborough. He has other property interests, including a business lot and building, and is conducting a harness-making establishment.

He was married on the 17th day of April, 1845, to Miss Martha Tate, of Tennessee. She came with her parents to Illinois in 1829, when she was two years old and she was raised in the same State. David Tate, her father, was in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mary Jane, now Mrs. C. W. Purden, is the eldest daughter; and she had nine children, and is now a widow; Alonzo is married, and has four children; Ellen married G. Wickers, and has six children; Sarah is the wife of D. Smith, and has six children; Millie married M. W. Shear; George W. is married; Emma is now Mrs. Jackson Ford, and has four children; Charles W. is married, and has one child. The two youngest sons are Albert T. and Franklin W. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been married forty-seven years, and they both enjoy good health. They have thirty grandchildren in addition to their ten children. They have reared this large family to be industrious and honest, and they are a comfort to the declining years of their worthy parents. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always been a Democrat in politics. He is a reliable citizen of the great State in which he has resided for so long.

**C. REED**, Fish Commissioner of Astoria, was born in Sagadahoc county, Maine, in 1847, a son of Crosby Reed, a ship-carpenter and farmer by occupation. He learned the carpenters' trade when a young man, but from the completion of his education, until twenty-eight years of age, he followed logging on the river. March 28, 1875, he married Hattie E. Webb, and April 1, of the same year, he started for Oregon. Like many other successful men of Astoria, Mr. Reed engaged in fishing for one season, and later worked at his trade. He then formed a joint-stock company,

called the Fisherman's Canning Company, the first stock company on the river, the members being C. Timmons, B. Gallagher, James Williams and Ben Young. He then built the White Star Cannery, with Messrs. Timmons, Gallagher and Brakke, but two years later went to Alaska, where he was superintendent of the Cape Fox Packing Company from April until October, 1886. Returning to Astoria, he was elected to the office of Fish Commissioner, February 18, 1887, and has succeeded himself ever since. He is president of the Board, which consists of R. C. Campbell, of Rainier, and G. T. Myers, of Portland. In 1882 Mr. Reed was elected by a large majority to the State Senate, where he served four years, and the district was then composed of Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook counties. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, but is a popular man with all parties; and socially, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the A. O. U. W.

He lost his first wife in 1880; and in 1882 he married Miss Myra A. Whitney, a native of Freeman, Maine. They reside in Upper Astoria, where Mr. Reed owns valuable city property.

**CAPTAIN G. REED**, a Columbia river pilot between Astoria and Portland, is a native of Freeport, Maine, born in 1839. His ancestry were among the pioneers of that State, his grandfather serving in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject, Edward and Mary A. (Randall) Reed, were both natives of Maine. Mr. Reed followed the sea during his early life, but engaged in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his days.

Captain Reed resided with his parents until his sixteenth year, and then shipped before the mast on the brig Lauretta, owned by parties residing in Freeport, but sailing between Boston and Savannah, returning to New York, where the subject shipped on the bark Palestine, and made one voyage to the West Indies, and then as third mate sailed upon the same bark for Melbourne, Australia. From there he sailed to San Francisco, which he reached May 5, 1859. He then retired from the sea and went to the gold mines in southern Oregon, where he remained for two years, with fair success. In 1860 he cast his first vote, at Chetco, for Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he went to the Oro Fino mines, in Idaho, and remained there about eight-

een months; not being successful, he withdrew and went to Portland, where he was variously employed until 1865, when he engaged as deck hand on a steamboat upon the Columbia river, shipping upon the John H. Couch, running between Portland and Astoria. As deck hand, mate and master he followed steamboating until 1870. During the latter year while master of the Okanagan, he towed the Montgomery Castle from Astoria to Portland. This was the first iron ship that ever came up the Columbia river. In 1870 the Captain retired from steamboating life to engage in piloting between Astoria and Portland, in which business he is still engaged. He looks after all the steamers of the Union Steamship Company of Vancouver, British Columbia, the Sitka steamers and all steamers of the Oregon Improvement Company, which come to Portland.

The Captain was married, in Astoria, February 22, 1870, to Miss Rosetta Nolan, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Michael Nolan, an Oregon pioneer of 1852 and farmer of Clatsop county. Captain and Mrs. Reed have four children, namely: Edward G., Nancy G., William R. and Elizabeth B. The family reside at Astoria, corner of Third and Madison streets.

The Captain is one of the incorporators and the President of the Odd Fellow's Land and Building Association and member of the I. O. O. F., also of Columbia Harbor, No. 22, and Brotherhood of Masters and Pilots. He is a stockholder of the Astoria Building & Loan Association. As a pilot his reputation stands high for caution and shrewdness, and as a citizen he is respected by all who know him.

**SYLVESTER POTTER**, an early pioneer of Oregon, and one of Sheridan's most successful business men, was born in New York, April 3, 1836. His father, Erastus Potter, a native of the same State, was born June 7, 1814. Grandfather Harden Potter was born in Rhode Island, and was of English ancestry. Mr. Potter's father was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. He married Miss Martha Durkee, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Adin Durkee, the Durkees being early settlers of New England. Sylvester is the oldest of their four children. In 1844 the family moved to Wisconsin, and in the primitive log

schoolhouses of that State he received his early education. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school. He subsequently entered the academy at Oshkosh, and by working and teaching was enabled to advance his education.

Early in life Mr. Potter's attention was directed toward Oregon, and at the age of twenty-three, on the last day of March, 1859, he left Oshkosh, and started on the long overland journey to this State. He arrived at Portland October 1, after six months of travel, and at that time his only capital was his willing hands, and his determination to succeed in life. For two years he was employed in cutting sawlogs at \$1.10 per 1,000, and one year he hauled cord wood for the steamboats. In the spring of 1862, lured by the prospects of the gold mines, he went to the Salmon river country, and mined at Florence City. After four years' experience in the mines, during which time he made more than good wages, he returned to Portland.

After his return to Portland, Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Mrs. Elsie Southnail, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. William Caples. Dr. Caples and his family came to Oregon in 1849. An incident connected with their overland journey may here be related as showing the pluck and courage of the pioneer girls. The Doctor was stricken with mountain fever, was very low, and the family were much alarmed concerning his condition. At this juncture of affairs, when everything looked dark to them, a young man who was driving for them tried to win Miss Elsie's consent to be his wife, and threatened that if she refused he would not help her father any more. She declined, however, and he took his horse out of the train and left the party. Nothing daunted she shouldered the ox whip, and drove a team to the end of the journey.

After their marriage, Mr. Potter built a wharf on the Willamette, six miles below Portland, where he was for some time successfully engaged in furnishing wood by contract to the steamboats. He then purchased 600 acres of land, four miles north of Sheridan, where, for eleven years, he carried on farming and stock-raising. At the expiration of that time he settled in Sheridan, and has since conducted a warehouse business, buying and shipping grain. In 1886 he and his son engaged in the general mercantile business in Sheridan. He, however, soon sold his interest to Allison & Sanders.

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Following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Potter's children: Marvin L., who is married and resides on a farm; Walter Ernest, engaged in business in Sheridan; Ida Martha, wife of Edward Y. Church, Portland; and Ada Elsie, who resides with her parents.

Mr. Potter is prominently identified with the A. O. U. W., having served as Financier of his lodge for six years. He is an active member in the Congregational Church. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with it, and during the war he was a staunch Union man. For years he has been a member of the Sheridan City Council, and for the past two terms has served as Mayor.

Mr. Potter has in his possession the old raw-hide chair that was used by Lieutenant Phil Sheridan when he was stationed near where the town of Sheridan is now located. The Lieutenant was very popular with the old settlers here, and in honor of him this town received its name.



**THOMAS W. PERRY**, a worthy Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prominent business man and real-estate owner of North Yam Hill, is a native of the State of Ohio, born November 26, 1839.

His father, Robert Perry, a native of England, was married in 1822 to Miss Martha Rossetter, also a native of England, and three weeks after their marriage they set sail for the United States, landing in due time at New York. They spent a year in New York, and then moved westward to Ohio. He was a butcher by trade, and followed that business in Ohio until 1852. That year, with his wife and three children, he crossed the plains with ox teams to Oregon. Thomas W. was at that time fourteen years of age. They escaped the cholera which raged on the plains that year; made the journey in safety, and landed in Oregon City on October 8, 1852, coming direct from that place to North Yam Hill. Three miles northwest of North Yam Hill Mr. Perry took up 320 acres of land, built a log cabin, and became successfully engaged in stock-raising. He subsequently purchased 306 acres where the North Yam Hill depot is now located. All this property he retained until his death, which occurred in 1872. His wife survived him five years and died in 1877. Both were members of the Baptist Church. They passed active and useful lives

and had the respect and esteem of all who knew them. After their death the estate was divided between the children, of whom only two are now living, the subject of this article, and his sister, Mary Ellen, widow of F. D. Stoot. She is now station agent at North Yam Hill.

In the division of the property above referred to, Mr. Perry got 106 acres of land at the depot and 210 acres of the donation claim. All of this property he has since successfully farmed, and has added to it by subsequent purchase until he is the owner of 606 acres, all improved land. In 1881 Mr. Perry built a flouring mill and large warehouse at the station, which he ran successfully until 1876, when fire consumed them both. They were insured for about one-third their value and his loss amounted to some \$7,500. He built a new warehouse, which he has since run, and he also has the personal supervision of his farming interests.

Mr. Perry was married in 1871 to Miss O. J. Torrence, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of J. Torrence, who came to Oregon in 1854. Following are the names of their eleven children: Martha Emma, Elsie Mary, Robert Allen, Bessie N. Lella, who died in her tenth year; Richard Elbert, Mina, Thomas T., Hope, Rossetter, and Lizzie.

Mr. Perry has been a life-long Republican. In 1890 he was nominated and elected County Commissioner, and in this official capacity has served with credit to himself and his constituency.



**EDWARD M. RANDS**, the efficient Postmaster of Oregon City, Oregon, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Marshall county, that State, June 2, 1856.

His father, Edward P. Rands, was born in Lincolnshire, England. In 1820, when he was three years of age, his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in the State of Vermont. When a young man he emigrated to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Jane Campbell, also a native of England. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living. In 1877 he removed with his family to Oregon, and purchased a farm near Oregon City, on which he still resides, a prosperous and industrious farmer.

His son, the subject of our sketch, was the third child, and was raised on his father's farm

in Mitchell county, Iowa, attending the district schools. When seventeen years of age he taught his first school, after which he worked and taught alternately, as opportunity offered, until he had earned money enough to complete his education at the State Normal School of Iowa. After leaving the normal school, he accepted the position of principal of the Osage High School, and at the end of his first year was elected Superintendent of Schools of that county, which position he efficiently filled for five years. During his second term he purchased an interest in the Osage News, of which he had charge for three years. He then sold out, and removed to Chicago, where he accepted a position with a school-supply house.

In January, 1886, he came to Oregon City, and was shortly afterward engaged in teaching in the Scio schools, in Linn county. The following January he purchased the Oregon City Enterprise, which paper he ran for two years and a half, when his health failed, and he sold out and rested for a while. A short time afterward he engaged in real-estate transactions, in which he is still interested, and is now the owner of several valuable pieces of property, both city and rural. He is local correspondent of the Oregonian, being a highly capable writer, of originality and incisiveness.

He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and has acted as Secretary of the county for a couple of years, and has served as Chairman of the Committee for the same length of time. He has been a delegate to the last three State conventions. In 1889 he was Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and in 1890 was Clerk of the Republican State Committee. He was appointed Acting Postmaster of Oregon City, in which capacity he served until April, 1891, when he was appointed Postmaster, and at once began the improvement of his office. He purchased a large number of lock-boxes, secured the reduction, by one-half, of the rental of boxes, employed competent help, and is giving efficient post-office service, having the entire approval of the patrons.

Mr. Rands was married, June 15, 1880, to Miss Margaret Creelman, an estimable lady, and a native of Nova Scotia. They have two children: Edward Thurlow, born in Iowa, in 1882; and Margaret Eulalie, born in Oregon City, in 1886.

Mr. Rands is a member of the I. O. O. F., as well as of the Knights of Pythias, and has twice been elected to the office of Chancellor Commander.

He is a capable and honorable gentleman, fully identified with the educational, political and financial interests of the State, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his citizens and that of many of the most prominent and influential men of the State.

**W** F. READ, a merchant in Albany, Oregon, was born in Walworth county, southern Wisconsin, in 1853. His parents, William C. and Clara (Whiteman) Read, natives of New York, emigrated to Wisconsin about 1843, and there his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1857. That year he moved to Tama county, Iowa, and subsequently to Grinnell, same State, where he engaged in the hardware business and also conducted farming operations.

In Grinnell, the subject of our sketch received his education, and began his business life in his father's store. In 1867 he moved with his parents to Breckenridge, Missouri, where he followed farming ten years, and then opened a general merchandise store. In the fall of 1883 he came to Oregon and established a store in Albany, dealing in groceries and boots and shoes. After being in business alone three years, he took in as a partner Mr. C. E. Brownell, and the firm became Read & Brownell. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Read disposed of his interest in the establishment and purchased the general merchandise store of N. H. Allen. He gradually reduced the stock to dry goods only, and in the dry-goods business he is now engaged. He was one of the incorporators of the Albany Electric Light & Power Company, in 1889, of which organization he has since been president. He is also president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Insurance Company, which he helped to incorporate. Other organizations with which he is identified as incorporator and director, are the Albany Street Railroad and the Albany Building Association.

Mr. Read was married in Breckenridge, Missouri, in 1874, to Miss Mary McCalvy, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children: George M., Francis M. and Harry E.



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Mr. Read is a member of the F. & A. M., the Eastern Star, the Select Knights, and the A. O. U. W. He owns valuable property in Albany, and is thoroughly identified with all interests which pertain to the development of his adopted city and State.



**C**MMERSON E. QUICK, Clerk of Columbia county. Among the well-known and influential citizens of St. Helen, is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch. Mr. Quick is a native of the Hoosier State, born November 8, 1852, near Brookville, Franklin county. His father, David O. Quick, was a native of the same State, as was also his mother, Sarah M. (Updyke) Quick, now deceased. The Quicks trace their lineage back to England, and the Updykes to Holland.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of two children, and the only one now living. His mother died when he was young, and in consequence he was reared by his grandmother. When young Quick was six years of age, his father removed to Montgomery county, Illinois, where he resided until 1861, when he purchased an outfit, and crossed the plains. When they reached Snake river they were obliged to abandon their wagons, and with their pack-horses proceeded to Elk City mines, Idaho. The family remained some two months at the mines, and then continued the trip via Lewiston and Portland. They located in Washington county, Oregon, and here our subject received his education. This was completed in the Pacific University, at Forest Grove, in 1877.

Our subject engaged in teaching in Washington county, until 1881, when he permanently located in Columbia county, and there also engaged in teaching. He filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools for three successive terms, also engaged in teaching at the same time. As an educator Mr. Quick ranks high with the progressive public. He was elected first to the position of County Clerk in 1888, and is at this time serving the third term in that office. His able and honorable administration in that position has been fairly attested by his re-election, and that his services are appreciated by the public generally goes without saying.

Aside from his official duties, Mr. Quick handles and deals in real estate. He owns 168 acres of land near St. Helen, some forty acres

of which is improved and has a fine young orchard, consisting of a variety of fruits, prunes predominating, and also owns residence property in town.

Mr. Quick was married in the city of San Francisco, California, November 16, 1881, to Miss Sarah M. Linegor, a native of Ohio. They have two bright children living: Alice V. and an infant daughter. The little ones gone were Eugenia Olive, who died in 1883, and Harry C., in 1888. In political matters Mr. Quick is a staunch Republican, and one who has always taken an active interest in party principles. Socially, he affiliates with A. F. & A. M., and has been filling one of the official chairs of St. Helen Lodge, No. 32, for the past three years.



**C**HARLES H. RALSTON, cashier of the Bank of Lebanon, was born on the plains en route to Oregon, in 1847. His father, Jeremiah Ralston, was a native of Ohio, and reared to agricultural pursuits, but subsequently developed business talents, and became quite active in business affairs. He was married in 1822 to Margaret McKnight, whom death subsequently claimed, and in 1837 he was married to Jemima Ashpagh, a native of Ohio. (For extended sketch of Jeremiah Ralston, the reader is referred to the biography of William M. Ralston, which elsewhere appears.) Mr. Ralston died at Lebanon, August 12, 1877, but his widow survives and is still active, and is a worthy type of the heroic pioneer.

Charles H. lived until manhood with his parents, pursuing his education at Lebanon, and when out of school, looking after the interests of the stock that his father raised, and superintending the farm. In 1872 he entered business life as a clerk in the general merchandise business of J. L. Cowan, and his brother John Ralston. In 1876 he purchased an interest, and the firm was organized as Cowan, Ralston & Co., and it was continued until 1879, when the subject sold his interest and engaged in the hardware business, which he followed until 1881. He then started a grocery, and carried it on until 1886, when he sold out and entered the Bank of Lebanon as bookkeeper and assistant cashier, and in 1890 was appointed cashier and manager, which positions he has continued to fill.



He was married in Lebanon, in 1870, to Miss Sarah C. Griggs, of Oregon, and a daughter of A. B. Griggs, a pioneer of 1847. This union has been blessed by three children; Maude, wife of H. Y. Mand; Kirkpatrick, proprietor of the Lebanon Weekly Express; Charles and Jessie.

Mr. Ralston is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has served two terms as President of the City Council, and several times as Councilman. He has valuable property in Lebanon, and is one of the foremost men of the city.

**F**ON. WILLARD HALL REES, of French prairie, Marion county, Oregon, was born on an old family estate adjoining Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, September 17, 1819, in the same house where his great-grandfather Griffin, grandfather, mother and eldest sister were born, the property having been purchased by his father, Thomas Rees, just prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Stout Griffin, early in 1817. His ancestors were Welsh on both sides, of the Quaker persuasion; emigrated and settled in Delaware in 1682. The now State of Delaware being then included in the Penn grant. The ancestors on both sides were soldiers in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonies. Thomas Rees, father of our subject, lost his parents at the age of fourteen, inheriting his father's mills and other real estate; leaving school at the age of sixteen, his uncle David Rees, his guardian, sent him to Philadelphia to learn the milling business. When the subject of this sketch was six months old his father moved to Dover, near which place he had mill property, conducting the same until the fall of 1825, when he moved westward, settling on a farm near Cincinnati, where his father-in-law, Jacob S. Griffin, had preceded him eight years. Thomas and Elizabeth Rees, father and mother of our subject, reared to manhood and womanhood a family of twelve children. Two sisters residing in Preble county, Ohio, four brothers in Kansas, two farmers and two bankers. M. B. Rees, of Cove, Union county, Oregon; Major R. R. Rees, editor and merchant, died in Walla Walla, in 1889; S. G. Rees, accidentally killed at Alturas, California; Thomas Clayton Rees, drowned in Kansas river; Lieutenant D. A. Rees, of Sherman's army, was killed at Kenesaw Mountain; and Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees, United States

Navy, now on duty at World's Fair at Chicago. In 1844, while yet a young man, filled with the spirit of adventure and with a desire to see the country, he crossed the plains to Oregon, and came in the same company as did Hon. John Minto, with others. The season was a wet one and the party was obliged to ford the streams, as they were much swollen, and the party covered seven months on the journey. They met with many difficulties, but surmounted them all and reached the end of the journey safely.

At Vancouver Mr. Rees met Dr. McLoughlin, then a man of sixty years of age. Our subject at once took a mill-building contract, the mill to be erected above Astoria, and he was engaged in this business until May 1845, when he came to Oregon City, taking a contract on the Catholic Church and several other buildings. After this he came to St. Louis, in Marion county, to build a Catholic church for the French-Canadian settlement. Here he learned of the rich land on French prairie, and was induced to purchase a right to a donation claim of one Stephen Pelchie. For this property Mr. Rees paid \$975, and here he has since made his home.

This farm is now one of the most desirable in the county and here our subject has lived and reared his family. In January, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Hall, who was born in Missouri, August 20, 1828, and was the daughter of James E. Hall, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, from the State of Kentucky. The father of Mrs. Rees died in his seventy-second year, but her mother is yet living, in her eighty-ninth year.

The discovery of gold in California gave many of the emigrants the gold fever, and Mr. Rees, with a number of his neighbors, made the trip overland with pack animals in 1843. They were thirty days on the journey, and it was one in which they were in great danger. While prospecting in California a party of the company were attacked by Indians and one of them was killed, one severely wounded and two others slightly wounded. The party mined on the Mokelumne river.

Our subject worked until the following February, taking out \$3,000; but was then taken sick and returned to Oregon. After his return, he and Mr. O. S. Thomas and Mr. William Whiting built the first saw and grist mills at Aurora, on Deer creek, Marion county. For several years he continued contracting and building, and was engaged for some time on the

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... was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to  
... this country in 1860, and brought with him his  
... wife and two children, and settled in Paterson,  
... New Jersey, where he died in 1891. His wife  
... survived him fifteen years. They had seven  
... children, of whom there are still living a son

... Paterson, New Jersey, a daughter who is  
... the wife of Mr. William Boyle, and re-  
... San Francisco; and the subject of this

... Jones L. ... was sent to the public schools  
... of his native city, and there became an apprentice  
... to the machinist trade in his uncle's shop.  
... though he went to  
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... May, 1863, he went to Wash-  
... District of Columbia, where he was  
... in the navy yard until  
... May, 1864, when he sailed from New York, via  
... of Panama, for San Francisco,  
... the latter city after a voyage of  
... thirty-nine days. After working at his trade in  
... San Francisco and Victoria, Vancouver's island,  
... a few months, in April, 1865, he came to Port-  
... land, where he has continued to reside ever  
... since, and where he has met with well-earned  
... success. For seven years after coming to Port-  
... land he worked in the Oregon Iron Works, the  
... first two years as journeyman, and the remain-

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James Sotán

Government buildings at Champoeg, where Oregon's first Indian treaties were held. During all this time he continued his farming.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rees were born twelve children, as follows: Olivia married J. W. Welch, and resides in Astoria; Elizabeth E. became the wife of William Hendershott; Annie R. is now Mrs. John Clark; Lora C. is the wife of Dr. C. H. Day, of Portland; David C. resides at Waitsburg, Washington; Thomas H. and Harry L. are both at home, running the farm; Park A. is a dentist at Astoria; Willard H. is at home; Clara A. and Priscilla are both at home; and Lilly died in her sixteenth year. There are now twenty-one grandchildren in the family.

In his early life Mr. Rees was a Whig in his politics, but he has the honor of having been one of the organizers of the Republican party, and since then he has been staunch in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was Chairman of the Committee on Counties, and gave Linu county its name. Since then he has declined office. He drew up the constitution and took a leading part in organizing the Oregon Pioneer Association, a useful institution. Its historic research is limited to the original Territory, embracing Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The addresses at its annual reunions call out the best pioneer talent within its field of research. Mr. Rees is thoroughly posted on its history and takes an active part in its transactions. He has been chosen as the orator for the annual address to the society, and is an interesting and capable writer and speaker. His family fairly represent the native sons and daughters of Oregon, and both he and wife are much esteemed among the pioneers of this great State where they so long have found a home.



**J**AMES LOTAN, president and manager of the Willamette Iron Works, and a prominent business man of the city of Portland, is a native of Paterson, New Jersey, born on the 8th of April, 1843. His father, John Lotan, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country in 1839, and brought with him his wife and two children, and settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he died in 1861. His wife survived him fifteen years. They had seven children, of whom three are still living: a son

in Paterson, New Jersey; a daughter who is now the wife of Mr. William Boyle, and resides in San Francisco; and the subject of this sketch.

James Lotan was sent to the public schools of his native city, and there became an apprentice to the machinist trade in his uncle's shop. After learning the trade thoroughly he went to Jacksonville, Florida, where, with an elder brother, he was employed until the great civil war began, when he returned home, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Rush C. Hawkins. They were called "Hawkins' Zouaves." His regiment was first stationed at Fortress Monroe, and from there proceeded to Newport News, where it took part in the fight at Great Bethel, which resulted in one of the first victories for the Union army. It left Newport News with General Butler's expedition, and at Fort Hatteras joined General Burnside's command, proceeding with this division of the army up Pamlico sound to New Berne, North Carolina, where it fought a battle. From this port it retired to Roanoke Island, and from there to New Berne, participating in the battle of South Mills, and in numerous skirmishes along the line of march. From New Berne the regiment proceeded through the Dismal Swamp to Norfolk, Virginia, and from there to Aquilla Creek, where it joined the Army of the Potomac and formed a part of Burnside's division during the terrible slaughter of Union men at the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and South Mountain. At the latter battle his regiment lost heavily, and, after being twice recruited, went back to Newport News, where Mr. Lotan remained with his regiment until the term of his enlistment expired. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1863. In July, 1863, he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was employed at his trade in the navy yard until May, 1864, when he sailed from New York, via the Isthmus of Panama, for San Francisco, arriving in the latter city after a voyage of thirty-nine days. After working at his trade in San Francisco and Victoria, Vancouver's island, a few months, in April, 1865, he came to Portland, where he has continued to reside ever since, and where he has met with well-earned success. For seven years after coming to Portland he worked in the Oregon Iron Works, the first two years as journeyman, and the remain-

der of the time as foreman of the machine shop. In 1872 he became superintendent of the Willamette Iron Works. The company had been established in 1865, by R. R. Thompson, John Watson and Peter Taylor, who were its principal stockholders, and conducted the business until 1872, when Mr. Lotan was made superintendent. He was connected with it until 1872 as an employe, but he then began to buy stock from time to time, and in several years became half-owner of it. In 1880 Mr. M. W. Henderson became the owner of the other half of the works, and Mr. Lotan and he have since been equal owners of it. They employ over 100 men, and do a general foundry business, but make a specialty of steamboat boilers and engines, and for several years have done the leading business in this line. When the Willamette Iron Works started, the capital stock was \$50,000; they now have \$300,000 capital stock, and their business extends all over the northwest coast and to Alaska, and they have a branch at Dallas, known as the Fulton Iron Works, where they have employed as many as 160 men. Mr. Lotan is the manager of both, and it is solely owing to his practical knowledge and constant supervision of the business that such a high degree of success has been attained.

Mr. Lotan was appointed State local inspector of steam vessels by Secretary Boutwell, in which position he acted for seven years, rendering the Government valuable service. The number of the steamboats in his district had increased from 71 to 171, and so much of his valuable time was required that he finally declined the position. Soon after coming to Portland Mr. Lotan joined the Washington Guards, one of the leading military organizations of that day. He was elected second officer of the company, and when the two companies, the Washington and Emmett Guards, were formed into a battalion, he was elected and commissioned its Major. He also served for fifteen years in the old Volunteer Fire Department of Portland, and rendered valuable assistance in the organization of the present paid department, and in 1883 he was appointed by Mayor Chapman one of the fire commanders of the city, which position he still holds.

Mr. Lotan has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and during his residence in Portland has rendered his party valuable aid, while personally he has had no political aspirations.

He has been repeatedly the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and in every campaign he has taken a prominent part. He is a very capable worker in the ranks of his party.

In 1868 Mr. Lotan was married to Miss Emma Carroll, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had one child, William S., born in Portland, who is now with his father in his business.

Mr. Lotan is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches. His success in business is the result of thorough knowledge and persistent work, and his ability and enterprise have not only resulted well for himself, but have proved valuable to the city of Portland.

**T**HOMAS G. RICHMOND, deceased, one of the most widely known and highly esteemed pioneer citizens of Polk county, Oregon, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, March 25, 1826, son of Seth and Lucia (Parsons) Richmond, both natives of Connecticut, and descendants of early settlers of that State, the families having originated in England. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond had eight children, six of whom are living. They moved to Kentucky, and from there, in 1825, to Illinois, where the father and mother both died in 1840.

Thomas G., left an orphan at the age of fifteen, went to live with Peter Francis, at that time Sheriff of Knox county, Illinois. Mr. Francis was an excellent man, and took the place of a father to our young friend. In 1850, filled with the spirit of adventure, and lured by the wonderful reports of the gold discovery in California, Mr. Richmond crossed the plains to the new El Dorado of the West, landing at Hangtown. For a time he was successfully engaged in mining. Then, with others, he entered into a scheme to flume the river, expecting to make a fortune, but the high waters came down and swept away their work, and this enterprise ended in failure. With what money he had left, Mr. Richmond decided to return East, which he did, making the journey by water. The following spring he again crossed the plains, this time to Oregon, landing at Salem August 8, 1853. From there he went to California, and in the Umpqua valley engaged to assist a surveying party. About this time, however, the war with the Rogue river Indians



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broke out. He and twenty-seven others volun-  
teered their services, and did their part in help-  
ing to bring about peace with the red men.  
After the surveying was completed, he went to  
the mines at Yreka, but met with only moder-  
ate success.

In 1856 he returned to Oregon and took up a  
claim on Willow Creek, being one of the first  
settlers there. Some two years later he was  
married. He continued to reside on his claim  
until 1865 when he sold out and engaged in  
the cattle business. He bought and raised  
stock, and drove his herds to the mines in  
Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia, continu-  
ing this business ten years, and spending much  
of his time out-of-doors, camping wherever  
night overtook him. He was frequently or-  
dered off by the Indians. By treating them  
kindly, however, he gained their good will, and  
they became his fast friends. When he sold  
out and decided to leave, they tried to induce  
him to remain.

Coming to Polk county, he purchased 900  
acres of land four miles and a half north of Dallas.  
In 1868 he bought a home in Dallas, and here  
he resided for the past twenty-four years, up to  
the time of his death. During the latter part  
of his life he bought and sold land, had exten-  
sive land-holdings, and was largely interested  
in raising sheep and horses. He was a man of  
good business ability, and strict integrity. He  
joined the Grange as a charter member, and  
was an influential and efficient member of that  
order. He was appointed by Governor Pen-  
noyer a member of the State Board of Agricul-  
ture, in which position he served five years, do-  
ing all he could to advance the agricultural  
interests of his State. Politically, he was a  
Democrat. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and  
a Past Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F.

January 20, 1859, Mr. Richmond married  
Miss Sarah Jane Whitley, daughter of A. H.  
Whitley, an Oregon Pioneer of 1846. They  
had six children, namely: Susan Nettie, wife of  
H. J. Ellis, died in her twenty-second year;  
Alice E., married J. H. Townsend, a lawyer  
of Dallas; Minnie is the wife of J. M. Holman,  
a business man of Salem; Mary E. is now Mrs.  
Otho Williams, her husband being engaged in  
business in Dallas; and Thomas G., Jr., and  
Edward C., who reside with their mother.

Mr. Richmond's death occurred very sud-  
denly on the morning of July 15, 1892. Leav-  
ing home that morning in usual health, he

went to his farm. While getting over a fence  
it gave way, and he fell backward and was in-  
stantly killed, the fall dislocating his neck.  
The blow was a severe one to his wife and chil-  
dren, and also to the people of Polk and adjoining  
counties. His remains were followed to  
their last resting place by the orders he loved,  
and of which he had been an honored member.  
Fully 200 Masons and Odd Fellows attended  
his funeral. There were 150 carriages in the  
procession, and many persons followed on foot,  
all wishing to pay a last tribute of respect to  
this honored citizen.



**JAMES B. PUTNAM**, State Librarian of  
Oregon, is one of the most capable officials,  
and is entitled to a space in this history.  
In giving a sketch of his personal career, it  
may be mentioned that he was born in Law-  
rence county, Missouri, March 15, 1857. His  
grandfather, Benjamin Putnam, immigrated to  
Missouri from Tennessee, in the early history of  
the country, and there reared his son, Newton  
Putnam, the father of James B. Newton Put-  
nam was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion,  
and rendered the cause of the Union valiant  
service. He married Miss Nancy M. Stockton,  
a native of Polk county, Missouri, and there were  
born to them seven sons and a daughter, James  
B. is the third-born. The family remained in  
Missouri until he was fifteen years of age, and  
then crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving here  
in 1872. The father purchased 260 acres of land  
in Polk county, which he has since occupied  
and improved.

Mr. Putnam was educated in the Willamette  
University, and afterward engaged in agricul-  
tural pursuits which he followed until 1882. He  
was operating a threshing machine, and met  
with an accident which resulted in the loss of  
his right arm. In February, 1885, he was  
elected State Librarian by the State Legislature,  
and has since had the honor of being elected  
four terms in succession.

He was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss  
M. A. Wait, a native of Oregon, and the daugh-  
ter of T. B. Wait, a pioneer of Oregon. Of this  
union five children have been born. Mr. Put-  
nam is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a  
charter member of the Sons of Veterans, being  
the first Captain of the order in Salem. He is

a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and is one of the most efficient officers ever elected by that body. The library in his charge contains 17,000 volumes on the subject of law, the whole being systematically and carefully catalogued. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam own a pleasant home in Salem, where they are living, with their family, in the quiet enjoyment of the accumulation of years of industry and patient toil.

**D**R. F. M. ROBINSON, the leading physician of Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, is a native of this county. He was born on the 5th of February, 1848, and is the son of James B. Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, at a place which is now within the city limits of Philadelphia. The Robinsons are of German ancestry. Grandfather John Robinson was connected with the marine service of Germany. He came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1796, and in that State his family were reared, the Doctor's father being the oldest child. When a young man the latter removed to Iowa, and married Miss Melissa H. Warner, a native of York county, Tennessee, born in 1815. In the East one child, a daughter, was born to them, whom they named Amanda, and in 1847, with his wife and little daughter, he crossed the plains to Oregon, making the long, tedious journey with oxen. They arrived at their destination in December. At the Dalles they left their teams and wagons, and came down the river in boats, coming direct to Washington county, and taking a donation claim, two miles and a half northwest of where Hillsborough is now located. Here Mr. Robinson built the log cabin of the early pioneer, improved his land, and spent the rest of his life on it. He was an industrious and honest man and a prosperous farmer. His death occurred January 9, 1857. Both he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but later in life she became a Methodist. She died on the 4th of March, 1856.

The Doctor was their second child, and was born not long after their arrival in Oregon. They gave him the name of Francis Marion. He was reared on the farm, near Hillsborough, and was sent to the primitive little schoolhouse,

two miles and a half from his home. He remembers Harvey Scott, now editor of the Oregonian, as one of his early teachers. Later he went to the Pacific University at Forest Grove. Then he turned his attention to medicine, and studied under the instruction of Dr. Joseph Boyce, of Hillsborough, later with Dr. Teale, of Umatilla county, and in 1885 he graduated in the medical department of the Willamette University. The following year he commenced the practice of his profession at Beaverton, where he has since remained, meeting with excellent success and enjoying a wide and remunerative practice. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of this place, has invested in real estate, built a nice cottage home, and is a partner in the mercantile firm of Robinson & Davies, doing a general merchandise business in Beaverton.

In 1889, October 20, Dr. Robinson married Miss Lottie A. Danks, a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in 1869, daughter of Augustus A. Danks. They have one child, Nellie Melissa, born July 27, 1890.

The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master in the latter. He is in national politics a Republican, but in county matters votes for men and measures rather than party.

**M**ARTIN ROBBINS, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a wealthy and enterprising farmer of Clackamas county, dates his birth in Indiana, April 18, 1835. He was the fourth-born in the family of ten children of Jacob and Sarah (Spillman) Robbins, natives of Kentucky.

In 1852 the Robbins family came overland to Oregon. Their journey was made in safety; but, when they reached the mouth of the Sandy on the Columbia river, two of the sons, Theodore and Aaron, died of mountain fever. The father purchased a farm on Salem prairie, where they resided for a number of years. He is still living, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years. The mother died in 1865. Four of the sons and three of the daughters still reside in Oregon, and are among the most prominent people of their county.

Martin Robbins was fourteen years of age when he landed in Oregon. In 1862, when he became of age, he went to eastern Oregon, and

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engaged in the stock business, and for ten years successfully carried on operations there. Returning at the Willamette valley at the end of that time, he purchased 720 acres of land in Clackamas county, and on it he has since resided. He built a nice residence, made other substantial improvements, and to-day has one of the finest farms in the county.

In 1865 Mr. Robbins married Miss Rose A. Thompson, who has been a resident of this State since 1852. They have four children: Effie E., Gilbert H., Herbert M. and Roselynn, all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are active members of the Grange. Politically, he is a Democrat.



**R**A. RAMPY, institutor and proprietor of the Harrisburg Bank, was born in Carlton, Greene county, Illinois, in 1832. His parents, Philip and Catharine (Davis) Rampy, were natives of South Carolina, subsequently immigrating to Carlton, where Mr. Rampy engaged in the mercantile business and was also quite prominent in public life, serving one term each as Clerk and Recorder for the county, and eight years as Postmaster of Carlton. After the death of his mother, in 1839, R. A. Rampy was reared by his aunt, Sarah Davis, and removed to Adams county. Remaining with her until twelve years of age, he then struck out for self-support, performing the lighter duties of farm work until more mature, when he engaged in driving stage for John E. Creghton, Government contractor. In the spring of 1852 young Rampy started for Oregon, as helper to A. J. Wigle, and drove his ox team from Adams county to Oregon City. The train numbered about sixteen wagons and seventy-five people, and though there was some sickness in the train, Mr. Rampy came through without accident or inconvenience, considering it a very comfortable trip. Arriving at the Dalles, the people went down the river to the Cascades on a flat-boat, and the stock were taken down the trail. At the mouth of the Sandy river they again took to their wagons and drove to Oregon City, arriving there September 22, 1852, having been five and one-half months on the journey. Mr. Rampy first found occupation in hauling logs to the old sawmill on the Clackamas river, driving five yokes of oxen, and often wading waist deep through mud and water; and subse-

quently to the sawmill on La Camas river, in Washington. Here he worked and passed the summer in rafting lumber down the river to the Columbia. In the fall of 1853 he was taken sick and went to Portland, where he was several months in convalescing, and by the time his health was restored his money was gone, and he was dead broke. He then returned to Oregon City and passed the winter with J. T. Hunsicker. Being too weak for hard labor, he attended to the toll bridge across the Clackamas river. In March, 1856, he enlisted with Captain Blakeby's Mounted Volunteers of Linn county, and embarked for the Rogue River war, where he was engaged three months, and in the summer following went to the Dalles as Steward in the Quartermaster's Department of the carpenters' mess, while building the Government barracks. In the spring of 1857 he returned to the home of A. J. Wigle, in Linn county, and passed the summer at farming, and returned in the fall to Forest Grove. Here he attended school for five months. The succeeding years were passed in teaming, mining, farming, and mercantile business at Harrisburg, until the fall of 1865, when he sold out. In the spring of 1866 he took a course in the Portland Business College, and then returning to Harrisburg, purchased the drug business of George W. Churchill, and gave that his undivided attention until 1871, when he also engaged in the handling of wool and grain. He continued this until the fall of 1881, when both the drug store and the warehouse were burned, to his financial loss. He resumed the drug business, but, because of failing health, retired from business in 1882, and passed several years in travel to Eastern water cures. In the fall of 1887 he built his brick bank building on the corner of Second and Smith streets. In January, 1888, he instituted the Harrisburg Bank, and engaged in a general banking business. He owns 160 acres of land three miles east of town, and has other valuable property interests in both acres and town property.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Johnson, daughter of Dr. Gabriel Johnson, pioneer of 1853. They have had two children, Walter Millard and Cecil Orilda. Walter Millard died at the residence of his parents, January 18, 1893, of typho-malarial fever, at the age of eighteen years, four months and twenty-six days. From the Harrisburg paper we quote the following:

"Our city now mourns the death of Millard Rumpy. The relentless messenger, Death, whose fiat none can change, has chosen for his mark one of our noblest young men. He is taken away at the dawn of his manhood, when his every characteristic qualified him and pointed him out as destined to fill a life of great usefulness. But now the silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broken. He has gone from before us; and while we realize that words of sympathy can be of little consolation, we do sincerely condole with the grief-stricken family in this sad event, and as a measure of relief refer them to the hope beyond. It is certainly reasonable to believe that Millard was met on the confines of the country across the river by the whole outpost of guardian angels, who would safely conduct him to the haven of rest for which the good deeds of his young life had so eminently qualified him.

"The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rumpy, honored and respected citizens of our community. Though engaged in the banking business, Mr. Rumpy always found time to give to him, the last of his sons, wise counsel and good lessons, and it is not strange that Millard, with his amiable disposition, should have grown up to be a kind, affectionate and obedient son.

"He was born in Harrisburg, August 23, 1874, and had always resided here. He was an active member of the Y. P. S. C. E., and it is more especially in this Christian work that his kind disposition and the influence of a pure and noble heart were felt by his associates. Everybody loved Millard, and those who knew him longest loved him best.

"He had been attending the State Normal School at Monmouth this year, but had been ailing more or less for some time. He spent the holidays at home, returning to school after vacation; but being unable to pursue his studies, he came home. Every effort was made to control the disease from which he was suffering, but to no avail. He gradually grew worse till the end came, which was peaceful and painless. Thus passes from our midst one whose future prospects seemed very bright indeed.

"The funeral took place at the Christian Church, Rev. Wiltse officiating. The church was appropriately decorated with inscriptions and flowers, and the cornet band, of which deceased was an efficient member, attended in a body."

Mr. Rumpy is a Republican in politics, and has served his party as Treasurer of the city for one term, and for many years as Councilman; is also a trustee of the Harrisburg Land Company, and one of the directors and treasurer of the Harrisburg Water-Power Company. He is one of the active and enterprising business men of Harrisburg.

 WILLIAM J. RICE, District Attorney of Columbia county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, and dates his birth near Olive Hill in Carter county, July 3, 1864. He was the son of Benjamin J. and Lucinda (McClurg) Rice, both natives of Kentucky, the paternal ancestors formerly from Virginia and the maternal were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Our subject was the first-born in a family of ten children. His collegiate course of studies were completed at Central College, at Danville, Virginia, in 1881, and in the same year he began the study of his profession with Z. T. Young and John M. Rice as his preceptors.

The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar at Morehead, Rowan county, in 1885. He engaged in practice in that city four years, and then came to Hillsborough, in Washington county, in 1889, and established a partnership with W. D. Hare, and continued in practice until 1892. When the partnership ceased Mr. Rice located at St. Helen, where he has established a lucrative practice, and purchased a fine property. Mr. Rice was appointed District Attorney in June of that year (1892). He owns property in the Chehalem valley, consisting of 160 acres with forty under cultivation. He has ten acres in prunes and two in a general variety of fruits and, in addition to his home property, he owns vacant lots in the city of Portland, and in Highland Park, all of it very valuable.

Mr. Rice was united in marriage at Morehead, Kentucky, to Miss Sallie Carey, March 1, 1885. She was the daughter of Judge and Permella A. Carey. Hon. James Carey is a well-known and prominent gentleman, of Morehead, Kentucky. He served the Federal Government during the Rebellion with the rank of Colonel. He also participated in the Mexican war with General Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have but one child, Carey L.; another, Edney B., having died in infancy.

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Mr. Rice is a staunch and steadfast Republican, and takes an active interest in political issues. He is prominently connected with the K. of P., also St. Helen Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F. and the order of Foresters. Mr. Rice's parents are still living, and reside upon the same Kentucky farm where he was born, as was his mother before him.



**DAVID J. RILEY.**—Among the prosperous and enterprising business men of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, who have done much to promote the growth and development of the city in which they reside, may be found the gentleman whose name heads this article.

David J. Riley was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1853, son of F. J. and Bertha (Green) Riley, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey, but reared in New York. Grandfather Robert Riley came to the United States from Nova Scotia. F. J. Riley was a machinist by trade, led an honorable and upright life, and died in 1892. His wife is still living. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

David J. is the oldest in a family of three children. Until he was sixteen he attended the public schools in Boston, and at that time began to do for himself. He served an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenters' trade, and then worked as a journeyman five years. In 1878 he came to Dallas, Oregon, making the journey by way of California, and after working three years in this place at his trade, purchased a sawmill in the mountains, and ran it successfully two years. Then, disposing of his mill property, he entered into a partnership with F. J. Coad, and built the planing-mill and sash and door manufactory in Dallas, in which they have since conducted a successful business. This is the first and only manufactory of the kind in Dallas. They have also been prominently identified with the contracting and building interests of the city, having been the contractors and builders of the Holman Hotel and other noted buildings here. In 1892, seeing the need of their young and growing city being lighted with electricity, they investigated the different lights and had the enterprise to purchase and put in the plant with which the city is now lighted. They have twenty-six arc lights and forty incandescents, the very newest and best system, and

a perpetual franchise. Mr. Riley is also a stockholder in the large woolen factory, now being erected in Dallas, with a capacity of 1,200 pounds of wool per day. He and his partner are each building for themselves handsome residences in this city.

Mr. Riley was married January 22, 1891, to Fanny Lovelady, a native of Polk county, Oregon, and a daughter of Thomas J. Lovelady, an Oregon pioneer of 1844.

Mr. Riley is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is P. C. P. of the Encampment. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, having served as an efficient member of the City Council. A man of ability and the highest integrity, he is eminently deserving of the prosperity he has attained.



**THOMAS ROE**, of Forest Grove, Oregon, is a pioneer of 1850. He was born in the township of Fleming, Cayuga county, New York, August 21, 1827. His father, Thomas Roe, was a native of Northampton, England, and came to the United States about the year 1820. He had married Anna Barnett, of Bedfordshire, England. They brought with them their family of seven children, and our subject and another child were added to the family in this country. They settled in New York, but in 1832 removed to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Huron county, where Mr. Roe, Sr., resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1842. He had acquired the reputation of being one of the best farmers in Huron county, as his farm became such a fine one under his management. His wife died in 1840.

Mr. Thomas Roe, Jr., was their eighth child, and he was reared and educated on the Western Reserve in Huron county, and his education was obtained from the school that he attended during the winter months only, as he had to assist on the farm in the summer. In 1848 he went to Michigan, and was engaged in sawmilling in Palmyra, Lenawee county, six miles below Adrian. Here he saved the scantling on which the straps of iron were spiked for the first railroad between Adrian and Toledo, and on this kind of a track the first railroad in Michigan was run. After remaining there two years he came overland to California, and worked in the

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mines at Hangtown and Cold Springs, where he made about \$8 a day, but he lost his health, living on pork and pancakes, and his physician advised him to go where he could get vegetables. Therefore, he came on the brig *Veto* to Oregon. On that voyage they were thirty days out of sight of land. He remained a month at Astoria, but about Christmas arrived at Portland. He settled on the Cowlitz, taking a donation claim, which was covered with tall trees and brush. During the six years that he had it he made a clearing on it, and at the end of that time sold it for \$3,000.

His next venture was in the mercantile line at Monticello, where he remained until 1870. While he was engaged in farming, the first thing he tried to raise was vegetables, which he sent to the mines. Then he found that hay was a paying crop, and he has the credit of taking the first scow load from the Cowlitz country to the barracks at Vancouver, and he received \$20 a ton for it. In 1871 he went to Forest Grove, to be near the Pacific University, as he desired to give his children the advantages to be obtained in that school. He first purchased a one-half section of land between Cornelius and Forest Grove, but later sold it and purchased seven miles southwest of Forest Grove 500 acres. On this property he has been engaged in raising hay, heavy work horses, and also Hereford cattle. In all the enterprises of his life he has been a success. This success he has acquired by the most persistent industry and honesty.

He has also taken a deep interest in the growth and improvement of Forest Grove, and to aid the town has taken stock in the cannery and electric light plant.

He was married on the 10th day of November, 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Östrander, of Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Östrander. They came to Oregon in 1852. Four children have blessed this union, of whom three are living. One son, Barnett Y., became a lawyer, and is now managing the farm; Charles O. is in business in Tacoma; and the daughter, Anna E., is now attending the Pacific University.

Mrs. Roe is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Roe has always been a Democrat in politics, but is a man of a great deal of character, and votes his own ticket. He has never connected himself with any of the societies of the country.

In 1856 he was elected to the Washington Legislature, and in 1874 was elected to the Oregon Legislature. In both instances he distinguished himself by the clearness of his political opinions.

In 1872 he built a very pleasant home in Forest Grove, where he has since resided. It is a pleasant place that these worthy pioneers have built, and where they enjoy the comforts that their honest efforts have secured.

**C**ASPER RICKARD, one of the successful farmers of Lane county, living near Junction City, Oregon, was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, March 3, 1822. His parents, Peter and Susan (Kipley) Rickard, were natives of the same State, but in 1835, immigrated to Pike county, Indiana; there the father reduced a wild tract of land to a state of cultivation, and also engaged in the blacksmiths' trade. Casper Rickard remained with his parents until 1847, but during the latter years of his residence at home he had independent agricultural and milling interests. He was married in Pike county, Indiana, March 25, 1847, to Miss Catherine Kime; he purchased a farm after this event, and lived on the place until 1853. He then sold out, and with two wagons, seven yoke of oxen and fifteen cows, he set out to cross the plains to the Pacific coast, as captain of a train of seven wagons. The latter part of their journey was most laborious, as they opened their own trail, much of the time traveling in the river bed. At the end of eight months they arrived in the Willamette valley; the whole company had suffered from illness, and the oldest son of Mr. Rickard had died. Much of the live-stock perished, and it became necessary to purchase an extra yoke of oxen to complete the journey.

Mr. Rickard located in Benton county, twelve miles south of Corvallis on a claim of 325 acres; he followed farming and stock-raising for twenty years, and added other lands by purchase to the amount of 1,000 acres. About the year 1875 he removed to Lane county, and bought a tract of 562 acres of land, which he has since increased to 760 acres; 170 acres are sown to grain, and the place is well stocked with sheep, cattle and horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickard have four surviving children: Jasper, Susanna, wife of Ferdinand



Tracer; Amanda J., wife of James Calvert; Sarah A., wife of Alexander A. Foster. Mr. Rickard is a member of Junction City Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M. Politics have claimed little of his attention, but though he has attained the allotted three score years and ten, he still takes the active management of his estates.

**D**R. ORLANDO P. S. PLUMMER, is one of Portland's highly respected business and professional men. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1836. His father, John B. Plummer, was also a native of that State, the family originating in England, from where they emigrated to New England with the Puritans, settling at Newburyport, Massachusetts. His grandfather Plummer, married a Miss Ward, a daughter of General Ward, who fought in the Revolution. The Doctor's father married Miss Elizabeth Craig, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They had five children, all of whom are living, the Doctor being the youngest.

He was reared in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the Greenville Academy, and received his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1857. He practiced his profession for five years in Illinois, after which he came to Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1863. He came to Oregon in the interest of the telegraph company, the line having just been established and connections made with California. Dr. Plummer did all the operating in Portland during the summer of 1864. There are now (1892) over 150 men employed in this service, showing the changes twenty-eight years have wrought. The Doctor served as superintendent of the lines in northern California and Oregon for seven years and a half. In 1877 he opened his drug business in Portland, on First street, and has since done a very successful business. In 1891 he built his own brick block, 50 x 70 feet, two stories and a basement, on the southeast corner of Third and Madison streets, which he has had finished for his business, and where he keeps a full stock of druggists' goods. He was for several years connected with the medical college. He first held the chair of Hygiene, then that of Materia Medica, for some years, in the medical department of the Willamette

University, and was Dean of the College Faculty. He resigned this position a few years ago, on account of pressure of other business. He does not confine himself to his drug business alone, but is also somewhat interested in horticulture. He has a farm of thirty acres located three miles southwest of the city of Portland, which he has much improved, and on which he raises apples, pears, peaches and large quantities of prunes. He is meeting with considerable success in this departure, it serving as an enjoyable relaxation from his other business as well. He is first vice-president of the Oregon Horticultural Society, and has held that honorable place during several successive years. He is also an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Past Master of Portland Lodge, No. 55, having filled the Chair of Worshipful Master for three consecutive terms. He has advanced through all the sublime degrees of the order, to, and including the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite.

He was married in 1858, and had three daughters, all of whom are married and settled in life. His second marriage occurred July 4, 1874, to Miss Martha E. Kelly, daughter of Rev. Albert Kelly. They have five children, all except one having been born in Oregon, the other one was born in San Francisco.

In politics, he is a Republican, having been a strong advocate of its principles since its organization, and has twice been honored by an election to the Legislature of his State, and has served in the Council of his city. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and is a Ruling Elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Portland. Of unimpeachable fidelity, integrity of purpose, honorable in his dealings with his fellow-men, courteous and sympathetic, he has succeeded in business beyond most men's fondest hopes, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

**A**NDREW J. SPORRY, M. D., a member of the medical profession of Portland Oregon, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in September, 1860. In that vicinity his ancestors had lived for many generations, engaged in mercantile pursuits, the same business descending from father to son through a long lineage. Andrew J., however, digressed from the usual



routine and studied for a professional life. His rudimentary education was received at the Gymnasium, a school embracing the languages and sciences and preparing pupils for college. There young Sporry became proficient in German, French, English, Spanish, Greek and Hebrew. He then entered the medical department of the University of Zurich, where, after five years of study and research, he graduated with honor in 1885, receiving the degree of M. D.

Having completed his studies, Dr. Sporry traveled through France, Italy and Germany, visiting hospitals and attending lectures, and meeting many eminent physicians, among whom was Dr. Liebertz at Berlin, the manufacturer of tubercoline for Dr. Koch.

In April 1887, Dr. Sporry emigrated to the United States with the intention of going to South America; but, meeting en voyage Mr. G. Schindler, the Swiss Consul, a resident of Portland, he was induced to visit this city. Being impressed with the city's prospects, and learning of the diseases of its inhabitants, he at once opened an office in East Portland. His success seemed achieved from the very commencement, and in March, 1888, through press of business, he was compelled to move his office to the west side. He then located upon the corner of Fifth and Morrison streets, where he has since continued. He now conducts a general practice, with the view of ultimately settling upon a specialty.

The Doctor is a member of the B. P. O. E., Improved Order of Red Men, Grutly Verein Benevolent Society among the Swiss, and the German Aid Society. He has already attained considerable prominence and popularity, and, without doubt, has a bright future before him.



**I**SAAC W. SMITH, secretary of the City Waterworks, of Portland, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1826. Rev. George A. Smith, his father, was of English descent and was a noted clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He officiated for a number of years at Norfolk and Alexandria, Virginia, and died at the latter place at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was founder and proprietor of the Southern Churchman, which is still being published at Alexandria. His wife,

Ophelia (Williams) Smith, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, where her ancestors, English people, had settled in 1720. Her grandfather, Captain Philip Slaughter, served the Continental army for eight years, during the Revolutionary war. It was on the Slaughter plantation that the battle of Slaughter was fought between Generals Pope and "Stonewall" Jackson in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had eight children, seven of whom are still living, Isaac W. being the first-born.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in 1848, "Stonewall" Jackson being one of the professors. After completing his education he was appointed by President Polk as Second Lieutenant of the Voltigeur Regiment for the Mexican service. At Vera Cruz Lieutenant Smith was connected with the detachment of Major Lally and engaged in a running fight while marching toward the city of Mexico. At Cordova he was taken ill and confined several months in the Castle of Perote. Then returning to the States, he was placed in the recruiting service and stationed at Baltimore. At the close of the war and disbanding of his regiment, Mr. Smith returned to his profession of civil engineer. In 1853 he joined the United States Engineer Corps, under charge of Lieutenant Williamson, and with them came to the Pacific coast to make the Government survey of the Southern Pacific railroad. Arriving at San Francisco, they were escorted by the command of Captain Stoneman and worked on the line toward Fort Yuma, the country then being wild, unsettled and infested with Indians. Continuing this service until 1855, Mr. Smith was then sent to Olympia, Washington Territory, where he conducted the surveys of public lands and also superintended the building of lighthouses at Tatoosh island and Shoalwater bay, the first lighthouses built north of the Columbia river. During the Indian war of the Northwest he was aid-de-camp of Governor Stephens, of Washington Territory, and served in various official capacities for about twelve months. With the opening of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Smith returned to Virginia and was appointed Captain of the Engineer Corps of the Confederacy, with headquarters at Richmond, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he went to Mexico and was employed as engineer upon the Imperial Mexican railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of

Mexico. In 1870, he returned to Oregon and was engaged upon the Northern Pacific railroad between the Columbia river and Tacoma, and laid off the site of the present city of Tacoma; before a house was erected there. In 1871-'72 he built the steamboat locks at Oregon City. He was next employed by the Dominion Government in making a survey of the Fraser river. Then going to California, he was appointed a member of the Board of State Railroad Commissioners, and served two years. He afterwards served two years as chief engineer for the San Francisco Harbor Commissioners.

Returning to Oregon, he was appointed Assistant chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, and located the lines across the Cascades to Tacoma. In 1885-'86 he superintended the construction of the waterworks at Tacoma, January 1, 1887, he came to Portland as engineer for the City Water Company, in bringing the water from Bull Run to this city. That work, however, was delayed, and in the meantime he was appointed Superintendent of the City Waterworks, which position he now fills.



**GIBSON WILLIAM SAVAGE**, a prominent business man and farmer of Polk county, and an Oregon pioneer of 1845, was born in Oswego county, New York, in the town of Mexico, September 18, 1826.

His father, Gibson Savage, was born in Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1796, his ancestors having come from Ireland and settled in America at an early day. Grandfather Joel Savage enrolled himself in the Revolutionary army when seventeen years of age. He fought in the battle of Saratoga. Afterward he was captured by the Indians, was made to run the gauntlet, was saved and adopted by an Indian woman of influence in the tribe. He had been wounded several times. After being held a captive about a year, he was taken by the English to Quebec, and at the close of the war was sent by the English Government to Boston. Gibson Savage married Ester Goit, whose ancestors it is supposed were originally Germans. Several hundred years ago, however, they settled in Ireland, and from there emigrated to America, coming here during the early settlement of the colonies. Mr. and Mrs. Savage had four children, three of whom are living. One

daughter died in 1845. One son resides in Berrien county, Michigan, and a daughter in Mexico, New York.

Mr. Savage at the age of five years lost his father, and when sixteen left home to make his own way in the world. He went to Findlay, Ohio, where he clerked in a store, taught school, and later served as clerk in the Treasurer's office. In 1845 he worked his way across the plains by driving loose cattle for Colonel Taylor, of Astoria. They left Independence May 6, 1845, and made a pleasant trip, arriving at the Dalles September 27, and at Linnton October 17. There were four or five houses at Linnton then and only one house where Portland now is.

Mr. Savage worked on the Columbia a good deal that winter, helping emigrants down and doing any other work he could get. That winter he helped to build the first sawmill in Yam Hill county, which was known as the Hubbard mill in Moore's valley, and which was burned down the following year. In the winter of 1846-'47, he worked for Dr. Sitton, and later went to the Umpqua valley on an exploring expedition. In 1849, lured by the discovery of gold in California, he went thither and was engaged in mining on Wood creek and the Mokelumne river. Sickness caused his return to Oregon, but after his recovery he again sought the gold diggings in California and mined on Clear creek and Feather river. One morning as they started to work, he and five others, they agreed that the first one who got \$160 should buy a bottle of whisky. It proved a fortunate day for them, as several got \$100 and one man got \$700. With what gold Mr. Savage had secured, he returned to Polk county in 1850, and in the northwest part of the county purchased 320 acres of choice land, on which he kept "bach" four years.

In 1854, July 30, Mr. Savage married Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of James H. Brown, a pioneer of 1850. They resided on the place thirty years, improved the farm, and reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living, six sons and two daughters, as follows: Edson, who is married and resides in Sheridan; Gibson married and living in Franklin county, Washington; James lives near his father; Laura, wife of P. R. Fennal, resides in Yam Hill county; William, Franklin county, Washington; Sarah, wife of T. B. Stone; Daniel, engaged in the stock business in Wash-

ington; and Austin at home with his father. Mr. Savage married his present wife December 20, 1888. She was formerly Miss Mary C. Lady, and is a native of Yam Hill county. A biography of her father, James W. Lady, will be found on another page of this work. The children of this union are Ester and Alta.

Mr. Savage engaged extensively in the stock business, raising large herds of cattle, and from 1862 till 1873 he was out with his stock in all kinds of weather, camping wherever night overtook him. In 1871 he went East and drove back across the plains 2,200 head of cattle. After getting them fairly out on the plains, he drove them through in safety with the assistance of only six men. As the years rolled by and prosperity attended his efforts, he purchased other lands until he became the owner of 1,500 acres. Later he sold off a portion of his land at a nice profit. His farm, now comprising 400 acres, is one of the most valuable in the county.

While he has been largely engaged in farming and stock-raising, he has also been interested in various other enterprises. He is the founder and president of the Dallas City Bank, the first bank established in the county. M. M. Ellis is his partner in the banking business, and is cashier. Mr. Savage has been a leading Republican since the organization of the party. He attended the first meeting of Republicans here and helped in its organization. He served two years in the State Legislature, during which time he aided in carrying through, over much opposition, the measures which resulted in the building of the Oregon Insane Asylum, an institution which is a credit to Oregon, and now contains 500 of these unfortunate wards of the State. Mr. Savage also helped to organize the Grange here, and was Master of it for five years.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the representative pioneers of Oregon.

**DON. JOHN RILEY SANDERS**, a prominent farmer of Yam Hill county, and an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1851, is a native of Bloomington, Indiana, where he was born March 8, 1835.

His father, Joseph Sanders, was born in Kentucky, May 31, 1812, of Irish ancestors, who settled in America previous to the Revolution,

in which conflict they participated on the side of the colonies. Grandfather John Sanders, was a Baptist missionary and farmer, and a pioneer settler in Kentucky. His son, Joseph, was married to Miss Charlotte Ray, also a native of Kentucky. They had two children, Nancy Emaline, now the widow of Mr. George Billings, residing in Sheridan; and John Riley, the subject of our sketch.

At about this time, the eyes of most of the inhabitants of the country were turned in expectancy to the golden fields of the extreme West, of which marvelous tales were told. Thus it happened that, in the spring of 1851, Mr. Joseph Sanders, with his family, started across the plains. They were in company with about twenty-five others, who had five wagons. Mr. Sanders was made captain of the company. Extreme watchfulness and caution was necessary, as the Snake Indians were very hostile, and upon the company's arrival at Fort Hall, they were fully apprised of their danger, and were advised to remain there until some other emigrants joined them. This they accordingly did, and soon several companies of emigrants came in, among whom was a company commanded by a Mr. Harpoon. Mr. Sanders and his party joined Mr. Harpoon's company, and thus re-enforced to twenty-eight wagons in all, they moved forward with a greater degree of safety.

One morning, at about daybreak, when they were about to break camp, after having crossed the Portsmouth river and spent the night, Mr. Harpoon discovered an Indian leading off one of the most valuable horses. Mr. Harpoon immediately returned to his wagon, and securing a gun, mounted a very swift mare that he owned, and gave chase. As soon as he came within range of the Indian he fired, and, being an unerring marksman, the Indian fell, and Mr. Harpoon returned with the horse. Indians were in the bush to which the Indian was escaping. The following night, when the company had encamped, some men, after supper, were sitting on the bank of a little stream at a short distance from the rest of the company, and were fired on by the Indians. The emigrants at once put their fires out, and a lively firing ensued, and the Indians finally withdrew. The next morning, when the stock were being driven out to pasture, up the valley, the Indians again tried to drive off the cattle, and had gotten some of them on the run, when Mr. Harpoon again made his appearance on his fast animal, and headed

them off, when another fight ensued, in which the rest of the emigrants re-enforced Mr. Harpoon, and seven Indians were killed, five of whom were shot by Mr. Harpoon. After that the Indians kept at a more respectful distance, and never again molested the emigrants. Mr. Harpoon brought his valuable mare on to Oregon, and many of the finest running horses in the State trace their pedigree back to her.

From the Dalles the company came on to Portland by water, while Mr. Sanders and his brother-in-law drove the stock over the mountains. Mr. Sanders and his family resided in Portland in a rented house until spring, when they came to Yam Hill county, and pre-empted their donation claim of 320 acres, located four miles southwest of Amity. They commenced in a very humble way, in a log house, and with very little besides. Plows could not be bought, and they finally had one made by a blacksmith. For several years Mr. Sanders was principally engaged in stock-raising, later, however, when better provided with appliances for doing so, he raised large quantities of grain. Both of these pursuits were eminently profitable, owing to the exceeding fertility of the soil and the usual mildness of the climate, and Mr. Sanders' efforts were crowned with success, and in time he became one of the most prosperous farmers in the country. He was a man of great energy, strict integrity, and a social, kindly disposition, and was much esteemed by his neighbors. He was a Republican in politics, and for several years served creditably as Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties in that capacity with impartiality and judgment. He died in September, 1868, leaving his family and many friends to mourn his loss. His faithful wife still survives him at the age of eighty-one, remarkably active and well preserved, and resides on the home claim with her son. She is deservedly esteemed, by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, for her many amiable and worthy qualities of mind and heart.

On becoming of age, the subject of our sketch purchased lands of his own, but continued to remain with his father on the home farm, and now owns, including the homestead, 550 acres of as choice agricultural land as is to be found in the State, and is numbered among the most prosperous farmers of the county.

In accordance with the adage concerning the cage and the bird, he prefaced his marriage by erecting a large and substantial residence on the

home property, besides making other valuable improvements. On March 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Helen G. Everett, an estimable lady and a native of New York State, a daughter of Mr. Boughton Everett, an esteemed citizen of that State.

They had ten children, six of whom are living: Amasa M., the oldest son, is now a successful business man of McMinnville; John Riley, Jr., is a prominent merchant of Sheridan; Effie G., Dolph R., Joseph L. and Matthew G. are at home. In 1884, the faithful wife and devoted mother died, greatly lamented by all who knew her, to whom she had endeared herself by her intelligent and practical Christian virtues, which were heightened by the enthusiasm of a loving heart.

In 1886 Mr. Sanders married, Miss Nettie Knox, of Indiana, a highly esteemed lady, and a warm, personal friend of his former wife and of his family, having lived with them for some years. They have one child, a beautiful little daughter, who is the light of their home, and is named Avis L.

Mr. Sanders has been a life-long Republican, and was honored by his party in 1865, by being elected a member of the State Legislature, serving with ability and honor. While a representative he aided in the election of Hon. John F. Mitchell to the United States Senate.

Since 1864 he has been a valued and helpful member of the Baptist Church, and assisted in the building of the church edifice in Amity, where he has long served as Deacon.

Thus is added another illustrious name to that memorable list of noble pioneers which adorns the records of Oregon, who are noble representatives of a noble State, and citizens of one of the greatest nations in the world.

**PROF. FRANK S. ROSSETER**, principal of the Failing School, Portland, is a native of Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, where he was born April 18, 1858. His father, George R. Rosseter, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Edward Rosseter, who came to America in the Mayflower. They are a family of ministers and college graduates for five generations in succession. Prof. Rosseter's father was Professor of Mathematics for twenty-five years in Marietta

College, receiving his degree of LL. D. from the Western Reserve College. He married Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of Connecticut and the daughter of Curtis Clark, who descended from an early New England family. They had three sons and a daughter brought up to years of maturity, and they are still living. Several of the family died in infancy.

Prof. Rosseter, the second son, graduated at Marietta College in 1877, and received his degree of A. M. from the same institution in May, 1880, at which time Dr. J. W. Andrews was president of the college. He was president for thirty-five years, and is considered one of the most prominent educators of the nation. Prof. Rosseter was the thirteenth of the family who graduated at that college. He subsequently took a course in law, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court in 1888. Soon after this, however, he decided to adopt the profession of teaching. For the first year he taught district schools in Henry county, Illinois; next was principal of the Kewanee (Illinois) High School for two years, and Superintendent of Schools for Stark county, that State, having his office at the county seat, Toulon; then for the next three years he was superintendent of the Hiawatha (Kansas) schools, and from there he came to Portland, assuming his present position in 1891.

On Christmas day, 1882, he married Miss Luella M. Brace, a native of Stark county, Illinois. Her parents were pioneers of that State, moving from Pennsylvania, where their ancestry had lived for several generations. Prof. and Mrs. Rosseter have two children: Myrtle B., born in 1884; and Ethel L., born in 1886.

Prof. Rosseter is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., being now Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch, and he and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Portland. In politics he is a Republican.

Having made teaching his life-work, from the impulse of enthusiasm in the cause of education, he is signally successful in all the departments and features of the work.



**S**AMUEL B. RAFFETY, one of Oregon's most honored pioneers, came to the State in 1852. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born on the 15th of March, 1815. His father was also a Kentuckian, and the family

were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who for several generations have resided in America. On the maternal side the descent was from Wales, his mother being a Butler.

He married, in Illinois, Miss Mary Hoover, a native of Indiana, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. Her father, Mr. Felix Hoover, was noted for being one of the tallest men in the State of Illinois, measuring six feet eight inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Raffety were blessed with five children before they started out on the 10th of May, 1852, for the great West. They went by team, and crossed the Missouri river on their way. Their outfit consisted of two wagons and fourteen yoke of oxen, some cows and a Canada mare. Fifty-eight other wagons formed the company that set out to brave the dangers of that trip. Mr. Raffety was chosen their captain. At the Bear river the company divided, a part going to California. Where they crossed the Snake river his mother died, and was buried nine miles this side of the river. Her death occurred at nine o'clock, and before eleven the next day eleven others were dead and buried. Soon after this Mr. Raffety came on with his own wagons, and arrived at the Dalles on the 15th day of August. They came down the Columbia river on a flat-boat. The stock was driven down the trail at the lower Cascades, where they took another flat-boat. They were towed down the river by a little steamer. When they landed at the mouth of the Sandy Mr. Raffety took up a grant claim of 320 acres of land in Washington county, on which they built a log cabin and began their pioneer life. On that property he has since resided, and has made it a valuable place. Here, in his seventy-seventh year, possessed of all his faculties, resides the honored pioneer with the wife who has been his faithful partner in his joys and sorrows for fifty years.

The children who crossed the plains were: Charles H., Rial M., Dav, Sarah Elizabeth and Emma B. The latter met with an accident and died in her eleventh year. In Oregon there were added to this family, Samuel J., Jacob C. and Louisa. The eldest daughter became the wife of W. P. Miller, and the second daughter married Albert Wirtz. They reside at the old farm. The sons were educated at Forest Grove, and Charles H. and Dav graduated from the medical department of the Willamette University, the former in 1869 and the latter in 1880. In 1869 Charles and Dav came to East

Portland and started in the drug business and engaged in the practice of their profession. The other brother has joined him, and Dav and Rial manages the drug store, while Dr. C. H. Raffety and Dav continue their practice. Their drug business is the oldest continuous business in their line on the east side. Dr. Charles H. Raffety married Miss Armauda Smith, the daughter of Captain John Smith. Dr. Dav Raffety married Miss Fanny Logan, daughter of Mr. A. H. Logan, a relative of the lamented patriot, statesman and soldier, John A. Logan. The children are Harry L. and Imogene. These brothers have been successful physicians and business men, and have invested, years ago, in city property in East Portland, which has grown to be very valuable.



**L. ROWLAND, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S.,** one of Oregon's most honored pioneers and Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, is of English ancestry, some members of whom emigrated to North Carolina before the Revolution. His father, Judge Jeremiah Rowland, was born in North Carolina. He married Miss Lucy Butler, a native of South Carolina. She was of Scotch ancestry, members of whom were equally early settlers of the colonies. Her mother was a Lindsay, also one of the noted old families of the country. The Doctor's parents removed to Tennessee, where there were born nine children, six of whom are still living. The Doctor's father was twice married, the Doctor being the first child of the second marriage.

He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 17th of September, 1831, and was named Levi Lindsey. In 1844, when thirteen years of age, he crossed the plains to Oregon with his father, and they settled on a Government donation claim, where he remained, helping his father in the improvement of the farm, where he obtained such practical information in regard to stock and farming, as has been of value to him in later life. When eighteen years old he entered into an agreement with his father for his time that he might go to the gold mines, which had just been discovered in California. The bargain was that his father should have half of the proceeds. He mined from 1849 to 1851 and met with fair success; half of the proceeds were paid to his

father, and half he invested in Mexican cattle. The work in the gold mines and his profit on the investment in stock, gave him the means with which he obtained his education. He accordingly went to Bethany College, Virginia, taking the courses and obtaining his degree. He then traveled in nearly every State and Territory of the Union, teaching in different places, in the meantime studying medicine.

On November 18, 1850, at Marvin, Alabama, he was married to Miss Emma J. Sandus. She was a native of Alabama, having been born May 1, 1830, and was a graduate of Franklin College, Tennessee. They had five children, of whom four died in childhood. Their surviving daughter, Levia, married Mr. Jay C. Smith, and resides in Salem.

After his marriage Mr. Rowland returned to Oregon, where he obtained his medical degree, in the Willamette University, and has practiced his profession for over twenty years. In 1874 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which capacity he served for four years, or until 1878, when he went to Europe for two years, attending lectures and traveling in Egypt and the Orient. During all his career, the Doctor has been actively engaged in educational interests. He was an ordained minister of the Christian Denomination, and was president of their college at Monmouth, Polk county, now the State Normal School. He was also County Superintendent of Schools, and, in 1860, organized and conducted the first teachers' institute held in the State.

In 1863 he became the owner of a ranch of 800 acres at the Dalles, on which he has bred many fine horses, for which he has received numerous first premiums. He was an active member of the State Agricultural Society, of which he was elected the Vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the State Insurance Company, and has been its president since its organization. This corporation has met with marked success from the start. He owns some city property, and has done some building, besides which he raises considerable blooded stock on his large tracts of land, consisting of short-horns, Holsteins, Polled-Angus, and other valuable breeds. In the midst of the many enterprises, in which the Doctor is engaged, he does not forget his connection with the medical profession. In 1874 he assisted in organizing the State Medical Society, and has filled many



of its important offices, including that of president. He has represented the American Medical Association several times, and in 1879 attended the Amsterdam (Holland) International Medical Association as a representative of the Willamette University, of whose faculty he was for a time dean, he also served this faculty as secretary for several years, and for eight years was Professor of Physiology and Microscopy, and has been a lecturer on Hygiene. In July, 1891, he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Oregon State Asylum for the Insane, and to this institution and its important needs, the Doctor is now giving the best efforts of his mature medical judgment and business experience, and certainly no man is better fitted for this important trust than he, the instituting of which is a credit to Oregon, as an exponent of its humane sensibilities. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1857. He is a leading temperance man, indorsing that cause most emphatically. Since the war he has been a Republican in politics. In his intercourse with men he is kind-hearted and agreeable. He is an ardent admirer of Oregon, and everything pertaining thereto, and has more than once emphasized his preference, both pecuniarily and by his influence.

**S**MITH & STEINER, proprietors of the Red Corner Drug Store, of Salem, are the leading druggists of the place, and are highly respected in commercial circles throughout the coast. They purchased the business in July, 1890, and since that time have met with gratifying success. By the employment of strictly honorable methods they have won the confidence of the community; their intelligence and care in filling prescriptions has secured the patronage of the prominent physicians and the approval and good-will of the public.

J. C. Smith, the senior member of the firm, came to Oregon in 1874. He was born in Washington county, Iowa, August 12, 1859. His grandfather, Isaac Smith, was a pioneer of Kentucky, and his father, I. N. Smith, was born in that State. The latter married Miss Nancy Young, of Kentucky, and to them were born seven children, the Doctor being the youngest. He was educated at the Iowa State University, and was graduated from the medi-

cal department of this institution, March 6, 1889. After this event he removed to the Pacific coast, and located in Salem, where he embarked in his present business in 1890.

He is Senior Warden of Pacific Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the chapter. Politically, he is a radical Republican. He was married July 19, 1889, to Miss Emma Thomas, a native of Oregon. The Doctor is a man of exceptional ability, and has attained an enviable rank in business circles in Salem.

Lee Steiner, the junior member of the firm of Smith & Steiner, was born at Lima, Ohio, September 26, 1870. He is of German extraction, but his ancestors have lived in America for three generations. G. Steiner, his father, was a native of Ohio, and he married Miss Elizabeth Hass, who was also born in the Buckeye State. They had a family of four children, our subject being the second in order of birth. He was reared at Bluffton, Iowa, and since he was a lad of eleven years he has made a study of pharmacy. He is thoroughly informed upon this subject, and is one of the most reliable druggists in the State. He has been an active member of the firm of Smith & Steiner since the partnership was formed.

Politically, he is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes a laudable pride in his connection with the National Guard of the State; he has had the honor of being Hospital Steward of the Ninth Regiment. He is obliging and courteous in manner, and has won a host of friends, both in and out of business life.

**P**HCEBE ATHERTON STEPHENS is one of the few remaining representative pioneers of Oregon, who came to Portland in 1845. She is the widow of the late Thomas Fulton Stephens, with whom she crossed the plains. She was born in the State of Ohio on the 17th of October, 1816, and is the daughter of Ezra Atherton, of Kentucky. His people were early settlers of Kentucky and Ohio. Mrs. Stephens' father married Ellen Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania. They had nine children, three of whom are still living. She resided in Ohio until 1834, when she removed to Illinois, where she was married to Mr. Stephens. There were three children born to them in Illi-



nois: John R., Mary Ellen and Nancy Ann. On the 15th of April, 1845, they started from the home in Hancock county, Illinois, to cross the plains. There were 160 wagons in the company, and they met with the usual trials of the emigrants, and arrived at the Dalles on the 25th of October. The stock was sent over the Cascade mountains, and on rafts, made of logs and poles which they cut they floated down the Columbia. They landed at the Cascades, and the rafts were allowed to float down. After getting below the Cascades, they came with Indians to Portland. In the following year they came to Portland and took up 320 acres each of donation land. Here in the dense woods they built a small shanty and began their residence, where Mrs. Stephens has resided for forty-six years. Mr. Stephens obtained a few peas and seed potatoes, and made a small garden. Their goods they bought at Vancouver and Oregon City. Soon after Portland was settled, and they began to get supplies there. In the first two years of early pioneer life they lived very poorly and endured many hardships. Mr. Stephens cleared off a small portion of the land and built a sawmill. He sawed the lumber for the first houses. He improved his land and property, and sold parts of it cheap from time to time. He was a thoroughly honest man, ever ready to help the needy. He became involved by signing for others, and it resulted in his having to sell most of his land to pay these claims. He finally died of softening of the brain, April 13, 1884. He was a good man, and was highly respected by the pioneers of Oregon and all who knew him. The oldest son had fought in the Indian war, and worked in the John Day mines, and in returning from there he was killed by the Indians, and his body was never found. Eight children were added to the family in Oregon, and three sons and two daughters are yet living. The names of the children are: Thomas T., Samuel T. and Milton. The latter resides with his mother. The daughter, Mary Ann, married T. J. Robinson, who is now the City Marshal of Walla Walla. In 1882 they built a nice residence, where Mrs. Stephens now resides. She has disposed of her land, and sold, some years ago, to the Scotch Loan Company, 128 acres, for which she was paid \$28,000. The land is now largely built upon, and has greatly advanced in price, and is now worth a much larger sum than she originally sold it for.

She is a little, quiet, good-looking lady, and no one would ever think, to look at her, that she was one of the pioneers of Oregon. Soon all these good women and men, who have paved the way for the building of this great commonwealth, shall have passed away, leaving behind them this great State as a monument to their sterling worth, perseverance and endurance.



**DR.** STEPHEN STAATS, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, and the first white man married in Polk county, was born in New York, July 16, 1821. He is of German ancestry, and his forefathers were among the early settlers of the Empire State. His father, Isaac Staats, was a merchant for sixty years in the city of Albany. He married Miss Jane Ann Crolins, a native of New York city. They had ten children, of whom three daughters still survive, and our subject is the only living son.

The latter was reared, until his fifteenth year in Albany, New York, but in 1835 he emigrated to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was clerk in a sutler's store for two years, and then went with his father to Platte county, Missouri. At that time this was an Indian country, and Mr. Staats carried one of the buckets of coin to pay the Indians for the land. His father built the first house in, and was the first settler, of Platte county, Missouri. Mr. Staats remained there for eight years, and then, in 1845, he crossed the plains to Oregon, with his brother Isaac. They started on the 4th of May, from St. Joseph, Missouri, and were five months on the journey. Mr. Staats says that it was as pleasant and safe a journey as was ever made. Mr. John M. Forest and his family crossed the plains in the same company, and his daughter, Miss Cordelia C., was the lady that Mr. Staats afterward married, and some think that's why our pioneer thought the journey such a nice one. When they arrived at the Dalles, they rafted down the Columbia to the Willamette, and then came to Oregon City, where they arrived October 1, 1845, and then came direct to Polk county, and Mr. Staats and his brother each located 640 acres of land on the Luckamute. They built a log cabin and lived alone until March 29, 1846, when Mr. Stephen Staats was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia Forest. The happy groom was dressed in a buckskin

suit, and it is said that the bride afterward acknowledged to a friend that she thought he looked "good." Rev. Mr. Ballan performed the ceremony, and Mr. Staats' brother Isaac, and the bride's family, were all the guests present. Mr. Staats remained with his father-in-law until 1847, when they all went with pack animals to California, thinking they would like it better there.

They located in Santa Clara county, and Mr. Staats obtained work in the redwoods, and was at Sutter's fort when gold was discovered, and he says that Charles Bennett, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, picked up the first handful of dirt with gold in it. Later Mr. Marshall picked up a piece that was tested, and found to be clear gold, and Mr. Staats has had in his hand the first ounce of gold that was dug in California, after that discovery. Mr. Staats clerked for Sam Brannan on Mormon island, and sold blankets to the Indians, at \$10 a pair; that is, he would put \$10 in silver in one side of the scales, and gold dust to raise the beam was put in the other side, and that was the price received for the blankets. While he was there he made a pile of gold for his employer, and received ten per cent of the business done for his wages. He left there in the fall of 1848, and he and his relatives returned to Oregon by water, the passage for himself and wife being \$300. When asked his reason for leaving California, he says that they had been sick, and that gold was found in such abundant quantities that they thought that soon it would be of no value. The voyage required twenty days from San Francisco to Astoria. They spent the winter at Portland, and then returned to Polk county, and Mr. Staats traded his first claim for a rifle and took up 640 acres adjoining, on which he has continuously resided ever since, and which has become a very valuable property. While in Portland he was offered one-half of the present site of the city for \$3,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Staats had a family of eight children. His daughter, Ann Elizabeth, was born January 11, 1849, and was one of the first white children born in the county. She is now the widow of William A. K. Mellen, and resides at Salem. Cordelia married W. P. Ireland, and resides near her father; Clara Ellen became the wife of Rev. George M. Booth, a Methodist minister; Mary C. became the wife of Samuel Collins, and resides in Cook county; Stephen A. Douglas died in his

twenty-fifth year; Caroline married J. E. Hubbard, and resides in Independence; Charles Sherman resides in Cook county, Oregon; Lily Lallin is the wife of William Madison, and they live on the old donation claim. Mrs. Staats died on the 4th of March, 1886, after a long period of ill health. She was a woman of fine disposition, a mild and loving nature, and always looked on the bright side of everything. She was a faithful wife and mother, and has been greatly missed by Mr. Staats and her family. Her last words were: "I shall soon be with mother and Jesus."

Mr. Staats is a Democrat in politics, is a well informed, wide-awake man, and has made many active canvasses over the State for his party, and is a very interesting speaker. He has been a Justice of the Peace for ten years, and, in 1876, he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature. He has also been a Lecturer for the Grange for a number of years, is very widely known and much esteemed. He is President of the County Pioneer Society, and, when at any of the meetings, he always makes an entertaining speech, which has helped to make him very popular.



**C**HARLES SNYDER, one of the prosperous farmers of Aurora, Oregon, was one of the early settlers of the town. He came to Oregon in 1848. His birth occurred in the State of Ohio, February 16, 1848, and his father, Henry Snyder, was born in Germany and came to the United States when but twelve years of age, settling in Ohio, where he married, and a family of seven children were reared from this union. When Charles was but a year and one-half old his mother died, and his father soon after passed away, in his sixty-fifth year. Five of the sons are yet living.

When our subject came to Oregon he was eleven years of age. The first year he attended school in Aurora and in 1856 was sent to school in Portland. In 1869 he married Miss Christian Schulle, a native of Missouri, born in 1848. They were married in Aurora, and were members of Aurora Colony. Mr. Snyder was engaged in carpenter work when the colony broke up, and he received for his share fifty-seven acres of timber land near the town, and his wife received a house and lot in Aurora.

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Our subject worked industriously and thus succeeded well. He has added to his land forty acres more adjoining it, and now has a farm of 120 acres, and is considered one of the most successful farmers in this vicinity. To our worthy subject and wife have been born nine children, as follows: Andrew C., Henry A., Augusta J.; Amelia and Mary twins; and another pair of twins died in infancy; Ernest and Ida twins; and Lawrence J. Little Ida died in her second year.

In politics Mr. Snyder is a Republican. He has never joined any of the secret societies having strictly confined himself to his family and business. He is everywhere regarded as an upright and honorable citizen.



**M**ARTIN M. SPAULDING, a successful business man of Portland, was born in Massachusetts, May 21, 1847, the son of Cherubiah Spaulding, who also was a native of the Bay State, and of New England ancestry. (For a fuller account of the family see in this work the sketches of W. W. and Miss H. F. Spaulding, brother and sister.)

Mr. Spaulding, our subject, the fourth child in the above family, left his native State in his twenty second year and came to Portland. At first he was employed in a meat market for his brother, then a member of the firm of Johnson & Spaulding. In the course of ten years he opened a shop on his own account, at the corner of First and Oak streets. After two years of successful trade there he moved to the corner of Second and Stark streets, where he continued until he moved to Central market, and here his business has continued to grow until he has one of the largest in the city. In 1889 the firm of Spaulding, Papworth & Co., was formed, and they did a wholesale and retail meat business for a year. In October, that year, they bought out the wholesale trade of O'Shea Bros., and the American Dressed Beef Company was formed, comprising the members of both firms, with the following officers and directors: John F. O'Shea, president; M. M. Spaulding, vice-president; A. D. Burekhardt, treasurer, all of whom are directors, with the addition of Messrs. E. May and T. Papworth. Their business is that of wholesale butchers and jobbers' supplies, of all kinds of meat; and the supplying of ships is

a specialty. Their office in Portland is located on Third street, between Ash and A streets; and they have a \$100,000 slaughter and packing plant and house, and 2,000 acres of land at Troutsdale, Oregon. They employ on an average seventy men, and are doing a large and lucrative business. In addition to their wholesale marketing at Portland, they have one at Seattle and at Tacoma.

Mr. Spaulding has made investments in Portland city property; has built a residence on Fifteenth and Johnson streets, where he resides, with his family.

He was married in 1874, to Miss May Bills, a native of Oregon, and they have two children, both born in Portland: Morton Day and Lefie Horstin.

In his political views Mr. Spaulding is a Republican. He is one of the capable and industrious business men of Portland who, by his own honest efforts, has arisen to affluence. He is liberal and enterprising, and has hosts of friends.



**W**ILLIAM SHARP, deceased, was one of the highly respected early pioneers of Oregon, and it is fitting that honorable mention be made of him on the pages of this volume.

Mr. Sharp was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 24, 1832, a descendant of Irish ancestry. He was the oldest son in the family of nine sons and four daughters of Samuel Sharp, and was reared in Indiana, to which State his parents had moved, and where his father died in the fifty-second year of his age. In 1852, at the age of twenty years, he crossed the plains to Oregon, starting in April, and arriving at his destination in November. On the 16th of November of the following year he married Miss Zobeda Robbins, who was born in Indiana, December 16, 1834. She came overland to Oregon with her parents and brothers and sisters, the family comprising ten children when they set out on the journey. But the family circle was broken long before they reached their journey's end. Three of the sisters and a brother-in-law died of cholera on the plains, also two other members of their party, and were buried by the wayside. Three more of the Robbins family had the cholera, but recovered.

Previous to his marriage Mr. Sharp had taken a donation claim, which was within a mile of where the family now reside. On it he built a little log cabin, and in it kept "bach" until he brought his young bride to share the joys and sorrows of life in it with him. After living there seven years he traded the property for a farm near it, and two years later traded again, this time for the present home place, a fine tract of 200 acres. At the time they settled here this land was all covered with heavy timber. Mr. Sharp worked hard to clear and develop it, and in due time erected a good frame residence and made other improvements, and here his family were reared. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and in the affairs of his day he took an active part. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was elected County Commissioner, and during his term of office rendered most efficient service. It was while he was in office that the fine bridge across the Clackamas was built, and the initiatory steps toward the building of several others in the county were taken. He was an honorable, upright and industrious man, and for his many estimable qualities was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. He departed this life March 2, 1879.

Of the thirteen children composing the family of this worthy pioneer, all are living, save one. They are as follows: Alfred C.; Margaret E., wife of John Cairns, Seattle, has three children; Mary I., wife of James T. Murphey, Sidney, Washington, has six children; Oliver P.; Samuel F.; Minerva E., wife of John Mayes, has one child, and resides near the old home; Nancy M.; Edward L.; Zebeda G.; Walter S.; Dora J., who died when less than a year old; Annaretta and Katie M.

Since the death of the father, the mother and her sons have conducted the farming operations, and in a manner which reflects much credit on them. They are a family held in high esteem in the community in which they reside.

**R**OSWELL SHELLEY, one of the representative and leading business men of the city of Independence, has been a resident of the county for the longest period of time of any one in the county, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who is its founder. Mr. Shelley is

the senior member of the firm of Shelley & Vandnym, the leading dry-goods establishment of the city of Independence. Our subject is a native of Iowa, born in Fairfield, September 26, 1846. His father, Michael Shelley, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1814. He married Miss Lena Mays, also a native of Kentucky, both of whom sprang from families who were early settlers in that State. They had ten children, of whom seven are living. In 1848 they crossed the plains to Oregon, when our subject was two years old, the baby of the family. The family settled on a donation claim, ten miles above Eugene, in Lane county. Here the uncle, Boston, had settled in 1845, and sent them a glowing description of the Willamette valley. The first winter was a hard one, and this family endured all the privations incident to pioneer life. Part of the time their only article of food was boiled wheat, as the nearest mill was at Oregon City. After eleven years spent on the farm, Mr. Shelley removed to Monmouth for the purpose of educating his children at the Christian College. He bought property in Monmouth and resided there from 1857 to 1871, and was one of the pioneers of that town. He then purchased 130 acres of land near Independence, where he resided until 1869, and then went to eastern Oregon and engaged in the stock business for four years. He then retired to Eugene, where he now resides with his children. He has been a strong Republican, and an upright, honorable man. His wife died in 1857, and he has been left alone ever since.

Our subject was the seventh child; and received a common-school education at Monmouth, where he attended school in the small schoolhouse there. After receiving his education he engaged in farming and raising stock, until 1874, when he was engaged as a clerk in the store which then occupied the corner where he now has his large mercantile establishment. Then there was only a small store there, that contained a still smaller stock. In 1882 Mr. Shelley was nominated and elected County Clerk of Polk county. After serving his term he retired to Independence, and engaged in merchandising in partnership with Hon. F. A. Patterson. In four months' time he consolidated with his old employers, Messrs. Vandnym & Smith, and later Messrs. Shelley & Smith purchased Mr. Vandnym's interest. Six months later Mr. J. M. Vandnym purchased Mr. Smith's interest, and the firm assumed its present form,

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and has continued to grow in prosperity, until it is now the largest and most prosperous establishment of its kind in the county. The store building that was erected in 1866 remained until 1881, when it was moved off the lot and the present edifice was erected, which is 30x90 feet, and is one of the best brick buildings in the city. The business dealings of the firm extend out twenty or thirty miles in all directions from the city of Independence.

Mr. Shelley has erected a fine residence on the corner of Third and B streets, which was completed in 1887. He was married January 17, 1879, to Miss May L. Tatom, a native of Jackson county, Oregon, and the daughter of Mr. Jackson Tatom, a prominent Oregon pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Shelley have had three children, namely: Ralph Dale, Hugh Tatom and Fay Loren. Mrs. Shelley died August 26, 1891. They had enjoyed a very happy married life for thirteen years, and she was a very esteemed lady, and all of her friends greatly mourned her loss.

Mr. Shelley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics. He has been twice elected a member of the City Council, and has also served as Mayor of the city, of which he has been a resident for so many years. He had the honor of being one of the guests at the driving of the golden spike which connected the two railroads—the Oregon and California lines. Mr. Shelley is a gentleman who has always been interested in everything calculated to prove of benefit to the city or county. He is a man of energy and business enterprise, and by his own efforts has risen to be one of the prominent business men of his city, where he enjoys the good-will and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

 **ARON ROSE**, the pioneer and founder of the beautiful town of Roseburg, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1813. At the age of twenty-four years he emigrated with his parents to Michigan, where he farmed until 1851. In April, of that year, he crossed the plains from Coldwater, Michigan, to Oregon, arriving in September following. Here he took up a donation claim, on which the city of Roseburg now stands. For eighteen years he was engaged in farming, ran a butcher shop, bought and sold horses, and also conducted a

store. During those years he hunted deer, paid \$1 each for eggs and \$1 a pound for flour. Mr. Rose has been a very successful business man, and the city which bears his name, owes much to his spirit of enterprise and progression. In 1855-'56 he was a member of the State Legislature; assisted in the building of the wagon road from Roseburg to Coos bay, and has given lands and money to every public cause. In all the lots he has sold and business transactions he has scrupulously guarded against a "boom," and the result is that the real estate here is on a solid basis. For many years he has given his entire attention to the building up of a prosperous city.

 **JAMES H. ROSS**, one of Salem's successful business men, is a native of Lee county, Iowa, born September 17, 1850. His father, Daniel Ross, was born in Ohio, a descendant of ancestors who emigrated to Rhode Island before the war of the Revolution; he married Miss Malinda Casey, of Ohio, and to them were born six children, five of whom are living. The father, mother and four children crossed the plains to California in 1852, and settled in Santa Clara county. There James H. attended the public schools, and when he had finished his studies he went to San Jose, where he learned the blacksmiths' trade. When he had served his apprenticeship he went to Humboldt county, and there followed his vocation for twelve years. He then came to Salem, took up his old occupation, and has been very prosperous. The firm of Ross & Rice was formed in 1890, and the combined energies of these two gentlemen have been beneficial to both. They are enterprising and capable business men, and by conscientious, careful work have won a large patronage.

In politics Mr. Ross has cast his suffrage with the Republican party. During the years 1877, 1878 and 1879 he was Deputy Sheriff of Humboldt county, and for four years he was Marshal of the city of Salem, serving with great acceptability from July 1, 1886.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being W. M. of Pacific Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; he also belongs to the chapter.

He was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Ethel Cooper, a native of San Francisco, and a daughter of William S. Cooper, who was con-

connected with the land office at Eureka, Humboldt county, for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of five children: Fred; Ethel and Edith, twins; Vern, and Grace. They own a pleasant home at the corner of Church and Oak streets. Mr. Ross has lived a life of industry, and with sturdy blows from his strong right arm he has wrought from glowing iron the means of sustenance for himself and family. His vocation is one of the most useful and humane of the present civilization, and has in him an able representative.

**S**TEPHEN SMITH, of Aurora, Marion county, Oregon, is one of the early settlers of the town. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, March 14, 1845, and is a son of George Smith, a native of Baden, Germany, who came to the United States in 1839 and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, later removing to Muscatine, Iowa, and joining a colony there in 1845. In 1847 his wife died, and at that time our subject was two and one half years of age. The father married a second time and reared a second family. He came to Aurora, Oregon, and was a member of the colony here, and died in 1888 in his eighty-fourth year.

Stephen Smith, the subject of this sketch, was the only child of the first marriage, and was sent to the common schools and had the advantages offered him by the instruction of Prof. Ruge. He learned the trade of wagon maker, and this business he has since followed, although he has also engaged in farming. At the present time he has 240 acres outside of the town, and sixteen acres adjoining the town, and one-half block within the town, on which his residence stands. Here his wagon shop and mill are also located. His land seems capable of a variety of crops, and he is now raising clover, timothy, hops and prunes.

In 1872 our subject was married to Miss Hannah Kraus, a native of Missouri, born in 1840, and two sons have been born, George S., now a clerk in the store of Mr. Gusy, and Lorenzo S., who died in infancy two weeks after the death of his mother, which occurred in 1874.

During the existence of the Aurora colony, Mr. Smith was one of the seven committeemen who, with Dr. Keel, managed the affairs of the colony. They owned in common 10,000 acres

of land in Missouri and at Aurora, and the title to the land in Oregon was in the name of President Keel. Previous to his death, the colonists obtained a deed of the land from Dr. Keel to the committee for the colony, and when the colony broke up, the committee made a division, giving each member his share. There was also due the colony in Missouri \$25,000, and Mr. Smith was one of the committee to collect it and divide it among the members.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, and served a term as Justice of the Peace, and has given his fellow-citizens service as Treasurer and Clerk of the school district. He is a very intelligent man and well acquainted with the history of Aurora and Marion county. He has never remarried. His tastes are quiet, and he enjoys his home, where he has some articles of great interest, which it may be hoped will be placed in the collection of interesting articles on exhibit for the coming World's Fair in Chicago. These are a Lutheran Bible that was printed in 1565. It is fifteen inches long, twelve inches wide and six inches thick, and when new it had heavy silver clasps, but these were taken away by the Bonaparte army. He has also a stone china pitcher that has been in the family for years unknown, and bears the date 709.

**T**HOMAS SMITH, a venerable pioneer of Douglas county, was born in Henly, Oxfordshire, England, February 12, 1824, a son of George and Mary (Perrin) Smith. Our subject, the second in the family of nine children, came to the United States in 1830, locating in Rochester, New York. In 1831 the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1834 to La Porte county, Indiana, and in 1847 Mr. Smith and his brother started across the plains to Oregon, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, May 23, 1847. Of this trip across the wild and barren plains Mr. Smith can talk for hours, as his memory is exceptionally good for one of his age. After arriving in this State he located near Eugene, where he took up a donation claim. In 1849 he located a claim at Winchester, Douglas county, near Roseburg, where, for many years, he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. In June, 1887, he purchased property in Roseburg, and he now owns several valuable residences in this city besides



his own neat home on Douglas and Washington streets. He was one of the organizers of this county, and in 1852 was elected County Commissioner, served as Justice of the Peace from 1855 to 1858; was Postmaster from 1854 to 1860, at Winchester; in 1858 was elected Public Administrator of Douglas county; from 1874 to 1878 served as County Judge, and at the present time is Inspector of Stock for the county, which position he has filled for eight years. For many years he served on the School Board, and has a record of having run the best and cheapest schools ever conducted in that county.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1852, to Miss Arethusa E. Lynn, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Daniel and Annie (Haun) Lynn, both well-known pioneers of Oregon. Our subject and wife have had the following children: George D.; Marion, deceased; Lynn; Lee; Nathan; Ralph; Mary A., wife of D. F. Rohrer; Thomas; Arethusa E.; Helen V.; Rolla, deceased; and Grace D. Socially, Mr. Smith has been a Mason since 1858. He has resided in Douglas county longer than any other white man, and may properly be styled a pioneer of pioneers. He has been successful in all his business ventures, has always contributed of his means toward the advancement of the county in which he lives, is an upright, honest and enterprising citizen, has witnessed the hardships of frontier life, and to such as he the material prosperity of the country is greatly due.



**S**ARAH A. SLOAN, a lady of remarkable executive ability and rare intelligence, and the popular proprietress of the Forest Grove Hotel, is of Puritan ancestry, who emigrated from Old England to New England in the early settlement of the colonies, in proof of which is cited the fact that the first man ever buried in New London was a Chesbro, which was her maiden name. Her father, P. F. Chesbro, was born in New London in 1802. He married Miss Rebecca Smith, a native of Washington county, New York, whose grandfather was Captain Allen, a native of Scotland. He married in the city of Castile, a pure Castilian, a Spanish lady of an honorable family. Mrs. Sloan's parents had seven children, three of whom are now living.

She was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 13, 1828, and was reared, educated and resided in her native county until she was thirty-two years of age, when she came to Oregon. She was married in 1848 to Mr. Chester Sloan, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, on September 26, 1848. His people were early settlers of Madison county, New York, and were highly respected people.

In 1861 they came to Forest Grove, where they rented for a couple of years the Alvin T. Smith place, and then removed to eastern Oregon, where they engaged in the stock business, in this, then, wild, unsettled region. They were for three years, in the strictest sense of the word, pioneers, and experienced all the hardships and vicissitudes of that kind of life. They were isolated from all society and the pleasures of civilization, but found many opportunities to assist their fellow-men, both with shelter and food, which were bestowed with that generous hospitality which makes receiving a pleasure. After three years of this wild life, among cattle and Indians, they returned to Forest Grove, where, in 1865, they opened the Forest Grove Hotel, where she has presided for twenty-seven years, with that generous, painstaking hospitality so characteristic of the lady, and so charming to behold. She has entertained many of the men who now hold the highest official positions in the State. During all these years she recalls with pleasure that no worthy poor person was ever turned unsatisfied from her door. Thus she has grown alike in popularity with the rich and poor, enjoying, after all these years, the good-will of all.

She has had three sons: Eugene C., a fine appearing and promising young man, who died in his twenty-fourth year; the other two, James P. and George O., the latter of whom was born in Forest Grove, still reside at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan own several excellent pieces of property in Forest Grove; that on which the hotel stands, and the adjoining property, besides a number of large blocks in the city, which Mr. Sloan and their sons have planted to prunes, which are now bearing plentifully. He and son have also devoted the prune orchards to the choice productions of choice breeds of thoroughbred poultry, in which they have been quite successful, having many prize specimens. The principal varieties are Plymouth Rock, Wyandots, Brown and White Leghorns, and Italian Games.



Mr. Sloan is a Republican, honest and industrious, quiet and unassuming, hospitable and generous, and much respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens, all of which may be truthfully said of his estimable wife, who is one with him in his ambitions, and sorrows and cares.

**ANDREW C. SMITH, M. D.**—Among the younger physicians of Portland who have rapidly risen into prominence, we find the name of Dr. Andrew C. Smith.

He was born in Richland county, Wisconsin, July 14, 1856. His father, P. C. Smith, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America when a boy, and was among the early settlers of Wisconsin. He married Miss Elizabeth Tully, daughter of Prof. Edmund Tully, of Cavan, Ireland, who was principal of a celebrated classical school for priests. Mr. Smith followed farming in Wisconsin until 1864, when he came to Portland, Oregon. For several years he was connected with the river improvements as captain of the Commodore Perry. He subsequently removed to El Dorado county, California, where he is now engaged in farming.

Andrew C. attended St. Michael's College, Portland, and completed his classical course at private schools in California. In December, 1874, he entered the Pacific Medical College, later called Cooper Medical College, and there graduated in November, 1877. Accepting an appointment as surgeon in the regular army, he was stationed at Camp McDermott, Nevada, during the Bannock Indian campaign, and with Major Meizner was in the field through the Umatilla country. He was the medical officer who accompanied the command of General Howard to Priest Rapids during the memorable council with Chief Moses and his warriors. After peace was declared, Dr. Smith was stationed at Front Point, San Francisco, until his discharge.

In 1880 he opened an office in Amador City, California, and built up an extensive and lucrative practice, which he continued until 1888. That year he went to New York city and took the post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. He then extended his trip to Europe and passed one year in the hospital in Vienna, and in visiting the hospitals of Berlin, Glasgow and London.

Returning to the Pacific coast in September, 1890, he located at Portland, and in February, 1891, was appointed County Physician, which office he still holds. He is a member of the K. of P., Foresters, A. O. U. W., Portland Medical Society, and the State Medical Society of California.

Dr. Smith follows a general practice in medicine and surgery, and with his advanced studies and experience, has rapidly acquired a large practice, which is constantly increasing.

**DR. JERRY STONE**, one of the prominent young business men of Oregon, and one of the pioneers of that State, was born in Charleston, Illinois, June 12, 1854. He was the fourth in the family of nine children born to Dr. John and Pernelia (White) Stone, both natives of Indiana. After the former finished his education in medicine he married and removed to Charleston, Illinois, where he pursued his practice twenty-two years, and in 1863 with his family crossed the plains to Oregon. The family came, via California, where they stopped eighteen months, making the trip with ox teams. After their eighteen months' sojourn in California they pushed on to Oregon, arriving in the Willamette valley, at the little town of Bethany, where the father remained six years, then removed to Walla Walla, and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred March, 1870, when he was but fifty years of age. His wife is yet living, residing at Athena, sixty-seven years of age. She and her husband were the parents of nine children, the seven now living are all residents of the State of Oregon.

Our subject only enjoyed the advantages of a limited schooling, as he was compelled to look out after his own interests as soon as old enough. His first work was handling sheep for others, and never allowed inclination to influence him in the choice of work, but took whatever presented itself. He saved his money, and soon was able to purchase a tract of land, homesteading in 1879 160 acres of good land, which he afterward improved, and made into a good farm. He lived on this for twelve years, then sold out his first farm of 200 acres and again bought, this time a farm of 400 acres, three and one-half miles south of Athena, where he now resides.

Here he has a good and valuable farm, on which he raises grain, devoting all his land to that product, having an average of 4,500 bushels of grain a year.

Mr. Stone was married in 1879 to Miss Josephine Peringer, a native of Kansas, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1877. She is the daughter of John and Caroline Peringer. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, as follows: Cassie Estella, Stephen Arthur, David Taylor, Edward Clifford and one who died.

Our subject is one of the self-made men of Oregon, commencing life as a herd-boy. He worked his way up from that lowly position to being one of the Legislators of the State, but has had to work very hard in order to attain such wonderful results. He is still in the prime of life, and now enjoys the fruits of his labors, hardships and early privations. In March, 1892, he received the nomination at the Democratic convention, held at Pendleton, for the honorable office of Representative of Umatilla county, and in June, of the same year, after a hard-contested election, with two other candidates in the field, he was elected by a handsome plurality, and he will take his seat on the first Monday in January, 1893, among the law-makers of the capitol, where he will serve his constituents to the best of his ability. He served as volunteer in the Indian war of 1878 in this State, and was in the battle of Willow Springs, fought on July 6, that year.

Mr. Stone is a member of the Wild Horse Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 73, at Athena, and has passed all the chairs in that lodge.

**J** A. STANTON, one of Oregon's respected pioneers of 1852, now a resident of Orville, Clackamas county, was born in Clay county, Missouri, January 17, 1833. His grandfather, John Stanton, emigrated from Ireland to Kentucky, and was a soldier in both the Revolutionary and Black Hawk wars. He married Miss Nancy Pealy, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters. He died in his seventy-fifth year, and his wife in her eightieth. He was a boot and shoe maker by occupation, and in religion was a Baptist. His fourth child, Jerry Stanton, was born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri. He married Miss

Mary Smith, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Anderson Smith, of Tennessee. He died in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1847. She also died in Missouri. They had nine children, of whom seven are still living, J. A. Stanton being their oldest child.

Mr. Stanton was reared in Missouri. His father died when he was sixteen years old, and he was then cast upon his own resources. He obtained work on the Missouri river as a steamboat hand, and in the spring of 1852 started to cross the plains, having a horse and mule and working his passage. The party with which he traveled were harassed by the Indians, but reached their destination in safety, arriving in Oregon on the 15th of October. He came to Marion county, and for a time worked for his uncle, near Silverton. August 29, 1854, he married Miss Harriet Moser, who was born in Indiana, September 13, 1836, daughter of Joseph Moser, of German descent. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Stanton purchased a farm of 240 acres in Marion county, on which they resided from 1863 to 1877. They then bought a place on French prairie, where they lived three years, and from there, after selling out, they came to Clackamas county. Here they purchased a farm of 165 acres, and on it they have since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have had the following named children: Mary Ellen, who died when two years old; Isabella, wife of William Murry, resides at Grande Ronde; Josephine, wife of R. S. Thomas, resides on Butte creek, in Marion county; Jennie, wife of F. Blackby, died in her twenty-third year; William Franklin, who resides in Clackamas county; Jasper N., who lives near his father; Benjamin at home; Amanda, wife of William Woodcock, lives near her parents; John A., Willard, and Blewford.

Mr. Stanton is in politics a Democrat. He is a reliable, upright citizen, and a good representative of the Oregon pioneers.

**D**R. ISAAC STARR, a practitioner at Brownsville, was born on the donation claim of his father, on Benton county, Oregon, in 1854. His parents, Philip M. and Ann Martha (Rambo) Starr, were natives of Ohio. Philip M. was reared upon the farm, but in early manhood engaged in the study of theology, and

entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. He crossed the plains with his family in 1854 with one ox team, experiencing the usual incidents of that mode of travel. Landing in Oregon in the autumn, he located his donation claim of 320 acres near Starr's Point, now known as Monroe, Benton county. He then joined the Oregon Conference, and for twenty-five consecutive years was engaged in church work. He served one year as Presiding Elder of the Portland District, and in 1878 was delegate to the General Conference at Cincinnati. Suffering from a severe fall, followed by a stroke of paralysis, he was obliged to retire in 1880, and now resides near Halsey, Linn county.

Isaac W. gained his education at Philomath College, Benton county. He then entered the medical department of Willamette University, graduating therefrom in 1879, and commenced practice at Monroe. In 1878 he removed to Brownsville where he has since followed a general practice and has built up an extensive patronage. In 1882 he bought one-half interest in the drug store of G. C. Blakely, and continued until 1884, when Blakely sold his interest to T. Forsyth, and the firm Starr & Forsyth operated the store until 1887, when the Doctor sold out. In 1889 he started the City Drug Store in partnership with G. C. Stanard, and in February, 1890, bought the Stanard interest and has since continued alone. He owns the store property, 22 x 110 feet, and his residence on Main street.

He was married in Brownsville, in 1882, to Miss Clara Bishop, a native of Linn county and the daughter of W. R. Bishop, a pioneer of 1854. To this union has been added two children, Chester Harvard and Georgia. The Doctor is a member of the blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He is devoted to his profession, which consumes all of his time, and he is also interested in promoting every enterprise which has the development of the city of Brownsville in view.

HARLES FRANCIS WORTMAN, M. D., a practicing physician of Portland, Oregon, was born November 27, 1853, and claims Oregon City as the place of his nativity.

Jacob Wortman, his father, is a native of St. John's, New Brunswick, born in 1827, the son

of English parents. He emigrated in early childhood to Ohio, and subsequently to Iowa, being reared to farm life. In 1851 he married Miss Eliza Stumbo, a lady of German descent, and the following spring with ox teams and the typical "prairie schooner," set out with his worldly possessions to cross the plains to Oregon. The train with which he traveled was a large one and the journey was made in safety until they reached the upper Snake river, where many of the company contracted cholera, which was so prevalent upon the plains that year. A brother-in-law of Mr. Wortman and several other members of the party died and were buried by the wayside. The others continued their weary journey westward, and arrived at Portland that fall with very little money, and no visible means of support. Mr. Wortman settled at Portland and first engaged in draying, but shortly afterward secured employment upon a steamboat, in which, with Colonel Joseph Teal, he purchased an interest, and to them belongs the honor of opening navigation to Eugene City, their boat being the first to descend the river to that point. Mr. Wortman removed his family to Oregon City, and operated upon the river for several years. He then started a factory at Oregon City for the manufacture of straw paper, but the enterprise was far in advance of the development of the country, and in consequence the proprietors of the establishment suffered heavy financial loss, and in the phraseology of the country Mr. Wortman found himself "dead broke." He then started a small grocery store at Oregon City, which he increased with the development of the town, operating it successfully for twelve years. He then sold out and removed to Junction City, Lane county, and started a general merchandise store, also opening a branch store at Monroe, Benton county, both of which he carried on for seven years, having a large and profitable trade. Selling out again, he removed to McMinnville, Yam Hill county, and engaged in a private banking business, which was subsequently converted into the First National Bank of McMinnville, of which he is president. Mr. and Mrs. Wortman have four children: John F., a merchant of Portland; Charles Francis, the subject of this sketch; Joseph L., a scientist, now employed as superintendent of paleontology and geology at Central Park, New York city; and Hardy C., who is engaged with his brother John T. in the merchandise business.

Charles F. received his education at Oregon City. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's employ and subsequently became a partner in the business, continuing as such until 1880. He then disposed of his interest, went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1884, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Oregon, he commenced practice at Monroe, Benton county, where he remained for three years. Then, in order to further prepare himself for his life-work, he went to Europe and passed two and a half years in the University of Vienna and the hospitals of Berlin and London, studying under the instruction of private tutors in order to make more rapid advancement. Returning to Portland in the fall of 1890, he opened an office for general practice and, with his broad knowledge and practical experience, in both medicine and surgery, his reputation as a skilled physician was quickly established, and his success achieved from the very start.

The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of P. and B. P. O. E. He is a frequent lecturer before the medical department of the Willamette University, but his professional duties will not permit him to accept a professorship.

**H**IRAM J. SMITH, a highly respected citizen of Salem, is a member of that honored body of pioneers who came to Marion county, Oregon, in 1852. He was born in Madison county, Iowa, July 4, 1833. His grandfather, John J. Smith, was a native of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky in an early day; later he went to Ohio, reared his family there, and died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Elijah Smith, son of John J., was born in Ohio, and married Miss Annie Riddle, a native of Ohio; they were the parents of eleven children, Hiram J. being the second-born. The family immigrated to Iowa, and there our subject passed an uneventful youth, dividing his time between the district school and the duties that usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son. In 1852 his father and the family crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams; the ninth day of May they passed over the Missouri river, and were beyond the Cascades the 3d of the following

September; they had a safe trip, and only one of the company died on the way. The father purchased 320 acres of land, on which he lived one winter; in the spring he sold the tract, and located on another farm of 320 acres of Government land; there he built a home, and cultivated the land for two years; selling it at the end of that time; he next purchased 670 acres near Madenay.

When Hiram J. Smith started out to meet the responsibilities of life, he was first employed by the month, but in October, 1854, he went to Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, and engaged in placer mining; he followed this business with fair success for three years, his best day bringing him \$100. He next went to the Idaho mines, where he met with divided fortunes, but came away with enough money to buy 200 acres of choice land in the Waldo Hill district; there he built a house, improved the land, and devoted his energies to agriculture from 1860 until 1881; in the latter year he removed to Salem, but retained the management of his ranch. In 1888 he purchased lots and built a handsome residence at the corner of Twelfth and State streets.

After the purchase of his farm, in 1860, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Emily McAlpin, a native of Indiana. To them have been born four children; Belle is the wife of C. R. Hougham; Cora married John Mear; Ida and Jesse are at home with their parents.

Mr. Smith has been a staunch Republican since the war, and is a man who can be relied upon after he has taken a position upon any question, as he possesses the courage of his convictions. He has led a life of industry, and has secured a comfortable competency for his declining years.

**R**ODNEY SCOTT was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1842. His parents, Felix and Ellen (Cansley) Scott, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. They emigrated to Missouri in 1832, where Mr. Scott attained prominence and served his county in the State Senate for six years, and was also elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State. With his wife and six children he started for California in the spring of 1845, the train of ox teams numbering about fifteen wagons and fifty people,

Mr. Scott being elected captain of the train. After six months of travel they landed at Sutter's fort, and passed the winter, and in the spring of 1846 sold their wagons, and with their cattle and pack horses went by Indian trail to Oregon, direct to Yam Hill county, and passed the winter with Joe Watts. In the spring of 1847 they returned to Lane county, and located on 640 acres in the forks of the Willamette river, and engaged in stock-raising. He built a saw-mill, and followed lumbering for about two years, but in 1848 went to California, and mined very successfully for a year. Ten years later he returned East by water to purchase some fine horses, returning in the spring of 1859 with ox teams, ten head of horses and two men as helpers, across the plains. The journey was made successfully until they reached the headwaters of the Pit river, and there they were assaulted by the Indians, murdered, and the stock stolen. He had been a Representative to the Territorial Legislature, and in 1847 he was appointed by President Polk to treat with the Indians of the Coast mountains.

Rodney Scott was educated in Lane county, and followed farming and stock-raising, living with his mother on the farm. In 1876 he was nominated and elected to the Legislature by the Republican party. Remaining upon his ranch until 1880, he then removed to town, that his children might improve the educational advantages, and he purchased his present residence, on the corner of Eleventh and High streets. In 1884 Mr. Scott was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and still holds that office. In 1888 he was elected Judge of Lane county for a term of four years. He still owns 320 acres of the original donation claim and valuable property in the city of Eugene, and is one of the representative citizens of Lane county.

He was married in 1863 to Miss M. R. Isett, of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Minnie and Dora, the latter now filling the position of Librarian at the State University.

**C**LEMMON G. SCOTT, a prosperous and more highly respected farmer of Yam Hill county, is a native of Indiana, where he was born July 9, 1845. He accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1852, where he afterward attended

the public schools, and where he continued to live until he was twenty years of age, when, in 1865, he came direct to Yam Hill county, Oregon.

After a year's residence in Oregon, he married Miss Mahala A. McCutcheon, who is also a native of Indiana, and a very estimable lady.

After his marriage he rented a farm near Dayton, on which he remained for three years, when he rented another of 875 acres, which he farmed for seven years, and met with very encouraging success as a stock and grain raiser. He received from the latter farm a large yield of both wheat and oats, which he hauled to Dayton and to Portland, realizing on them a very good profit. In 1874 he purchased his present farm of 215 acres. On this farm he worked most carefully and persistently, grubbing it and cultivating the soil, besides improving it with a substantial residence and barns for his grain and stock, until, under his able management, it has become one of the choicest and most productive farms of this beautiful valley. He paid for his first purchase \$17 an acre, since which he has, from time to time, as his means permitted, added to his original purchase, until he now owns, in one body, 404 acres. His last purchase of 188½ acres cost him \$39 an acre, and the whole is now valued at \$75 an acre, and is not for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have three children, all born in Yam Hill county: James Winfield, William and Sarah Elizabeth, all of whom are graduates of the McMinnville College, and reflect credit on their educators and the State of their birth.

Mr. Scott is Democratic in politics, and takes a very great interest in all the officers of the county and in the schools. He holds the office of School Clerk, and, in 1890, received the nomination for County Commissioner.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and takes a prominent interest in the Grange.

He and his wife and three of the children are members of the Baptist Church, of which church he has been for the last fifteen years a Deacon, and most active in its behalf. He aided in building the church edifice and also in erecting the college building, both of which are ornaments to the place, as well as worthy objects of care, diffusing, as they do, knowledge and morality throughout the community.

He has also erected for himself and family a comfortable residence in McMinnville, on an

attractive site, both house and surroundings being suggestive of culture and taste.

Thus, honestly and perseveringly, he has carved out his fortune from the natural advantages of this beautiful and productive commonwealth, than which there was never a more glorious one in the world. In accomplishing this, however, he has never forfeited the good-will of his neighbors, but enjoys, undisputedly, their highest respect and esteem.



**G**EORGE W. STAYER, one of the foremost developers of the agricultural business in the great Northwest, a popular citizen of Oregon's beautiful metropolis, and a companionable gentleman, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His parents, Frederick and Rebecca (McKesson) Stayer, were also natives of the Keystone State, both being descended from old and honored residents of that State, whose ancestors figured in colonial times. His father followed agricultural pursuits, removing from his native State to Illinois in 1854; and, thence, in 1855, removed to Green county, Wisconsin, where he now resides in peace and comfort, after an active and useful career.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native county, and removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1861 he entered Warren Academy, at Warren, the latter State, where he was scarcely installed before the country was rent with civil discord. Fired with patriotism, he hastened to offer his services to the country, and, in September, 1861, enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and re-enlisted in 1864, until the close of the war. His service was in the Department of the Cumberland, and he was engaged in the battles at Farmington, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and, under General Sherman, participated in the battle at Resaca, following that General on his summer campaign, making the final march to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. He was then honorably discharged, after three years and nine and one-half months of faithful and efficient service.

On his return to his home, he became a victim of Cupid's wiles and married a most charming lady, Miss Sarah A. Thorp, at Clarno.

Green county, Wisconsin, in January, 1866, of which State she was a native. Locating on a farm, he followed agricultural pursuits for about two years; after which, he removed to Nashua, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business for three years. He then returned to Wisconsin, locating in Monroe, where he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, the latter of J. I. Case & Co.'s manufacture. He continued to follow this occupation successfully until January, 1878, when he sold out and entered the employ of J. I. Case, as a traveling salesman, with a route through Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Texas. In January, 1879, he was sent to Portland, Oregon, as manager of the J. I. Case & Co.'s agency, which he conducted successfully for two years. In February, 1881, he organized the firm of Stayer & Walker, purchasing the agency of J. I. Case & Co., and adding other lines of goods, until he had a complete stock of farm and sawmill machinery, wagons, buggies, etc. With these he built up an extensive trade, established agencies throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho, realizing from these various sources a handsome income. In 1887 this business was incorporated under the name of Stayer & Walker, who, in January, 1892, sold their branch houses, merchandise, etc., to the corporation of Mitchell, Lewis & Stayer Company, in which Mr. Stayer retained his position of vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stayer have four intelligent and promising children: Franklin, Ida Thorp, John Frederick and Ella Hannah.

Mr. Stayer is intensely public-spirited, as is witnessed by his wide and varied connection with numerous social, educational, charitable and religious institutions. He was one of the most active organizers of the Garfield Post, G. A. R., in which he takes a prominent part. He is a trustee of both the Willamette and Portland Universities, being elected trustee of the former in 1887, and of the latter in 1891, having been a prime mover in the latter's organization. As a useful member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, has served as Trustee and President of the Board for many years. He was for four years President of the Portland Methodist Hospital, during which time their new hospital was erected at Sunnyside. For six years he acted as president of the Pacific Christian Advocate, until the paper was taken in charge, May, 1892, by the Methodist Conference.



It is gratifying to find a man who can and will turn aside from money-making to soothe suffering humanity and lift up his fellow-men. The glitter and show of worldly possessions too often blind our sight to the greater possessions beyond, only attainable by fulfilling our duty to mankind and God.



**JOHN F. STEFFEN**, a shipbuilder at North Portland, owns and operates one of the largest ship yards of the Northwest. He was born in Germany in 1842, and spent his early youth upon a farm. He was apprenticed to a shipbuilder at Lubec to learn the ship-carpenter's trade, and after four years of service he entered the Prussian navy-yard at Dantzic, where he followed his vocation until November, 1864. He then shipped as carpenter upon the German brigantine Volador for Manzanilla, but left the vessel at Valparaiso in July, 1865, and re-shipped upon the American barze Dolphin for Baltimore. He next sailed upon the American ship Cowper for Japan, and, after visiting the important ports, he returned to the United States with 384 Chinamen, who were landed at San Francisco in June, 1868. Mr. Steffen then followed his trade in the navy-yard at Vallejo until the spring of 1870, when he came to Portland. After two years with the O. S. N. Company he started a ship-yard at the foot of Clay street, and engaged in the building of river boats for freight and passenger service. The first vessel constructed was the Maria Wilkins; she has served her day and been relegated to the "boneyard."

With rapidly increasing business additional space was required, and in 1874 Mr. Steffen opened another yard at the foot of H street, and that year secured his first Government contract to build the United States revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, which is still afloat, a vessel of great speed and excellent construction. With the growth of the city the ship-yards were crowded to the suburbs, and in 1881 Mr. Steffen removed to his present location in North Portland, where he has 300 feet water frontage, and ample space for his yards. He keeps an average force of sixty men constantly employed.

Among the 100 and more steamboats, barges and tugs which he has constructed those deserving of especial mention are the Lurline,

Willamette Chief, Occident, Orient and Ocean Wave for river work; the J. F. Potter, Sen Hoine and Victoria are upon the sound. All are staunch, sea-worthy boats, the last named being one of the most magnificent vessels upon the coast. The Alliance, Willipan and the tug boat Pilot are still in active service. In 1890 the Georgia Oaks was built upon Cœur d'Alene lake, in Idaho, for passenger service.

Mr. Steffen was married in Portland in 1873 to Miss Laura E. Galloway, and they are now the parents of four children: Lorena, Ella May, Frederick K. and Marguerite. Mr. Steffen has taken an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. For twenty years he has been engaged in the art and industry of shipbuilding, and has carried the business to a high degree of perfection. A dull season is a stranger to him, and the fact that he is always pressed with work is the best evidence of his skill and the integrity and honesty of his methods.



**MICHAEL STEFFEN**, one of Portland's reliable merchant tailors, is a native of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born on May 18, 1844. His father, Joseph Steffen, was born in Prussia, Germany, and married Miss Ann Steffen, a native of Germany, having his own name but no relation. They came to the United States in 1839 and settled first in Detroit, Michigan, then in Cleveland, then in Chicago, Illinois, and finally they removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he died. They had eight children, five of whom are now living.

Michael Steffen was raised in Sheboygan and went to school there. He learned the trade of tailor in Milwaukee, and April 28, 1862, responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops, enlisting in Company G, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and fought three years in the Union army, Department of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and at the siege of Chattanooga, and was one of the heroes of Missionary Ridge, where the good army of the Republic wrote one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the country and covered themselves with glory. After the battle they pursued the enemy to Kinggold. Here Mr. Steffen was taken with the small-pox and remained at Chattanooga



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until the close of the war. He came out of the great strife without a scratch, and was honorably discharged at Lookout Mountain on April 28, 1865. He retired to his home and engaged in business, and in 1879 he came to Portland, and was for four years cutter for the firm of Fishel & Roberts, the leading clothing house of Portland. Since then he has cut for and been connected with the most prominent houses of Portland. In August, 1891, he opened his present merchant tailor business, where he has experienced workmen and a good stock of imported cloths. Mr. Steffen has had long experience in the business and is reliable, as well as artistic in his work. He is highly deserving of the nice business that he enjoys from the best citizens.

He was married in 1880 to Mary O'Dea of Massachusetts, and they have a delightful home. They have a daughter whom they have named Irene. Mr. Steffen is rather independent in politics and is a worthy member of the G. A. R.



**CURTIS C. STRONG, M. D.**, came to the Northwest Territory, formerly known as Oregon, in 1849, and now represents the medical profession as the oldest continuous practitioner of the city of Portland. His father, Judge William Strong, deceased, for many years filled a prominent place in the public affairs of Oregon and Washington Territory. He was descended in the seventh generation from Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who arrived in New England in 1630.

Judge Strong was born at St. Albans, Vermont, July 5, 1817. He was graduated from Yale in 1838, and afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he taught school and studied law. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in this city, where he lived until January, 1850. He was married at Goshen, Connecticut, October 15, 1840, to Miss Lucetta Robinson, a daughter of William Pitt Robinson, of New Haven, Illinois.

In 1849 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, and with his family embarked, in January, 1850, on board the United States ship Supply.

The Supreme Court was held in those days at Oregon City, then the capital of the Territory, and upon its removal to Salem Judge Strong

and Chief Justice Nelson declined to admit the legality of the act, and the court continued to sit at Oregon City. The judges received their share of criticism, and even abuse, but maintained their position with firmness and dignity, and, though the advocates of the removal finally triumphed by congressional action, no one to-day thinks of questioning the integrity or ability of the court.

By the division of the Territory in 1853 Judge Strong became a citizen of Washington Territory. In 1858 he was appointed United States District Judge for Washington Territory, and remained on the bench until 1861. He removed with his family to Portland in 1862, and there resided until his death, April 10, 1884. During the last four years of his life he relinquished his professional duties. From 1862 until the dissolution of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company he was its legal adviser. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Library Association of this city, and was for several years its vice-president. He was president of the Bar Association during its brief continuance as an active body, a position to which he was entitled, both by seniority and rank in his profession. He was an ardent friend of the Indian, one for whom the red man had great respect and whose counsels were always heeded. For two years previous to his death he lived a widower, his excellent wife having been called to the other life November 5, 1884. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy: Dr. Curtis C. Strong, Frederick R. and Thomas N., lawyers; William J., Ellen and Caroline, all living in Portland. The Judge's career as a lawyer was a most successful one, and as an adviser his counsel was highly esteemed.

Curtis C. Strong was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1848, but, having been brought to the Pacific coast during his infancy, his earliest recollection is of Cathlamet, where he lived up fourteen years of age. In 1862 he came to Portland, and attended the city schools until 1867, when he entered Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio. The president of this institution, Prof. Isaac Andrews, was a connection of the family. He remained there until 1869, when he went to Buffalo, New York, and in 1870 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Milton G. Porter. He then took two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and

afterward entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1872. Returning to Portland he began his practice, which he has followed without interruption.

In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the Oregon State Medical Society, and was elected the first secretary of this body, filling the office for ten years. To him is largely due the credit of the founding of the medical department of the University of Oregon, which was organized in June, 1887. He is also the secretary of this department. This is the leading medical school, and is rapidly raising the standard of the medical profession throughout the Northwest. Since the founding of the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1873 Dr. Strong has been on the medical staff, being the first and for many years the only member of the staff.

He was married in Portland in 1874 to Miss Alice Henderson, and four children have been born of the union: Alice, Frederick H., Robert H. and Stuart R. Dr. Strong is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M. He is one of the directors of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and is president of the Columbia River Centennial Celebration Society. He is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in Portland, and, while he invests his surplus means in this way, his attention is never diverted from his profession into a commercial channel. He is a practitioner of rare ability and skill, and is a devoted student of the science.

**H**ARVEY C. VEATCH, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits, one-half mile north of Cottage Grove is a native of the State of Illinois, born in White county, in 1828. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Miller) Veatch, were born in Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively; in 1813 they emigrated to White county, Illinois, and continued agricultural pursuits. Mr. Veatch also built a saw and grist mill, both of which were operated by horsepower. He carried on these enterprises until 1845, when he removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he resumed agricultural pursuits, which he followed during the remainder of his life. Harvey C. Veatch remained with his parents until 1853, when he said "farewell" and started

to Oregon, taking his passage as helper to S. B. Knox, who crossed with a number of wagons and 100 head of loose cattle. The trip was a quiet, peaceful one, and they arrived in the Willamette valley in September. Having passed the winter near Albany, in the spring of 1854 they came to Lane county, where Mr. Veatch located his donation claim of 320 acres, north of Cottage Grove.

He was married, in December, 1854, to Miss Margaret J. Knox, the eldest daughter of S. B. Knox. The year following his marriage, and also in 1856, he was engaged in the Indian war, being a member of the company of Captain Buoy. He was in the service 110 days, and participated in several engagements. When peace was declared he returned to his farm, and has since devoted his energies to agriculture. He is one of the few who still hold original claims. His first house was made of hewn logs, but later was replaced by a more imposing structure. By purchase he has increased his estate to 680 acres, which is well stocked with fine graded cattle, Cotswold sheep and Angora goats. There is a fine orchard of mixed fruits, bearing abundantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Veatch are the parents of a family of seven children: Samuel P.; Oliver; Rosetta, wife of George C. Miller; Harriet, wife of William Magee; Sophina, wife of Robert Moseby; Eva J., who married E. Holderman; and Elhanan. Mr. Veatch belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has filled one term as County Commissioner, but he has never sought public office or honor. His faithful wife, the companion of his youth, is still living, now sharing the enjoyment of the present with the same grace and beauty of character as in the earlier days, when she imparted strength and courage for the severer duties of life.

The father of our subject died at the age of ninety-three years. He reared a family of sixteen children, twelve of whom are still living, the eldest eighty-one years of age, and the youngest forty-eight.

**H**ON. IRVIN LUCAS SMITH, a prominent business man of Forest Grove, is a native of Ohio, born May 16, 1827. His father, Thaddeus Smith, was born in New York, and

his ancestors settled in that State previous to the Revolution. He married Miss Mary Ross, the daughter of the Rev. Alexander Ross. Of four children born to them, two survive: Manly Levi, and I. L., the latter being the subject of this sketch, who was born in the same State, and who was the eldest child. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father married Miss Margaret Schreve, of Illinois. To this union were added nine children, of whom seven are living. His father continued to reside on his farm until the time of his death, and Mr. Smith was reared and educated in that State. He learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, and in Illinois he engaged in contracting and building. Later he was in the furniture business, until the civil war burst upon the country; when the demand for men became great; in 1863, to fill up the broken ranks of the Union army, he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-fourth Volunteer Infantry, and he served in Missouri, and participated in the battle of Springfield. He was at the taking of Vicksburg, was then sent to New Orleans, and from there to Brownsville, Texas, and assisted in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile. They then retired to Galveston, and were there when news of the surrender of Lee arrived.

Mr. Smith was sick in the summer of this year, and the result of it was that his hearing was impaired, and he never fully regained it. When he was mustered out he returned home and resumed his business, and remained there until 1870. In that year he went to Forest Grove, and engaged in contracting and building. He built the Ladies' Hall of the Pacific University, a splendid edifice, and also built many of the best residences in the city and all over that city may be seen creditable evidences of his industry and skill. In 1880 he engaged with Mr. Buxton in the furniture business, later Mr. Buxton retired, and he took his sons into the business with him. That same business has become a great business. He is also engaged with others in the sash and door factory, and he is also engaged in farming.

In 1849 he married Miss Margaret Mathers, of Ohio, and the daughter of James and Eliza Mathers. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had fourteen children, of whom four died in infancy. Their daughter Mary died in her twenty-second year. Of the nine still living there are: James L., in business with his father; Flora,

now Mrs. Arvid Hinman; Gov. Q., resides at Tillamook; Elmer E., in Washington; Esther J., was the wife of Mr. Frank Kane, but she is now a widow and a teacher; Willie H., is in Forest Grove in business; Lillie Day is a successful teacher of music; Fred Ross is a clerk in his father's store, and Carrie is at her home with her parents. Mrs. Smith, who has been his faithful wife for forty-three years, is still living.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and has served on the City Council, and has been twice elected to the State Legislature. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post in Forest Grove, and is also a worthy member of the Masonic order. He is a valued member of the Methodist Church of which he has been a Trustee, Steward, Class-leader, and Sunday-school Superintendent. He was one of the number who served on the building committee when they erected a new church. It cannot be said that Mr. Smith has lived for himself alone, as he has been all his life devoted to the best interests of the town in which he has lived for so long. He has made many friends by his upright, honest, manly way of performing the business intrusted to him.

P. T. SMITH was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, in 1834, where his grandfather settled prior to the Revolutionary war, and after defending the country of his adoption against Great Britain, he settled to an agricultural life, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four years. The father of our subject sold out his interests in Tennessee in 1852, and with his family emigrated to Grand Prairie, Greene county, Missouri, and there engaged in farming, but was more extensively interested in the stock business until his death. Nine children were born to this union, P. T. Smith being the youngest child. He was reared upon the farm, and early inclined toward the stock business, in which he was chiefly engaged after reaching Missouri.

In 1853 he was purchasing agent for Messrs. Whitlock & Steward, and, in 1854, with a band of 1,000 head of cattle, they set out to cross the plains to California, our subject being one of the drivers, and also detailed as hunter for the party, thus working his way across. The trip was made in four months and twelve days, arriving at

Sacramento valley, where, after six months in fattening, the stock was sold out. Soon after his arrival Mr. Smith went to the mines on Battle Creek, Shasta county, and in that locality he followed placer mining for about four years, without striking any rich "lead." He then went to the Fraser river mines in British Columbia, but because of the large emigration, the river was overstocked, prices of living were very high, and subject returned to Oregon. He then purchased 150 acres of the D. S. Southmayd donation claim near the present town of St. John's Town, and engaged in the logging business, which he followed successfully for thirteen years, investing his savings in other lands until he owned 16,000 acres. He also built 400 feet of dock upon the river, and engaged in the wood business, supplying the river steamers with fuel.

About 1872 he began trading in stock, and started a dairy of twenty cows, which was gradually increased to sixty cows, and is still continued under the management of his son, Henry W. Mr. Smith is also engaged in raising horses, and some very choice stock. He has reduced his landed interests to 1,000 acres of farm land and range for his horses and cattle. Beside his dock he owns forty rods of valuable water front below St. John's. He laid off Smith's addition to the town of St. John's; built his residence there in about 1876, and there he still resides.

He was married in Multnomah county, in 1862, to Miss Mary J. Winde, a daughter of John Winde, who crossed the plains in 1852, and took up his donation claim in Multnomah county. To the above union has been added nine children, seven of whom survive: Henry W., Frank, Sarah Q., Mary A., Effie L., Philip A. and Lizzie P. Mr. Smith has taken no lively interest in politics, except to help maintain honest elections, and as School Trustee to aid in advancing educational facilities. His life has been one of activity, push and enterprise, and his success is but the just reward of intelligent, honest labor.



**O**WEN SUMMERS, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, is a native of Brockville, Canada. He was born June 13, 1850. His parents were from the north of Ireland, and were of Scotch

and English descent. Subsequent to their marriage they emigrated to Brockville, and there Mr. Summers engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Later removing to Chicago, he engaged as foreman in the same occupation until the great cholera epidemic of 1857, when he was stricken down, and called to the other world, leaving a wife and four small children, Owen being the second child. As the family was left in reduced circumstances, Owen, though but seven years old began to try and help his mother in her struggle to keep the wolf from the door. He ran all the errands he could find to do during vacation and did light chores for his board during the school terms, with the privilege of attending school. So he struggled along until 1860, when he secured a position with a farmer for board and clothes, with school privileges during the winter. Here he continued until February 22, 1865, when he enlisted at Dixon in Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry. Being so young his acceptance was only accomplished through persistent effort and the intervention of a Pennsylvanian Dutchman whom he induced to act as his guardian, and so consent to his enlistment. The regiment was veteran, but recruits were needed to fill the ranks, and after joining the command they were engaged at Chickasaw Bluff, and through northern Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky, chiefly in skirmish duty. After the surrender of the Confederacy, this regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and there refitted and in the fall of 1865 went to Dakota and Devil's Lake, to take care of the Sioux Indians and to protect the northern boundary. Returning in December, 1865, they were mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Summers then returned farming, which he followed until the spring of 1871, when he went to Chicago, and with his own teams engaged in contract work about the parks. During the great fire of 1871, he rendered great service in preserving property and in removing the suffering people. He was appointed assistant to the relief committee in executing protective measures. After the fire was subdued he contracted for the excavating about the burned buildings.

In January he left for Oregon, and being detained in San Francisco, because of the ice on the Columbia river, he did not arrive in Portland until February. Not liking the city, he returned to Chicago, but again visited San Francisco, and there engaged in a paint and oil manufactory as clerk, and remained there until February,

1879, when he returned to Portland, Oregon, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. C. Olds, under the firm name of Olds & Summers. They rented a small alley, 5 x 30 feet, which they fitted up with brick front and tin roof to comply with fire ordinance, and then established the nucleus of their present large and successful business. Starting with a stock of common crockery ware, glass and lamps, they kept abreast of the rapidly increasing business, and, in 1882, they rented a store adjoining, 25 x 70 feet, where they remained until the fire of 1886, which swept upon them from adjoining buildings. Immediately reopening in rooms near by, they continued until January, 1887, when they returned to the original location, corner of First and Yam Hill streets, and in April, 1890, they removed to their present fine store at 189 and 191 First street, occupying four floors, 50 x 100 feet each. They have a working surface area equal to any similar store on the coast. They carry an extensive stock of imported china, cut and domestic glass, fine silver-plated ware, lamps, fixtures and the leading faience. The wares are chiefly imported from France, England and Germany, direct from the manufacturers.

Mr. Summers was married in Portland July 29, 1880, to Clara Temperance Olds, a native of Oregon, and daughter of George Olds, a pioneer of 1856. To the union has been given one child, Owen George.

Mr. Summers' first connection with the Oregon Militia was May 23, 1883, when he organized a company of war veterans, called the Veteran Guard, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant. After the organization of the company known as the First Regiment, O. N. G., the Veteran Guard was enlisted as Company E, of that regiment. In 1885 Lieutenant Summers was appointed Regimental Adjutant of the First Battalion, O. S. M., and upon the organization of the First Regiment O. N. G., in July, 1887, under the new law, Adjutant Summers was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, and was unanimously re-elected July 9, 1891. In 1886 Colonel Summers was elected by the Republican party to the 14th session of the Oregon Legislature, and it was through his personal efforts that the bill for the Oregon National Guard became a law. He was also instrumental in the passage of the badge bill, which makes it a misdemeanor for an impostor to wear the badge or button of the G. A. R.

Colonel Summers was a member of the Tiger Engine Company, No. 5, of the old volunteer fire department and for three and one-half years served as treasurer. He is an active member of the George Wright Post, G. A. R., and as Post Commander and Department Commander has rendered efficient service.

Thus briefly is summoned up the history of one of Portland's active and enterprising citizens, which should serve as an example to every struggling young man, as herein is shown the success which attends faithful, conscientious labor when performed with persistent determination.

**ASBURY SHULTZ**, one of the most reliable and enterprising business men of Dallas, Oregon, has for years been identified with the growth and development of this city. It is therefore with pleasure that we present a sketch of his life in connection with biographies of other prominent and successful men of Polk county.

Asbury Shultz was born in Ohio, April 23, 1824, a descendant of German ancestors, who were early settlers of Pennsylvania. Peter Shultz, his father, was born in New Jersey; was a farmer and tanner by occupation; in religion was a Methodist. He moved to Indiana in 1827, where, after an active and useful life, he died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him some time, passing away at the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of eleven children.

December 27, 1846, Asbury Shultz was united in marriage to Eliza Cedars, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Charler Cedars, a well-to-do farmer of that State. They had five children born in the East, namely: Gertrude, Georgiana, John C., Sanford, and Ollie. In 1861, with his wife and these children, he made a safe journey across the plains to Oregon, leaving home April 26, and arriving at Dallas, September 17. Three of their horses died on the way. Dallas at that time contained only about fifty inhabitants.

After his arrival here Mr. Shultz worked at wagon-making, and also bought and sold stock. For a time he owned a wagon shop of his own. In 1865 he purchased forty acres of land, paying for it \$10 per acre. With the growth of Dallas this land has been included in the city

limits, and would now be cheap at \$200 per acre. In his youth Mr. Shultz learned the carpenters' trade, and during the years of his residence in Dallas has, as a contractor and builder, been a prominent factor in advancing the best interests of the town. He has built several nice residences for himself, and at this writing (1892) is building another fine one. He has also built and sold numerous residences. He is a stockholder in, and one of the builders of the large woolen factory now being completed in Dallas, he having superintended its erection.

Another child, Eva, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shultz after their arrival in Dallas. Their oldest child, Gertrude, is now the wife of Frank Seabring, and resides in Douglas county, Oregon. Georgiana died in her eighteenth year. Ollie is the wife of R. H. McCarger, and Eva, of Eugene Hayter, both living in Dallas. John C. is married and is also settled in Dallas. Sanford is married and resides in the eastern part of Oregon.

Mr. Shultz is a member of the I. O. O. F. in both its branches, and in politics he is a Republican.



**NATHAN KOONTS SITTON**, who came to Oregon as early as 1843, was born in Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, September 2, 1825. His father, Franklin Sitton, was a native of Tennessee, of Scottish ancestry, who came to America early in the history of the colonies. His grandfather, Jeffery Sitton, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, and during the Revolutionary struggle aided the colonies by forwarding horses to the American forces as needed. Mr. Sitton's father married Miss Rebecca Austin, who was born in Virginia, and brought up in Kentucky, the daughter of John Austin, and believed to be of German descent, or, at least, partly so. By that marriage there were five children, only two of whom, however, are now living.

Mr. Sitton, whose name introduces this sketch, was the eldest son of his father's family. He was brought up in his native State until his seventeenth year, when, with two other young men, he started on a trip to Oregon, and while on the journey, he, in some unexplained manner, attained the sobriquet of "Doc," by which title he has ever since been known. His comrades were Tom Brown and John Cox. They

came with a wagon to Fort Laramie. Mr. Sitton drove a team to Fort Hall for a Mr. Vance. Each of the young men had one horse apiece; they obtained pack mules, and completed their journey with them. After leaving Fort Hall Mr. Brown was taken sick, and the others cared for him as well as they could, and got him safely through to the Dalles. Here they were joined by two young men named Eaton. A horse was exchanged for a canoe, and the Eatons and Cox brought Brown in it down the Columbia and up the Willamette to Oregon City, while Sitton came across the country with the animals, arriving after the others did. The good Dr. McLoughlin called to see the sick man, and exclaimed, "Tut, tut! Will you let a man die?" He then sent for a boat and Indians, and sent Brown and Cox to Vancouver, to the care of Dr. Barkley, where he was taken care of for four weeks, when he had sufficiently recovered to take care of himself. Cox stayed with him two weeks. The Doctor's charges were only \$20, which he said the recovered man could pay when he was able. Mr. Sitton says that too much praise cannot be given Drs. McLoughlin and Barkley for their kindness to the immigrants.

The young pioneers had left their home in Missouri May 2, 1843, and Mr. Sitton arrived at Oregon City October 15 following. His comrades had been sent, as stated, to Vancouver, and there he stood, a big, ragged boy, bare to his knees, the legs of his trousers having been worn off against the low brush as he came over the mountains; his animals were lean and worn out by the privations of a long journey; and there he stood leaning against a log, in this great and comparatively uninhabited country, when old Mr. Gertman walked up to him and asked, "Do you know Doc. Sitton?" He replied, "I am Sitton." "Well, then, come to my house and stay with me." Mr. Sitton thought it would not be right to go without telling him that he had no money. The reply to that was: "Never mind; none of us have any money here. Your comrades have been here and have been sent back to Vancouver, to the doctor, and they told us you were coming, and to look after you." So they went to the house together; and as young Sitton sat by the fire, with his legs bare to his knees, a stranger asked: "Is that all the pants you have?" Sitton replied: "My other clothes are at Vancouver." The man replied: "I will give you the cloth for

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a pair if you can get them made;" and the lady of the house said: "I will make them for you;" and by night the next day he had his new trousers on; and there was no charge for any of it! This kind-hearted lady said to him: "My son, you can go into the pantry whenever you like, and eat all the bread and meat you want. I crossed the plains last year, and I know how hungry you are." This was in addition to his regular meals, and is told to show the kind of people the early pioneers of Oregon were. Doc. Sittton could never forget these kindnesses, and they helped to make him the great generous-hearted man he is; and he has acquired the reputation of being one of the most hospitable. His house is open as a hearty welcome to any one. If one should approach his dwelling near meal time, as the writer of this sketch did, Doc would greet him in a loud, clear tone: "Come in and eat dinner with us." And the man is so cordial, and the welcome so hearty, that one soon finds himself in the house, and in the presence of one of Oregon's most royal pioneers. He says that when he first arrived in this State he actually ate five or six times a day until he was satisfied!

He began work here at little jobs; made shingles at the mouth of the Clackamas; December 1 he came to the mouth of the Yam Hill, stopping at Mr. Labontee's; went six miles and helped put up a cabin for a young man and his wife, who were starting out on a donation claim. Then he was employed by a Mr. Gray at Salem as a mason tender, in building the institute; next he worked in the sawmill at Salem until March, 1844; then went to Astoria, and worked six weeks; came back up the river and helped build a sawmill; went to Oregon City and engaged in a sawmill for the mission there. Later he proceeded to the Dalles after a number of wagons, going up the river in a canoe and bringing down the wagons in a bateau belonging to Dr. McLoughlin; and in the autumn of 1844 he came to his donation claim in Yam Hill county. Charles Fendle had taken the claim, and they "bached" together for a time. Fendle desiring to return to the States, Mr. Sittton bought him out, and at length exchanged it for the present beautiful farm of 640 acres, where he has since lived.

April 22, 1847, he married Miss Priscilla Rogers, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Lewis Rogers, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1846. The bride and groom came to their home on

horseback. Doc's outfit consisted of a buffalo robe and blanket, and his wife had a feather bed and a set of cups and saucers. They had a teakettle without a cover, a Hudson's Bay frying-pan with a long handle; and her parents gave her money with which to buy a coffee pot; and with this stinted supply of household goods this worthy young couple started out in life, happy in each other's love.

In the autumn of 1848, lured by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Sittton went to the mines, and remained there from September until Christmas, on the north fork of the American river, being quite successful; he and two others together took out six ounces of gold one day, and in the course of five months Doc had accumulated \$1,200, with which he returned home, by the way of San Francisco, being fourteen days on the sea; and ever since then he has remained on his farm, raising principally grain, and some cattle and horses. His present home is on the lands of his first wife, which now is the property of her children. They are about to build an excellent residence here. The situation is a pleasant one, in which the worthy pioneers can spend the evening of life—a well-spent one.

Doc Sittton is not a member of any church, but is a believer in the Bible and Christianity, and seconds his wife and the neighbors in their efforts to teach the children of the community the truths of the Bible, believing that they will make them nobler and better men and women. He is a Master Mason of long standing, and in politics is a Democrat, but never a narrow one. He has never sought or held office, but has devoted his energies to his fine farm, which has grown to be very valuable. During his forty-nine years' residence in Oregon, his honest and industrious life and noble generosity have won for him hosts of friends, and every one who knows him speaks well of Doc Sittton, the pioneer of 1843.

The children by his first wife were: Charles E., born July 6, 1848, died April 19, 1890; Amanda Ellen, born January 23, 1850, died in infancy; Caroline E., born October 21, 1851, and married L. C. Rogers; Ora Ann, born October 23, 1854, married John McCullah, and died April 4, 1881; Ella W., born February 16, 1858, died March 9 following; Harry W., born August 11, 1859; Noah H., April 29, 1862; Fred D., February 23, 1865; Eldridge D., September 23, 1867.



June 22, 1869, the faithful and loving and indulgent mother died, and Mr Sifton was bereft of the wife of his youth, and left with a large young family to care for. On the last day of January, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary Laughlin, the daughter of Michael and Sena Shelley, honored Oregon pioneers of 1848. Mrs. Sifton had two children by her first husband: Leslie G., and Effie R., now Mrs. Brawley, and by this latter union there have been five children, viz.: F. Ward, born February 24, 1872; Pratt K., February 4, 1875; Minnie G., June 26, 1877; Jennie G., February 20, 1882; and Sena S., April 7, 1884. Mrs. Sifton is a worthy member of the Christian Church, is an earnest Sunday school worker, and a most estimable lady.

**W**ILLIAM WALLACE THAYER, ex-Governor of the State of Oregon, is a native of New York State, and was born in Lima, Livingston county, of that State, on July 15, 1827. His father Gideon Thayer, was a native of Rhode Island. His paternal grandfather, Gideon Thayer, was a soldier in the Revolution, and the ancestor of the family came to America from England in the early colonial times. Governor Thayer's father married Miss Annie Dodge, a native of New York, and a daughter of Daniel Dodge. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the only surviving son. He was raised in western New York on his father's farm, was educated in the common schools and read law under the instruction of Truman Hastings, a leading lawyer of Rochester, New York. In March, 1851, he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the city of Rochester. He practiced law in Tonawanda and Buffalo, New York, until the Spring of 1862, when he emigrated to Oregon, where he practiced for a year in Corvallis, Benton county. In the summer of 1863 he removed to Lewiston, Idaho Territory, where he practiced four years. During his stay in Idaho he was elected District Attorney, and was also elected to the Legislature in 1866-'67. From Idaho, he came to Portland, Oregon, where he has since resided and practiced law. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic party, at the head of their ticket, for Governor. He ad-

ressed the people upon the issue of an economical administration of the State Government, and notwithstanding the State was Republican, he was elected by forty majority, and during his term of office, he fulfilled to the letter the pledges he had made to the citizens of the State. In 1884 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and served his term of six years in a manner which was highly gratifying to himself and friends, rendering his decisions in a calm, quiet way, and strictly in accordance with the law and the evidence, actuated by the highest honor and utmost impartiality.

He was married on the 11th of November, 1852, to Miss Samantha C. Vincent, of Tonawanda, New York, a daughter of Rev. J. Vincent, a Baptist clergyman. They have an only son, Claude, who is a lawyer, residing in Tillamook, Oregon, where he is engaged in banking. Governor Thayer owns fourteen acres of land at Woodstock, where, on a beautiful site, overlooking the city of Portland, he built, in 1889, a beautiful home, planting the grounds to a variety of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. In this attractive abode, he resides with her who has shared his joys and sorrows for forty years.

He has been a Mason for more than forty years, of which fraternity he is a prominent and honored member. He is a Democrat, politically, to which cause he has been a life-long adherent, though not a partisan, nor engaging actively in political affairs. Kind-hearted, generous, public-spirited, liberal, unassuming, the embodiment of honor and fidelity, he is universally beloved and respected.

**T**HOMAS THOMPSON, one of Umatilla county's most successful young farmers, was born in Dundas county, Ontario, December 21, 1860. He was reared to farm life and received his education in the common schools of his county. Of the nine children born to James and Sarah Thompson, our subject is the eldest. The father died in 1878, but his wife still survives and resides with her son in Oregon.

Our subject came to the United States, settled in Umatilla county, and as he was a poor boy, hired out for wages, doing whatever came in his way. Finally he secured a position as

foreman of the construction trains, while the Oregon River & Navigation railroad was being built, continuing with the company for two years, during which time he had saved enough to purchase 160 acres of land, on which he immediately moved. In addition, he rented one-half section of land, adjoining his farm, on which he raised wheat. So successful was he at this that he was soon able to add to his possessions, and now owns 320 acres of good farming land, on which he averages about 5,000 bushels of wheat per year. After a few years Mr. Thompson embarked on a new venture, that of horse breeding and has become an importer of Clydesdale and English shires, which have proven of profit to himself and an accommodation to his neighbors. In his stables he has an average of twelve mares, imported, for breeding and sale, and a herd of sixty head of graded mares. These he keeps improving and he is now recognized as one of the leading breeders of fine stock in the county. It is certainly wonderful how Mr. Thompson has built up his fortunes, beginning, as he did eleven years ago, without a dollar, as a common laborer on the railroad, but the secret of his success lies in his strict attention to business and frugality. At this time he is worth about \$20,000, a good showing for eleven years of labor.

Mr. Thompson was married December 25, 1885, to Miss Caroline Grim, a native of Minneapolis, who came to Oregon when four years of age, with her parents, Richard and Catherine Grim, natives of Ohio, who are now residing near Milton, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had four children, namely: James, Herbert, Edna and Richard, all of whom add sunshine to the happy little home on the farm. Mr. Thompson is a member of Pendleton Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has served as Treasurer or Clerk of his school district ever since he has been in the county. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and upholds the principles of the party.



**MEDEE M. SMITH**, the president and manager of the Oregon Pottery Company of Portland, one of the largest manufacturing plants of the Northwest, was born in Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1839. His father, Freeman Smith, was a native of New Jersey, a mechanic and ship-

builder, who, after settling in Pennsylvania, built the first steamboat which ran upon the Monongahela river. His wife was Margaret Hilterbrand, who was a native of Maryland. In 1842 the large family, consisting of father, mother and nine children, of whom Amedeo was the youngest, emigrated to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Mr. Smith engaged in farming and building boats suitable for navigating on the Cedar river. The last one of these, the Black Hawk, was used as a transportation boat on the upper Mississippi during the war of the Rebellion. Young Smith procured an education chiefly by personal effort, as school privileges were limited to about three months per year and his services were needed constantly on the farm; but still he progressed in his studies, taking a full course in the public schools and a subsequent course at a normal school. After he had attained his twentieth year Mr. Smith was engaged as a teacher in several schools of Iowa. Shortly after the war had opened between the North and the South, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and, after serving some six months with his regiment, he was mustered out, owing to his failing health. After recuperating, he engaged as foreman in the pottery business conducted by his brother until 1865, when he, with his little family, accompanied by his father, mother and brother, emigrated to Oregon, by the way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and settled at Albany.

Soon afterward fire-clay was discovered at Buena Vista, in Polk county, when Mr. Smith, in association with his father and brothers, established on a small scale, the first pottery works in the Northwest. For several years the product of the works was confined to stoneware alone. The population of the Northwest was so small and scattering that there was little demand for stoneware, and it was by persistent effort that sales could be made. The first wagon-load of ware made was taken by Mr. Smith in person to Albany. The merchants looked at it and shook their heads, and walked off, not knowing what use to make of such goods. After all others had abandoned the idea of handling the ware, an enterprising hardware dealer, Mr. John Conner, ordered the load driven around to his back door, taking the entire load, some 300 gallons in all, for which he paid 50 cents per gallon in gold. Mr. Conner afterward became a banker and is now a retired

capitalist. In 1871 Mr. Smith gained control of the entire plant, and at once commenced to enlarge the plant and increase the product, and in 1872 he commenced the manufacture of sewer pipe; but as the manufacture of that article from fire-clay was but in its incipency at the East, and to obtain suitable machinery from the Eastern States was both tedious and expensive, he invented and had built in Portland the first system of machinery used for that purpose in the Northwest. In 1873, the first main sewer was made, consisting principally of 15-inch pipe. This was placed in Stark street, Portland, and has now been in use twenty years. Since that time Mr. Smith and his associates have furnished nearly all the sewer-pipe that has been used in Portland as well as many other towns in Oregon and Washington, amounting to many miles.

After successfully running the works at Buena Vista for about twenty years, Mr. Smith, in 1884, organized the Oregon Pottery Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, he becoming its president and manager. New works were built in Portland at a cost of about \$60,000. These works were soon established on a firm footing, and did a successful business until 1890, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. With his characteristic spirit of enterprise Mr. Smith at once set about to re-establish the works on a larger scale than before. The capital stock was increased to \$200,000, and the works rebuilt at a cost of about \$100,000, and are to day among the most complete pottery works of the coast, and excelled by but few in America. The main building, used for factory purposes, is of brick, three stories high, with a full stone basement. The other buildings of the plant are of wood, but covered with corrugated iron throughout. The kilns are finer than any other used on the whole coast. The plans of the entire reconstructed works were furnished by the president and manager. The buildings of the plant cover an area of 200x234 feet. This is exclusive of the wharf adjoining the plant, which is 100x300 feet in size. The ground occupied by the company is about three and one-half acres in extent.

Mr. Smith was married in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Spielman, who was a faithful companion through the pioneer days, but she was called to her eternal home in 1883, leaving five children: Elizabeth, wife of William H. Britts, of Duluth, Minnesota; Amedee M.,

Jr., Blaine R., Mary E., and Leta R. In 1884 Mr. Smith was married at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Emma J. Coulter, and they have two children: Harold S. and Mildred. The family reside on the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Everett streets, where he built his home in 1883. Mr. Smith is a member of a number of secret orders, and has always taken a lively interest in moral reforms. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for about forty years, much of the time in an official capacity, and is now an official member of the First Methodist Church of Portland. He has also always taken an active interest in educational matters. He is a Trustee of the Portland University, and a Trustee for the Endowment Funds of the Willamette University. He helped organize the Portland Trust Company, of Portland, Oregon, and was for several years one of its directors. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the most energetic business men of Portland.

GEORGE W. STAGGS, one of the young and enterprising business men of Weston, was born in Yam Hill county, Oregon, December 20, 1862. His father, Alfred Staggs, is a native of Kentucky, who married Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Missouri. Mr. Staggs emigrated to Oregon in 1852 with his brother. They fitted up an ox team and started on the long journey to the coast. The brother was taken sick and died. His lonely, unnamed grave is on the plains, where his sorrowing relatives were obliged to leave his remains, among the savage Indians. Mr. Staggs was a brick-maker by trade, but in later years he abandoned it for the occupation of farming. He was married in Oregon, and he and his faithful wife lived together until 1872, when death claimed his own and called the beloved wife to her last home, at the age of forty-two. They had five children, and George was the fourth. Only three of these children are now living, two in Idaho and our subject in Oregon.

George received his early education in the common schools of Oregon, and was reared on the farm and to farm work. He followed that occupation until 1888, when he went to Weston. He owns a fine farm of 380 acres three miles north of Weston, which he continues to farm in connection with his other business interests. On this farm he grows wheat principally.

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In August, 1892, he engaged in the hardware business in Weston, where he carries a stock of \$5,000, consisting of all kinds of hardware and agricultural implements. He does a good business for a newcomer in the town, and, as he is well known and liked throughout the entire county, he will command a large trade in time.

Mr. Staggs was married, in 1872, to Miss Martha Pinkerton, daughter of William and Sarah Pinkerton. This lady is also a native of Oregon, and has borne her husband two children, namely: Emery and Beulah, two bright children, who render happy the lives of their parents. M. Staggs is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 112, of Weston; also a member of K. of P. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a thoroughly respected and representative citizen of Oregon.

**D**R. H. B. STANLEY, a prominent and successful practicing physician of Polk county and a highly respected business man and citizen of Dallas, was born in Indiana, June 23, 1851.

Dr. Stanley's father, Josiah Stanley, was born in North Carolina, and was descended from early settlers of the Carolinas, having originally come from England. Josiah Stanley emigrated to Indiana when a young man, and there married Miss Margaret Hinkle, a native of that State and a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Storr) Hinkle. Hartwell B., the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

Dr. Stanley began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. S. Cangman, with whom he remained one year; also studied under the direction of Dr. Phelps. He then took a classical course in his native State, graduating in 1874. After this he went to California. At Dutch Flat, that State, he studied medicine in the office of Drs. Martin & Wilson, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of California. Later, he attended medical lectures in the University of Oregon, where he took the honors of his class, graduating April 2, 1888. He then practiced a short time in Davenport, Washington. In 1890 he came to Dallas, purchased property, built an office, and at once began the practice of his profession and identified himself with the best interests of the city. His professional career

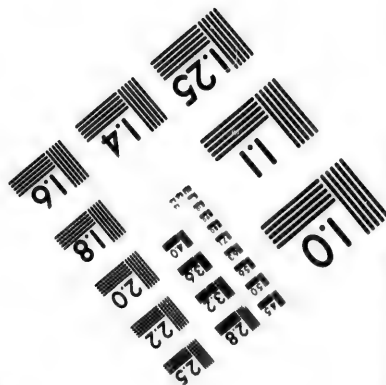
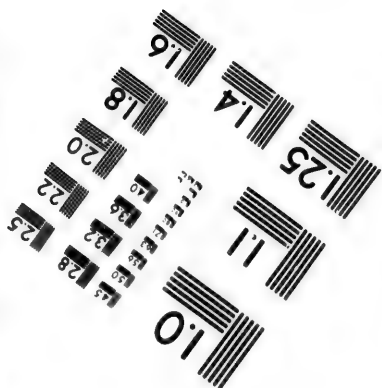
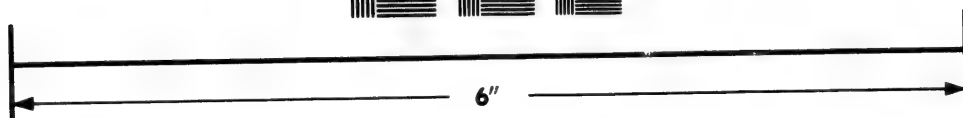
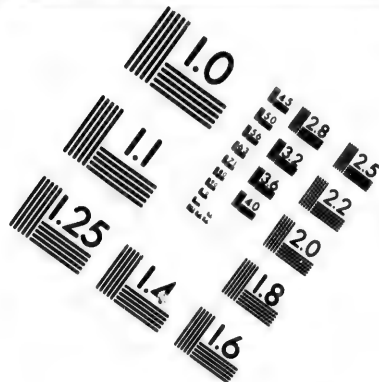
thus far has been one of marked success. While he does a general practice, he makes a specialty of treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Stanley was married in 1878 to Miss Emma Irish, a native of El Dorado county, California. They have five children: Joseph H., Chiles H., Willie J., Leo L. and Maggie A.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a prominent and active member of the State Medical Society, of which he has the honor to be Vice-President.

**D**ON. EDWARD B. WATSON, of the firm of Watson, Hume & Watson, is a representative member of the bar of Oregon, and is worthy of the space that has been accorded him in this history. He was born at Garnaville, Clayton county, Iowa, October 7, 1844, and at the age of nine years crossed the plains with his parents to Oregon. (For history of the family, see sketch of his brother, Judge James F. Watson.) The first winter was spent in Lane county, but the following spring they removed to Umpqua valley, in Douglas county. There Edward B. worked with his father on the farm during the summer season, and in the winter devoted his time to his books and the district school. In 1861 he was sent to the Umpqua Academy, where he continued his studies until 1863; he then entered the Pacific University at Forest Grove, and was graduated from this institution with the class of 1866. He then returned to Douglas county and began reading law with his brother, Judge J. F. Watson, who was then in legal practice at Roseburg. Two years later he was admitted to the bar; he located at Jacksonville, and was closely occupied with professional duties until 1872, meeting with merited success. In the year just mentioned he was elected Judge of Jackson county, Oregon, a position he filled faithfully and with ability for four years. In 1878 he was elected County Clerk, serving two years in this office.

Being nominated by the Republican party for the office of Supreme Judge, he made a successful canvass, and was elected over a strong opposing candidate. The first two years of his term he was Associate Justice, but in 1882 he became Chief Justice, filling the position with great credit to himself as well as his constitu-



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ency. His decisions were clear, concise and logical, evincing a thorough knowledge of the law. Upon retiring from the Supreme Bench, the law firm of Watson, Hume & Watson was formed, and an office opened in Portland, where Judge Watson has since resided. The firm is made up of the ablest and most talented gentlemen the bar of the State can produce, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in it by members of all professions.

Judge Watson is married to a most estimable wife, and has two interesting children. In his home he is surrounded by all the refining influences of cultivated taste, and there has opportunity and leisure for intellectual pursuits. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Masonic fraternity.



**W**ATSON, JAMES F. WATSON, the senior member of the widely and favorably known law firm of Watson, Hume & Watson, came to Portland, Oregon, in 1853. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on March 15, 1840. His father, James Watson, was born in South Carolina in 1802, and at nine years of age, in 1811, removed to the Territory of Indiana, where he was at Fort Kosciusko during the war of 1812. After this he removed to Pike county, Missouri, where he married Miss Emily A. Franklin, a native of that State. In 1835 he went to Dubuque, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1841, when he removed to Garnaville, Clayton county, Iowa, remaining there until 1853, thence crossing the plains to Oregon, bringing his wife and six children with him. He settled on Mount Scott, on the North Umpqua river, sixteen miles northeast of Roseburg, on a ranch of 2,000 acres, which he improved, and where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1874. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1862, and to the Senate in 1864 and 1866, and was an active Republican, distinguishing himself in the cause of the Union.

Seven children were born in Oregon, making thirteen in all, of whom nine are still living. The old ranch, on which they settled in 1853, is still owned in the family, the mother of whom still survives.

Judge Watson was educated at Eugene City, where he commenced the study of law, which

he finished at Roseburg with Rufus Malory, being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in September, 1863. He began the practice of his profession in Roseburg, continuing there until 1876, when he was elected one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and served two years on the Supreme bench. The separate circuit system was then adopted, and he was appointed on the circuit. In 1880 he was elected for six years, but resigned in 1882, having received the appointment of United States Judge from President Arthur, in which capacity he served for four years. While at Roseburg, in 1864, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving two years. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson as the Register of the Land Office, but did not qualify. In 1868 he was again elected Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1872 was elected a member of the State Senate, serving in the latter capacity for two years.

In 1872 Judge Watson married Miss Isabella Flint. They had two children. His wife died in 1881, and in 1883 he married Mrs. Virginia Kinney, widow of Mr. A. C. Kinney, and daughter of Hon. W. T. Newby, who came to Oregon in 1843, and who was the founder of the town of McMinnville. He was a man of generous impulses, public-spirited, and ever ready to aid every object tending to benefit the community. He was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and died in 1885.

Judge Watson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Master of Laurel Lodge, No. 13, in 1872. He is also a Knight Templar. He is a stockholder and director in both the Portland Savings and the Commercial National Banks. In 1855-'56 he served in the Indian war. He is in politics a Republican. His law firm ranks high in the community, and they have an extensive practice. Of superior ability and acknowledged legal acumen, he has taken a prominent part in the history of his State; and his fidelity, integrity and generous impulses have endeared him to the community, and to numerous personal friends.



**C**HARLES W. SCRIBER has been a resident of Salem since 1850 and is one of her most highly respected citizens. He was born in the city of New York, October 22,



1822, a son of Cornelius Scriber; his father was also a native of the Empire State, born opposite the city of Poughkeepsie; the family is of German origin and the name was formerly spelled Schryver. The earliest ancestors in this country came long prior to the war of the Revolution. Cornelius Scriber married Miss Amelia Walgrove, a native of New York, of Scotch ancestry, and a family of five children was born to them, four of whom survive. Charles W. remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age, at Catskill, New York, where he learned the blacksmiths' trade. After he had served his apprenticeship he shipped on board the whaler, Charles W. Morgan, of New Bedford, in 1840, cruised two years and had many wild adventures and narrow escapes from death. Next he shipped aboard the bark, Edward, of Dartmouth, and ten months afterward on the Martin, of Nantucket. Then he stopped at Cullao and worked at his trade for a time, from 1847 to 1850, and then came to California. In the following autumn (1859) he came to Oregon. He was in the employ of the Government at Vancouver from August until April, and then came to Marion county; he settled on a farm ten miles east of Salem, a tract of 640 acres of donation land; he made many valuable improvements and cultivated the place for eight years, at the end of which time he exchanged it for a farm of 280 acres, this place he occupied eight years and then rented the place and came to Salem in 1868. Here he purchased two lots and built a pleasant, attractive home, in which he still resides. He resumed his former occupation, which he has followed continuously since that time. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Mr. Pollecuard, and a carriage and wagon making department was added to the business.

Mr. Scriber married Miss Mary Jane Griffith in February, 1851, and there have been born of this union seven children, four daughters and three sons: Amelia is the wife of Ezra Miller and resides in Salem; Emma is the wife of Alfred Coolridge and lives in Colfax; Jefferson married Miss Ella Leonard, and is a resident of La Grande; John lived to the age of twenty-six years, when he was accidentally shot while hunting; Ada is a graduate of the Willamette University, and is now studying and teaching in the Conservatory of Music, Boston; Charles is clerking in Colfax; and Grace is a teacher of elocution.

Mr. Scriber is Past N. G. of the L. O. O. F., and has been a Good Templar for more than twenty years. He is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He is a man of many sterling traits of character, he has always met his obligations promptly, and has been loyal to the interests of his own State and county.



**C** A. ROBERT, one of the most prominent architects of Portland, Oregon, and popular as a citizen and man, was born in Canada, in 1854. He was educated at St. Heras College, after which he took the course in architecture at the Government school, at Sherbrooke. When eighteen years of age he served an apprenticeship of four years to learn carpentry, with A. Adam, who was one of the leading church builders of the province of Quebec. After this he was for five years with George W. Crosby, a prominent architect and builder of Eastern township, where he pursued the study of architecture and construction. At the expiration of this time Mr. Robert entered into partnership with Mr. Crosby, in general contract work. During all these years Mr. Robert had attended night school for the purpose of pursuing special studies with a view of promoting his work. Mr. Crosby was a finished mechanic, thoroughly competent in every department, and it is to that gentleman's excellent training that Mr. Robert attributes his later eminent success. Their partnership continued until 1883, when Mr. Robert went to Granby, province of Quebec, where he commenced business alone. While here he erected, as architect and builder, the first gossamer goods factory in that province, for the Granby Rubber Company, for which company he subsequently did much work; and also erected many other prominent buildings in that locality.

In 1886 he came to Portland to visit his parents, who had come to the State in 1878. Becoming infatuated with the milder climate and attractive surroundings, he decided to permanently locate here, and accordingly returned to Canada to make his final arrangements. He then settled in Portland, where, without friends or influence, he commenced the practice of his business. His first contract was with the United States Government, to erect buildings at the

Indian training school, near Salem. In the capacity of architect and builder he erected, during his first two and a half years in this country, over \$300,000 worth of buildings, among which were St. Mary's Academy, in Portland; the Roman Catholic Church, in Salem, and many other buildings of prominence throughout the valley. In 1887 he located in Salem, where he executed a large contract on the State buildings. While there he was president of the Churchill Sash & Door Factory, at Salem, and was an extensive dealer in lumber in carload lots, also purchasing for his customers. Besides this he dealt largely in real estate, in which he was very successful. In 1890 he was one of a syndicate to purchase 7,000 acres of timber land, on which was two sawmills, but owing to mismanagement of the property he became a heavy loser. In November, 1891, he returned to Portland for the purpose of being in the business center, and that he might the better devote his entire time and energies to his profession.

Mr. Robert was married in Granby, June 14, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Cusack, and they have five children: Catherine D., William L., Mary L., Charles G. and Pearl M.

Gifted with original and artistic ideas, a sincere student of his business, to which he is entirely devoted, and thoroughly conversant with every detail of construction, he has, by his ability and energy, attained the foremost rank among the architects of the State.

**C**HARLES SAMUEL TUSTIN, one of the most prosperous farmers of Yam Hill county, of which county he has been a resident for forty-five years, is a native of Illinois, where he was born September 2, 1845. When but two years of age, his parents crossed the plains to Oregon. His father, Charles Samuel, after whom the subject of the sketch was named, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1818. His ancestors were German, who settled in Pennsylvania in an early day. Grandfather Tustin and family removed to Illinois early in the history of the State, and here, in 1839, their son, the father of our subject, was married to Miss Mary Jarvis. They had four children in Illinois: Marion, Amanda, Mary and Charles Samuel. In 1847, Grandfather Samuel Tustin and family and our subject's father and

family, all crossed the plains to Oregon, to avail themselves of the rich tracts of land given by the United States to those who would settle on them. The grandfather took his donation claim near La Fayette, 640 acres, for himself and wife. The father of our subject bought a squatter's right to a section of land, located three miles northeast of McMinnville, on which he and his family settled. They remained uninterruptedly on their respective claims, until 1849, when the gold excitement in California was at its height, when they also went to the gold diggings. The father of our subject returned the following winter. He had gotten some gold, and had purchased a quantity of supplies, which were needed by the family, but which, on the account of the high water, he was obliged to leave behind him, in Oregon City, while he rejoined his family, and his goods were stolen, and the thief never discovered. The grandfather after many operations, settled at Petaluma, California, where he resided for the remainder of his life, and a sister of his, still resides there. The grandfather died in 1861, greatly mourned by his family and friends, who esteemed him for his many sterling qualities of heart and mind. The father of our subject continued ever after this to reside on his farm. He was a carpenter, and a man of good morals and ability, and was respected by all who knew him. He died in the midst of his family, in 1862, greatly lamented by all who knew and realized his worth. His faithful wife survived him until 1877, when she died, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was greatly beloved on account of her many practical Christian virtues, and warm and generous heart.

The subject of our sketch, who was the eldest son at home at the time of his father's death, became the head of the family. His older brother was married and resided in California. He, accordingly, cared for his mother and sisters. His father's part of the land was sold to meet his father's indebtedness. In the division of the remaining land, his eldest sister received eighty acres, but she has since died and the property has reverted to the other members of the family. The subject of our sketch now has 245 acres of the old homestead, on which, in 1887, he built a substantial residence, and otherwise improved it, greatly adding to its value. The excellent orchard, planted by his father, still affords the family an abundance of the very best fruit, besides which our subject is raising

considerable grain, some hops, and is also raising some stock, including Norman-Percheron horses.

Mr. Tustin and his sister, Nancy Ellen, have both remained single, and she resides with him on the homestead, which has belonged to them so long. They are devoted to each other's interests, and are models whose example many brothers and sisters would do well to emulate.

Mr. Tustin is Democratic in politics, and, for twelve years has served most efficiently as Clerk of his school district. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in the welfare of which he takes a deep interest.

It is seldom that we have to chronicle so blameless a life, even among the salt of the earth, the inhabitants of the glorious commonwealth of Oregon. It is true that this magnificent State grows nothing but what is best, which amply accounts for the many perfections, human and otherwise, abounding within her borders.



**THOMAS L. TURNER**, one of the reputable farmers of Clackamas county, Oregon, was born in Ohio, July 10, 1840. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. Grandfather Daniel Turner was a soldier in the Colonial army during the Revolution. Our subject's father, John M. Turner, was born in Virginia, reared to manhood there, and in that State married Miss Harriett Cook, and after their marriage they removed to Ohio and settled on a farm. In the fall of 1851 they moved to Missouri, purchased land and established their home on it. There the father resided till the time of his death, which occurred in 1857. In religion he was a Baptist, and in politics a Democrat. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His widow survived him till 1885, being seventy-three years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom reached adult years, and six are still living. Thomas L. is the youngest in this family, and was only thirteen years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother on the farm and aided her in the management of it until he grew up to manhood, and in due time he purchased land for himself.

April 4, 1861, Mr. Turner married Miss Nancy Powers. She was born in Missouri, September 19, 1844, daughter of Benjamin

Powers. They remained on the farm until 1865, and that year crossed the plains to Oregon. They had three children born in Missouri, namely: Mary Frances, now Mrs. Frederick Ellegson, who resides near her parents; Julia Elizabeth, wife of Edward Seely, of Woodburn; and John Marion, a resident of the State of Washington. These children they brought with them across the plains, being six months on their journey, and, upon their arrival in Oregon, came direct to the farm on which they have since resided, seven miles northeast of Oregon City. They purchased 160 acres of land, at \$2.50 per acre, paying \$500 down and going in debt for the rest, and in a log house on this farm they began their pioneer life in Oregon. As the years rolled by their honest industry was crowned with success. In 1869 a good frame residence took the place of their primitive log house, and Mr. Turner not only paid for his first purchase of land but also added 300 acres more to it, making 460 altogether.

Eight children were added to his family in Oregon, viz.: Annie M. (who died in her third year), James., Albert F., Ella H., Herbert T., Susie L., Charles E., and Smith.

Mr. Turner's political views are in harmony with Democratic principles. He and his wife are charter members of the Grange, and he is Past Master of the order. Mr. Turner has been a hardworking man for a number of years, in fact his whole life has been one of great activity. Soon after coming to Oregon he kept and ran a large plow, breaking up much of the wild land in this vicinity, and thus has been a useful factor in the improvement of this section of the country.



**THOMAS P. VARWIG** is a native son of the Golden West, born in Sacramento, California, in 1854. His father, Herman Varwig, was a native of Germany, and there passed his boyhood and youth; after his marriage he emigrated to the United States, and spent a brief season in New Orleans and St. Louis before coming to California; in 1850 he joined the emigration train, coming via the Panama route. He was engaged in merchandising chiefly until 1856, when he returned to Sacramento and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on until 1864; in the latter year he removed to Portland, and is now a

resident of this city. His son, Thomas P. Varwig, began to earn his own support at the age of eleven years, so that his education was acquired only through persistent effort. His first experience in the commercial world was as errand boy about hotels and shops. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of Donnerberg & Barrett, and learned the plumbing trade. In 1872 he accompanied his uncle, Fred Varwig, to the mines in Amador county, California, but without making a "find." He returned to Portland and resumed his trade as a journeyman, which he continued until 1876, at that time he formed a partnership with John Burk, and they opened a plumbing establishment which they afterward removed to Astoria; they suffered from the fire of 1878, after which Mr. Varwig sold his interest and returned to Portland. In September, 1879, with borrowed capital, he opened a small shop on the corner of Second and Washington streets, and did his own work until he had built up a business demanding additional help. In 1882 he removed to his present location, 71 Washington street, where, with increased facilities, he has built up an extensive business in general plumbing. His work is principally by contract in the fitting of new buildings with gas, steam and hot water pipes. He employs on an average ten men, and imports his supplies direct from the manufacturers.

Mr. Varwig was married in Portland in February, 1876, to Miss Rosa Morrow, a native of Washington, and a daughter of George Morrow, a pioneer of early times. This union has resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom survive: Elizabeth S., Lillian and Susan. The family reside at the corner of East First and Halset streets, East Portland, where their residence was erected in 1891. Mr. Varwig has improved other residence property in the city, but has given his best efforts to his business, which is in every sense a complete success.



**W**ILLIAM HATCHETT VAUGHAN, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1843, now residing on his donation claim on the Molalla river, in Clackamas county, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who emigrated to the colony of Virginia at an early period in the history of America, where they were people of wealth and influence. His

father, James Vaughan, was born in Virginia, and was there married to Miss Nancy Hatthett, also a native of the Old Dominion, and one of the nine children of Thomas Hatthett and his wife, *nee* Chafin. The Hatthetts were of English descent. Mr. Hatthett served in the late Colonial army during the Revolution. He died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and his wife passed away at the age of ninety-six. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan removed to Tennessee and settled in Rutherford county, where they reared a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Of this numerous family only five are living, three sons and two daughters. In 1842 the family moved to Missouri, where the parents resided up to the time of their death.

William H., the fifth son in the family, was born in middle Tennessee, January 17, 1822. At the age of sixteen, through an elder brother, and the Congressman from the district, arrangements were made for him to attend the military school at West Point, but his father said "No," and that was a cut deep and wide, as his only aspiration was blasted. That was the cause of his crossing the Rocky mountains. Being an expert rifleman and filled with the spirit of adventure, April 20, 1843, he left his father's home, in southwestern Missouri, to cross the plains to Oregon. He was with the first wagon train that ever came all the way through to Oregon. They cut their own roads through the Blue mountains, surmounting every obstacle that presented itself. They came by what was called the Mechan route. The way they scaled the steep, forded rivers and made their way over the new country, can never be fully appreciated by the uninitiated. They came by way of Walla Walla and then down the Columbia river, arriving at Oregon City about November 10, 1843. For a time Mr. Vaughan was employed at fencing and barn building by the Hudson's Bay Company. In May, 1844, he came to his donation claim, sixteen miles southeast of Oregon City, and was the first permanent settler in this part of the county. Here, in his primitive cabin, he kept "bach" for several years. In building his log house he made it, as far as possible, a stronghold against the Indians, with whom he frequently had trouble. At one time he was attacked by sixteen of them, but by his dauntless courage he succeeded in overawing them, and made a miraculous escape. In the fall of 1847, after the murder of Dr. Whitman,

he volunteered and served in the Cayuse war, under Captain Maxin, furnishing his own horse and equipments. He was in the battle of Umatilla, which engagement lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until night, when the Indians withdrew. Mrs. Vaughan's father was also a participant in this war.

August 27, 1847, Mr. Vaughan married Miss Susan Mary Office, a native of Missouri, born March 3, 1833. Her father, James Office, a native of Tennessee, came to Oregon with his family of seven children in 1845, and settled on a donation claim, twelve miles south of Oregon City, where he resided for a number of years. Her mother died June 14, 1878, and her father, now ninety-one years of age, makes his home with them. Following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan's children: Frank White, who is married and has eleven children, resides in the Big Bend county, of Washington, where he is engaged in the stock business; Isom O., a farmer in Clackamas county, is married and has five children; Nancy Virginia, wife of Oren Cutting, Clackamas county, has two children; Mary Tennessee, wife of George T. Frazier, Clackamas county, has one child; Viola E., wife of John Stubbs, has one child, and they reside on the home farm; Stonewall Jackson, a merchant at Molalla; Hardy Longstreet, a farmer in Clackamas county; and Susan Florida, John C., Cora K., and William Office, all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have been industrious people all their lives. They have a fine home and other substantial buildings on their farm, and their landed estate comprises 960 acres. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Baptist denomination, and for ten years he served as Clerk of the church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Several times he was nominated for both the Legislature and the Senate. His party, however, was in the minority and he was defeated.

Mr. Vaughan brought with him from his home in Tennessee a fine old Kentucky rifle, and with it, after his arrival in Oregon, he distinguished himself as an expert hunter, being known far and wide as the "King of Hunters." For many years he made himself very useful in killing off the wolves and mountain lions that had made havoc among his stock and the stock of his neighbors. His hounds and his guns were his delight, and even yet, at the age of seventy, his choice hounds and his rifle afford him great pleasure. Mr. Vaughan brought with him from the

Sunny South home the warm-hearted friendship and the genial hospitality of the true Southern gentleman. He is one of the most widely known and highly esteemed of that band of brave men and women who came to Oregon in 1843.

CONRAD SCHULMERICH, one of the substantial business men of Hillsborough, is a native of Germany, born December 20, 1827. His father and ancestors were German farmers. He was educated and raised to manhood in Germany, and was drafted and served two years in the German army. He fought in the war of 1848-'49. In 1850 he came to this country, landing in New York. He worked on a farm as a hand for six years and saved his money. He married Margaret Shemeser, of Germany, and they came together to El Dorado county, California, in 1856, where he engaged in mining, and remained eighteen years placer mining. It had been mined over several times, but had been very rich in gold, and had they mined it before any one else had gone over it they could have taken out by their system \$5,000 per day. They cut a tunnel through the solid rock 640 feet in length, and it all had to be done by blasting, and cost them \$18,000. Mr. Schulmerich's mine made money, and after they had worked it as long as they thought it would pay, it was sold cheap to the Chinese, and they have been working it since.

Mr. Schulmerich has raised a family of ten children, and brought away \$7,000 with him, and came to Oregon, and purchased a farm three and a half miles south of Hillsborough. It is 320 acres of land, and six years later he purchased a farm of 350 acres. They have been engaged in raising grain and making creamery butter, and also raising very fine cattle. He estimates that he has made about \$50 on each cow. The farm is improving all the time, and becoming more and more valuable. He has built a nice brick house in Hillsborough, and in partnership with his son has opened a large general merchandise store under the name of C. Schulmerich & Son.

He retired from his farm in October, 1891, purchased a home in Hillsborough, and resides there with his family. He has other property in the city. His son, Herman, is in the meat market business in Hillsborough; William is running one

farm, while Edward is running the other; Joseph is assisting in the store; Annie is the wife of James Stepha, of Portland; Kate married Dan Burekholder, and resides in South Tualatin; Maggie, Jessie and Eddie are at home, and attending school at Hillsborough, and Mrs. Schulerich is still living. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Democratic party, and is a good sample of Oregon's pioneers.



**D**R. JOHN WELCH, one of the prominent dentists of the city of Portland, was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, September 13, 1836. His parents, William and Jane (Boggeess) Welch, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. William Welch was reared to agricultural pursuits, but during the lead-mine excitement in Wisconsin, in 1833, he removed to Mineral Point, and followed mining interests until 1838, and then moved to Camanche, Iowa, and farmed until 1850, when he with his son John started for California, crossing the plains with horse teams, covering the distance between the Missouri river to Placerville, California, in just ninety days. They engaged in mining and continued in the same for four years, then returned, via steamer and Panama, to their dear ones in Iowa. In 1863 Mr. Welch again crossed the plains with horse teams, but this time came to Oregon, bringing his family with him, for permanent settlement. After four months of easy travel they landed in Clackamas county, and here William Welch passed his closing years in agricultural pursuits.

John Welch received his academic education at the Rock Island (Illinois) Seminary. He began the study of dentistry with Dr. W. J. Laurence, at Lyons, Iowa, and one year later, in 1857, engaged in practice at Chillicothe, Missouri, and subsequently at Georgetown, the same State.

In 1859 he was married to Elizabeth Clements, at Fairview, Missouri. Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to Chicago and Dr. Welch continued his studies in the office of Dr. E. Carpenter, and remained with him until 1863 and then crossed the plains, with his father to Oregon.

Dr. Welch first opened his office in Oregon City, where he practiced until 1870, when he opened an office in Portland, but still residing

in Oregon City, continued both offices until 1888, when he purchased resident property, corner of Sixteenth and East Everett streets.

For fourteen years the Doctor has been located in Union Block, corner of First and Stark streets, and followed both operative and mechanical dentistry. He also carries a stock of dental goods, with a branch stock at Spokane, and supplies the market of the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch have nine children: William Edward, M. D., located at Pittsburg, Kansas; Sterling, deceased; John, Harry, Frank, Catherine, Reuben, Annie and Benjamin.

The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and with the organization of the State Board of Examiners he was appointed one of the four to constitute that body. He is one of the oldest practitioners of Portland, and is well known and highly esteemed among his associates in the profession.



**W**ILLIAM L. WELLS, Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon, is a native of this State, born in Marion county, January 6, 1859, the son of an honored pioneer.

Mr. Wells' father, George A. Wells, was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1830. He married in Illinois Miss Henrietta Turner, daughter of Lawson Turner. In 1853, with his wife and two children, R. F. and Mary S. (now Mrs. W. P. Bevins), both born in Illinois, he started across the plains for Oregon, making the journey with ox teams, and after a long and tedious journey arrived at their destination in September. He settled on a donation claim near Falmouth, in Benton county, where he made improvements and resided five years. He then sold out, went to Marion county, bought 320 acres of land at Hubbard Station, and made that place his home until 1867, when he sold out and came to Polk county. Here he purchased a farm at Buena Vista, and on it has since resided. Their children born in Oregon are as follows: Sarah E., wife of H. H. Collins; Maggie, who died in her second year; C. P. and G. A., Jr., farmers in Polk county; Emma J., wife of F. P. Grounds; and William L., the third of the Oregon children.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of his native State. When he became a man he purchased land near Buena

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*J. M. Gilman*



Mrs. L. L. Wilson



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*Mrs. L. V. Gilman*





Vista, and engaged in farming and hop-raising, at which he has been very successful. In 1886 he was elected Assessor, and in that capacity served his county satisfactorily. In 1890 he was elected Sheriff of Polk county, and in 1892 was elected to succeed himself, and is the present incumbent of that office, proving himself a most efficient officer and in every way worthy of the important trust placed in him.

Mr. Wells purchased property in Dallas and built the attractive home in which he and his family reside. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sarah F. Murphy, a native of Linn county, Oregon. Her father, H. W. Murphy, came to this State in 1852. Their two children are Leroy and Elbert. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Christian Church. Her grandfather, John E. Murphy, was a Christian minister, a missionary, and a pioneer to Oregon in 1852, he being one of the founders of the Monmouth College. Mr. Wells is a Methodist, a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics has been a Republican since he has been a voter.



**JAMES M. GILMAN.**—All honor to the Pacific coast pioneer, Captain James M. Gilman, who came to the undeveloped field in her early settlement, seeking name, fame and a fortune, in the development of her varied resources. Among the California pioneers of 1849, and the Oregon pioneers of 1852, we find the subject of this sketch, who was born in New Hampshire in 1826. Losing his mother when but seven years old, he was taken into the family of an uncle, with whom he passed his boyhood. His talent for mechanism was early developed, and it was the height of his youthful ambition to under-stand and run a steam-engine. This early inclination dominated his entire career. Starting off with his small bundle while but a lad, he walked to Charlestown and finally to Manchester, finding employment as an apprentice in the great shops of that city. His pay was \$14 a month and board. Toward the close of his five years he received \$20. After fulfilling his time at the shops he turned his face homeward, anxious to see his family, but more anxious, perhaps, to see an old-time school-mate who was dear to his heart. At Boston his plans changed; the citizens were agog over the gold excitement of California, and meeting

with a company of 100 young men, each of whom was putting up \$300, the fund to be used in the purchase and equipment of the ship, *Leonora*, to make the trip, young Gilman cast in his lot with the daring company, and set his face toward the Pacific. The ship was provisioned for one year, and the young adventurers embarked February 5, 1849, and arrived in the land of gold July 4th following. In the ship were the parts for a small steamer, the *New England*, which was put together immediately after their arrival. An offer for her of \$60,000 was promptly refused, and she now runs upon the upper bay and the Sacramento. Subsequently, the company sold out and dissolved, Mr. Gilman, like many of the others, going to the mines. Sickness soon settled upon him, and he was obliged to return to San Francisco, taking passage on the old steamer, *Senator*, on her first trip. After his recovery, the luck of the young engineer went cross-grained for a time, and at one time he was in the condition described in the West as "dead broke." From this slough he was kindly lifted by the loan of \$50 from his old captain, Green. He found employment (working at first without pay) as assistant, and finally as engineer on the *San Joaquin*. When this craft lost her usefulness and was abandoned, he bought, with a company, a small craft for \$1,000, which he used for towing barges, and afterward put her on the Oakland route. About this time an Oregon man, James McCord, of the firm of Abernethy & Clark, brought the steamer, *Redding*, for towing vessels from Astoria to Oregon City. He prevailed upon Gilman to bring her up and run her that summer. He accepted the situation, but with no intention of remaining in Oregon. The *Redding* was the first steamer on the Columbia and Willamette, although the *Hudson's Bay Company* had a steamer, a coaster, which ran up to Vancouver. On preparing to return to California, Mr. Gilman found the steamer, *General Warren* ready to leave Astoria, but refused the captain's request to take passage, and a fortunate escape this was, as the steamer had barely crossed the bar before she sprang a leak, and had to run upon the Clatsop Spit, where she went to pieces and many of the passengers were lost. To put in the time, Mr. Gilman accepted a position as engineer on the *Multnomah*, on the route to Oregon City (1852). Three years later, having acquired that love for the Columbia river, which her majestic waters in-

spire, he was employed upon the Bell, which ran to the Dalles. Discovering the immense profits of navigation on the upper Columbia, a company was organized, and Messrs. Ainsworth, Kamm and Gilman began the construction of the Carrie Ladd. This was built in the most substantial manner, indeed, with the expectation that she could run the rapids at the Cascade. This was the beginning of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which is the great company of river and ocean steamers centering at Portland, and has been one of the most distinctive Oregon organizations ever established. It has made Portland, and through it the great fortunes of the State have been built up. With the increase of business the company added new steamers, built the railroad around the cascades and the Dalles, and the profits became very great, amounting to \$1,000 a month. Captain Gilman remained with the company for many years, investing his money in Portland property to good advantage. He built the Gilman House, one of the leading hotels of the city.

After five years on the coast, Mr. Gilman returned to his native town, and married an old school-mate, Laura F. Graves, with whom he returned to his home on the Willamette. They have only one child, Ida, the wife of Albert McKinne.

Captain Gilman died July 19, 1891, his wife having preceded him, leaving his estate to his daughter and her children. Having seen Portland grow from one house to a prosperous city of 75,000 people, the Captain had abiding faith in her ultimate greatness as the metropolis of the Northwest. His career should be a lesson to young men. His heritage was but the gift of all New England's sons—thrift, perseverance and integrity, but by closely adhering to a fixed principle, he attained the full measure of his success.

**G**EORGE WALTER, proprietor of the Rogue River Brewery, is a native of Germany, born March 9, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1854. He spent the first year in New York, but came the following year to Oregon, and located at Portland in 1856. While here he enlisted and participated in the Indian war. He next located at Jacksonville, Jackson county, and from there went to San Francisco,

California. About this time he paid a visit to his old home. From 1857-'58 he was a butcher, and in 1865 he returned to Oregon and established the above named brewery. Here he has carried on a good business, although his trade is confined almost exclusively to the county. He has a wagon delivery and does a large retail business. The brewery has a manufacturing capacity of five barrels daily, and the product of this brewery is considered to be very fine.

He has been married twice, and by his last marriage he has five children, namely: Mary, Lula, Herman, Augusta and Minnie.

Politically, he is a strong advocate of the Farmers' Alliance party, and is quite active in the interests of it. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. in all the degrees, of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and Knights of Labor.

Mr. Walter is a man of progressive views, and is thoroughly posted on all the topics of the day. Above all things he is a staunch advocate of the equality of all men.

**J**OEL WARE.—Prominent in the history of Lane county, we find the subject of this sketch, who was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1832. His parents, Asa and Sarah (Crew) Ware, were natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively, and subsequently settled near Salem, Ohio, where Mr. Ware engaged in farming, and they passed their lives in this quiet way.

Joel was not content with the life that he led with his parents, and in the spring of 1852, pining for change, he started for California, across the plains, and reached the land of his desire in September, landing at Sacramento. He began his life in the new country by bookkeeping and printing in the office of the Bee, which was started as a Republican paper, and is still in wide circulation over the Sacramento valley. He continued in the office until 1857. He then went by water to Oregon, and located at Eugene City in 1858. He then engaged in the printing business, and established a Republican paper called the People's Press, which was reorganized by the party and circulated throughout the State. Severing his connection in 1861, he entered the Surveyor General's office as chief clerk, filling that position for nine years. In March, 1864, he entered into partnership with Harrison R. Kincaid, and estab-

lished the Oregon State Journal, and continued his connection with the paper about a year, performing, meanwhile, his duties in the surveyor's office. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Lane county on the Republican ticket, and though the county was Democratic, he was elected continuously and filled that position for twenty years, when, in 1890, he refused further nomination. He then engaged in a land-office business, in homesteading and obtaining patents. He has 400 acres of land near Irving, and a stock and fruit farm in the Mohawk valley, with valuable residence property in Eugene.

Mr. Ware was married in Washington Territory, in 1861, to Elizabeth Cochran, daughter of James H. Cochran, a pioneer of 1853. They have five children: William, Frank A., Frederick E., Mary and Joel. He is a member of I. O. O. F., including the Encampment, and the A. O. U. W.



**ARTHUR WARNER**, deceased, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1852, an esteemed citizen of Oregon City, and a widely and favorably known public man, was the second son of John George and Ann Warner, and was born at Walton, on the Thames, Surrey county, England, April 17, 1828. He was reared and educated in his native city, and learned the carpenters' trade.

In 1849, on attaining his majority, he emigrated to the United States, and worked at his trade for some time in Buffalo, New York, later, going to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1852, when the extreme West was offering inducements of importance to poor but intelligent and energetic men, he emigrated to Oregon.

Arrived at his destination, he first located in Eola, where he built a saw and grist mill, and met with very encouraging success in business. His attention, however, was somewhat diverted from this channel by the sly god of love, Cupid, who, safely ensconced in the bright eyes of Miss Elizabeth Kiser, soon led him captive. Gracefully surrendering to the inevitable, he wedded this fair and amiable lady on November 23, 1854, and soon afterward sold his interests in Eola and removed to Oregon City. He here formed the acquaintance of Major Thomas Charman, with whom he engaged in the mercantile business, which they carried on successfully for a year, when, Mr. Warner's health failing, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Warner then decided to go for rest and recreation on a visit to his relatives in England. After a year spent agreeably and with gratifying results, he returned to this country and to Oregon City, and removed with his family to a farm near the city.

Being a man of superior ability, of exalted integrity, well educated and progressive, he at once made a deep impression on his acquaintances and neighbors in Clackamas county, and soon became a leader among them. In 1874 this fact was emphasized by his election to the office of Sheriff of the county, and this preference was ratified by his re-election at the expiration of his term. He afterward represented his county in the State Legislature for a term, displaying in this capacity his usual excellent judgment and probity of character.

His health, which was never robust, continued to fail, until finally, on August 13, 1889, he died in the midst of his family and friends, in his sixty-first year. By those to whom the welfare of their city and State was most dear this event was considered a public calamity, as an indomitable champion of universal right was laid low. Members of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. to which he had belonged for years, took a prominent part in his obsequies. His loss fell heaviest on those gentle beings who had been most intimately associated with him, and who know best his worth.

Three children are deceased: Alfred, Surrey and Imo. Annie is now Mrs. Alfred King, and resides in Ilwaco, Washington. Two children, Helen and Arthur, reside with their mother on the home farm, which the son is managing. Another son, George, is a prominent business man of Oregon City. He was born August 26, 1867, and was reared on the home farm, attending the public schools, and graduating from Armstrong's Business College, in Portland, in 1888. He was first engaged in the salmon canning business, when he afterward came to Oregon City, and purchased a half-interest in the furniture enterprise of Mr. Holman, the firm becoming Holman & Warner. They have met with encouraging success, and are doing a general furniture and undertaking business. Both of the members of the firm are enterprising young men of ability and integrity, and have the confidence of the entire community, by whom they are liberally patronized. Mr. Warner is an active member of the Board of Trade of Oregon City, is public-spirited, and

takes a deep interest in local and State affairs, as well as in those of his whole country. He is a highly respected member of the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is Prelate.

The abilities and exalted reputation of the father rather overshadow the accomplishments of the son, but a close analysis of their characters would show that they had much in common. There is the same incisive judgment, delicate sense of honor, incontrovertible probity of character, high morality and uniform kindness of manner, all of which have gained for the present representative of the family, as they did for the former head and beloved member, the universal esteem of his fellow-men.

**JOHN R. ROWLAND**, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of Benton county, Oregon, is a native of Jackson county, Missonri, where he was born October 30, 1834. He comes of a long-lived and numerous family, their ancestry dating back to early colonial times. His paternal grandfather was a brave and distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating through the entire time of that famous struggle for independence. His father, Clark Rowland, who died in 1848, was a native of Pennsylvania; while his mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Harper, was a native of Tennessee, and died when the subject of this sketch was quite young.

Mr. Rowland was reared in Missonri until he reached the age of sixteen years, when, in 1852, he came to California, locating in Sierra county. There, he turned his attention to stock-raising, and, by good management and close attention to business, succeeded in accumulating a competence. He remained in California about eighteen years, when, in 1870, he came to Benton county, Oregon. He now possesses 600 acres of choice agricultural land, located four miles south of Corvallis, 250 acres of which is devoted to general farming, with one and a half acres in a prune orchard two years old, besides a small family orchard in bearing. Besides this, he owns sixty-eight acres adjoining the town, where he has ten acres planted in prune trees, and contemplates planting ten acres more of the same variety of trees; the remainder of the tract is devoted to general farming.

Mr. Rowland was married in Benton county, on July 30, 1868, to Miss Rozella Lewis, a na-

tive of Oregon. Her father, Haymen C. Lewis, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have seven children living: William H., Frank C., Charles W., Mary E., George, Thomas, and James. One son is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Rowland is a Democrat, and was elected County Commissioner in 1883, serving in that capacity for one term, displaying marked ability and energy. He has always taken an active interest in school matters, and served for about five years as a member of the School Board, District No. 14, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned.

Socially, he is allied with the F. & A. M. blue lodge and chapter.

Whatever success Mr. Rowland has attained in life is due to his own exertions, laboriously applied and persisted in with determination. His many sterling qualities of intellect and heart have gained for him the universal esteem of his community.

**W. H. SAMSON**, the prompt and reliable Sheriff of Clackamas county, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1842. His father, Henry Samson, was also a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, his ancestry coming to America settling in the Keystone State in its early history. The grandfather, Richard Samson, was a soldier in the Revolution, and stood the rigors of that trying winter at Valley Forge. Mr. Henry Samson married Miss Ellen Boyle, a native of his own State, and had eleven children of whom six are living; two sons and four daughters, all in Oregon. The family came to Oregon in 1853, overland, settling in Clackamas county, on the Mollala river and on a donation claim, built a small log house and began pioneer life. There was no schoolhouse nearer than Oregon City, and the subject of this memoir did not have the advantages of a school education. At the age of seventeen years he could not write his name. He worked with his father until they paid all their debts, and then he went to school. He learned rapidly, and was qualified to teach school in a short time. His first school was at Glad Tidings schoolhouse, and he continued there for thirty-five terms! in Clackamas and Marion counties. He has a sister who

has taught fifty-seven terms; she is now the wife of Albert Horgesty, residing at Umatilla. After his continuous and successful teaching for so many terms, he entered into contract to carry the mail between Oregon City and Wilhoit Springs. Then he was Deputy Sheriff for fourteen years, and next was elected Sheriff, by the Republicans, running far ahead of his ticket. He served two years and was re-elected, and he is now serving his second term. He has been a polite, energetic and reliable officer. In addition to the usual duties of Sheriff he has had the county taxes to collect, and he has filled this responsible position in a most creditable manner. His bonds are \$90,000.

Mr. Samson is a member of the Masonic fraternity; is Past Master, and is also a Royal Arch Mason. In the I. O. O. F. he has passed all the chairs, and he is an officer and a Trustee of the A. O. U. W. As a voter he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, and ever since then he has been an active Republican. During the great civil war he was active on the side of the Union; was Orderly Sergeant of a company that was organized in Oregon to prevent secession at home. Both his own life and that of his father were threatened at that time.

Financially, Mr. Samson has been successful. He has invested in land, and now has three farms, aggregating about 800 acres, on which are raised grain and stock.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Johanna E. Porter, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of Stephen Porter, a pioneer of 1847 and a man of prominence in his county. Mr. and Mrs. Samson have one daughter, named Echo W. V.

**EUGENE D. WHITE**, one of Portland's most progressive and enterprising citizens, is a native of the State of Oregon, born in Clackamas county, October 16, 1851. He is a son of the Hon. Samuel S. White (see history elsewhere in this volume), and was reared on the farm his father located in 1845. He received his education in the common schools of Forest City and Portland, and began his business career in the latter city in 1880, opening a real estate, insurance and money loaning office, the firm name being Ferry & White; later it was Ferry, White & Co., and in 1891 became

Eugene D. White & Co. In addition to this enterprise which Mr. White has conducted with signal success, he is connected with some of the most important corporations of the city; he is president of the Citizens' Investment Company, is president of the Commonwealth Investment Company, is president of the Portland Building & Loan Association, and is secretary of the Portland Railway Company, of which he is also a director. For the past eleven years he has been handling many of the large additions to the city of Portland. Always loyal to home interests and home enterprise, he has aided very materially in the growth and development of the city, and it is to men of such broad, public spirit that her present prosperity is owing.

Mr. White was married in 1876 to Miss Eunice Giltner, the oldest daughter of J. S. Giltner, of Portland, and they have had born to them one son, Eugene G. Our worthy subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained all the degrees, to and including the thirty-second, Scottish Rite.

**HENRY WHITE**, who came to this State as early as 1851, and in honor of whom the town of Whiteson, Yam Hill county, was named, was born in Pennsylvania, April 28, 1811, of English ancestry, who settled in America prior to the Revolution. Charles White was born in Pennsylvania, and Henry's father, Robert White, was born in Virginia. The latter married Miss Elizabeth Brannon, a native of Pennsylvania, and had six sons and two daughters, of whom five are still living.

Mr. White of this sketch, the third child in the above family, moved first to Ohio and afterward to Indiana and Missouri, and at length came to Oregon, with oxen, in 1851, bringing his family along with him. He settled first in Marion county, on what is called the Waldo Hills. After a few years he came and settled on land just across the river from Wheatland; and after a few years' residence there he purchased the 300 acres of land upon which the town of Wheatland is situated; and after a residence there of four years he sold out and bought the 300 acres of choice land where he now resides. Through this property the narrow gauge railroad has been built. Mr. White subdivided a portion of his land for a village,

and it was named Whiteson, in his honor, as already stated. It is a beautiful town site, now having a hotel and a few stores, and a corresponding number of residences.

While at Wheatland Mr. White held the office of Justice of the Peace. He is now in his eighty-first year. He has been a hardworking, honorable citizen.

Mr. White was married in Noble county, Indiana, March 24, 1836, and had eight children. While crossing the plains his little son, five years old, fell from the wagon and broke his leg. All the surviving members of the family are living in this State. The eldest son died when about forty years of age; Andrew J. has a family and resides in the eastern part of the State; Robert resides in McMinnville, a farmer; William K., who is at home with his father, was born in 1850, married Miss Lizzie Tachan, a native of Iowa, and is now running the farm and caring for his aged parents. (His mother is afflicted with paralysis, and his father is blind, though still of active intellect.) One of the daughters, Mary W., married J. N. Stanford, had one child, and died in 1874; Sarah F. became the wife of Frank Shepherd, and resides in the eastern portion of Oregon; Emily married Matthew Coolyer and resides in McMinnville; Annis married John Porter and resides in Marion county, on her father's old donation claim.



**W**ILLIAM WHITLOCK was born in London, England, November 27, 1825. He was educated in his native city and learned the trade of copper-plate printer. He was married in his native city to Miss Honor Marks Smith, July, 1848. The ceremony was performed in St. Michael's Church. Shortly after the marriage they took passage upon the ship, Columbus, for Vancouver, British Columbia. They made the passage around the Horn, but the vessel sprang a leak before reaching its destination and they were obliged to land at the Sandwich islands and remained there three weeks, then sailed for Vancouver's island, where they remained eight months, during which time their first son, William, was born, July 21, 1849, and was the first white child born on that island. Mrs. Whitlock was the first white woman that landed on the island. There was another lady on the ship, but Mrs. Whitlock

was the first to land. On the 6th of the following November they sailed on the John W. Carter, to go to Astoria, but landed at Oak Point, where he worked at a sawmill at \$5 per day; Mrs. Whitlock helped in the house, while he worked in the mill. They came to Oregon City, where they arrived September 15, 1851, and opened a boarding-house on Main and Ninth streets. It was an eight-roomed house. Mr. Whitlock took care of the guests and attended to the outside matters, while the little pioneer wife did the cooking and they took care of many of the men who afterward became famous. December, 1852, their second son, Edward Henry, was born. In 1853 Mr. Whitlock purchased a building on Main street and opened a store. Their goods were purchased in San Francisco. He did a successful business for three years and then sold out and clerked in the store of Charles Pope & Co., later clerked in the store of Ainsworth & Deardorf. Some time later he and his wife opened another eating-house. In 1866 they returned to England and visited their friends and returned to San Francisco and remained two months, and then returned to Oregon. For some years prior to his death he was engaged in the merchandise trade. He served as City Recorder for six years and also was Justice of the Peace; at the time of his death he was Alderman of Oregon City. Mr. Whitlock was reared a member of the Established Church, but there being no church of his faith in Oregon City, he joined with the Congregationalists, who needed help and he soon became an important factor and served as Clerk and Trustee, and also was Superintendent of the Sunday-school. For six years he served as sexton of the church, ringing the bell, sweeping the building, making the fires and often furnishing the wood and oil, thus becoming a necessity to it, keeping it alive. They built a parsonage, and he, while in his last sickness, obtained a promise from his wife that she would not allow the house to be sold for the debt the church owed upon it, even if she had to settle the claim herself; and this promise was readily given. His death occurred June 19, 1883, when he was fifty-eight years, six months and twenty-two days of age. In his death his family, the church and the county met a with severe loss.

The city officials passed resolutions, speaking of him as a man of the highest integrity

and sent a letter of sympathy to his bereaved wife, and at his funeral the business places of the town were closed. His wife still lives, in her neat little cottage, surrounded by the flowers that she tends, in the beautiful city of which she has so long been an honored resident. She had been a faithful helpmate in every sense of the word, working hard while there was necessity for it. Both her sons are married and reside in Oregon City.

Mr. Whitlock was a great factor in the building up of the city in which he lived, always giving liberally toward all improvements tending to build up the town. He was a man well-known all over the States of Oregon and California, and stood high in all business circles. He was a man of strong convictions and always fearless for the right, and one of the best friends to the poor and downtrodden of all races or color, and helped many a poor man who is now wealthy, and was one of the best and most loving of men to his family.



**J**OHAN M. WATERS, a California pioneer of 1849, was born near the banks of Lake Erie in Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 21, 1833. His ancestors were among the earlier settlers of Rochester, New York, and built the first flour-mill in that prosperous city. His parents, William and Rachel (Cox) Waters, were natives of Rochester, subsequently emigrating to Ohio, and in 1845 to Henry county, Iowa. There Mr. Waters engaged in farming, as he had in the several places in which they had lived. In 1848 the family was broken up by the death of Mrs. Waters, and in the spring of 1849 John M. Waters started out for the West with his brother and a friend, Edward Ford. The three fitted up a horse team and started out across the plains for California. They joined a train of twenty-two wagons and made a rapid trip, covering the distance between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento in 105 days, arriving August 7, following. John met with a painful accident early in the journey, breaking his leg, but after riding three days, crutches were constructed, and upon these he walked across. They began mining at Hangtown and were among the discoverers of the big bar on the Cosumnes river, which subsequently proved very rich. Owing to his accident John M. was not able to

do much mining, so hired out to drive a team between Hangtown and Sacramento, for two months, and at the end of that time returned to the mines and built the first cabin at "Mud Springs" in the fall of 1849. There they spent the winter and his brother William died. In the spring of the next year, John bought a team and drove to Redding's diggings and followed teaming, subsequently going to San Francisco, where he embarked by ship in January, 1853, en route for Oregon. Having arrived he proceeded to Linn county, and built the first house in the present town of Harrisburg. In 1858 he went to Josephine county and engaged in farming. This occupation he followed one year and then returned to Harrisburg and purchased an interest with Jack Hall in the old mill. They carried this on until 1862, and then Hall sold his interest to Asa A. McCully, brother-in-law of Mr. Waters, and the new firm continued until 1877, when Mr. Waters sold his interest and removed to Brownsville and purchased an interest in the Brownsville Flour-Mill. They increased the capacity by replacing the buhr mill by the roller process. The mill was afterward sold to the woolen mill. He then joined the Albany Woolen Mill Company in building at Albany, where he still holds interests. In 1891 he was one of a syndicate to build a 200-barrel mill at Seattle, but the enterprise was too great for their capital, and they closed out. Mr. Waters has valuable land interests at Merlin, Josephine county, besides fine residence property at Brownsville.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Ellen Moose, a pioneer of 1852. They have four children, Mary J., wife of J. B. R. Morelock; Rachel L., wife of W. R. Cartwright; John and William.

Mr. Waters is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.



**C**HANDLER B. WATSON is among the most worthy members of the bar of southern Oregon. He is a man of unassuming disposition, and especially requests that no undue praise should be given him in the production of this article. While we will endeavor to comply with his requests, there are some facts regarding the history of this gentleman which, in our judgment, should be set forth in a work of this character.



Since his advent into the State of Oregon, he has been one of its most public-spirited and progressive citizens, especially in the developing of mining resources of southern Oregon, although his executive ability in other degrees has been highly creditable to him in other parts of the State.

As an attorney he has been duly recognized as an able and conscientious practitioner, both among the members of the legal fraternity and the public at large. As a man of literary ability he has also been highly honored, not only in this State, but also in California. Prior to his last study, he also has had many years experience in journalistic circles, and during that time has produced many able and valuable productions of a statistical and historical nature, but owing to lack of space we will not go into detail in this notice, but in justice to him will state that from early boyhood he has been an active and industrious worker, both mentally and physically. A brief resumé of his life and various changes may not be amiss in the sketch of this nature.

Mr. Watson was born near Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, November 24, 1849. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch and Welsh extraction, whose advent to America antedates the Revolutionary days, his grandfather having participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. The Watsons first located in the State of New York. Chandler B. Watson's parents were William T. and Jane (Mitchell) Watson. The former a native of Indiana, while the latter was of Ohio. She was of English extraction, her people being among the pioneers of the Buckeye State. Her grandfather, Charles Mitchell, was a pioneer of Vermont, and was connected with the early Indian wars of Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was the second child in the family of nine children.

He received a liberal education in the public schools of Logan county. He came to California in 1870, and located at Woodland in Yolo county, where he remained one year, thence to Ashland, Oregon, where he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1877. He was one of the Presidential Electors of 1880, and had the honor of carrying the State vote to Washington. After the inauguration of Garfield, he returned home and was appointed Collector of Customs, in 1882, for the district of southern Oregon, with headquarters at Coos Bay. This position he filled for three years.

Mr. Watson is a staunch believer of the Jackson principles—to the victor belong the spoils; and, in consequence, was the first collector in the United States to tender his resignation after the election of President Cleveland. He was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, at Astoria for a period of two years.

After returning to the city of Ashland he resumed his professional practice, and was the candidate of his party for Prosecuting Attorney. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, it being the Republican, and has canvassed this section several times by the request of the Central Committee. At the present time Mr. Watson is devoting most of his time to the developing and mining prosperity, both quarry and placer mining; the results of past and present investigation have been highly satisfactory, and he has great faith in the future developments of Jackson county.

Mr. Watson was united in marriage at Ashland, September 1, 1864, with Miss Ella Chitwood, daughter of Dr. J. H. Chitwood, who located in Oregon in 1872. They have two children: Lilly and Warren.



**J. SAWTELL**, of Molalla, Oregon, is the pioneer and prosperous teasel-grower of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Sawtell is a native of England, where he was born October 22, 1839, a descendant of English ancestry. He was educated in his native land, and there learned the teasel business. He landed in America in 1858, and after remaining in Canada a year, came in 1859, direct to Clackamas county, Oregon, where he purchased 310 acres of land. Three of his brothers bought land adjoining him. In 1860 he sowed the first teasel seed on this coast, having brought seed with him, beginning on a small scale to see if he could produce a good article. The experiment proved satisfactory, and he at once began to increase his facilities for his chosen business, and has carried on the same successfully up to the present time. He is the only man engaged in this business west of the Rocky mountains, and we may here state that teasel has only been raised in the United States since 1850. Mr. Sawtell now has 220 acres devoted to teasel growing, employs 120 men to gather his crop, and has twenty-one men in his

large factory engaged in the preparation of the teasel for market. As his establishment is the only one in the West, and as his product is used extensively in the manufacture of all woolen goods requiring a nap, it finds a ready market on the coast. Mr. Sawtell thoroughly understands his business. He is the inventor of improved machinery for his work, and in his factory puts up eighteen grades of teasels.

Of his private life, we state that the subject of our sketch was married March 23, 1869, to Miss Eliza E. Dibble, a native of the State of Iowa, daughter of Horace Dibble. The Dibble family came to this State in 1852, and now resides on the Molalla plains. Mr. and Mrs. Sawtell have one daughter, Iva May, who is now attending school.

He and his wife are charter members of the Grange, and he is Overseer of the order. He is in politics a Republican, but is quite independent in his views. A man of integrity and excellent business qualifications, he has won his way to success and gained for himself an enviable reputation.



**J**ACOB WORTMAN, a prominent factor in the growth and prosperity of McMinnville, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, and the founder and president of the First National Bank of McMinnville, is a native of New Brunswick, where he was born March 19, 1827. His father, John Wortman, was of German ancestry, who was born in New Brunswick, and married Miss Rebecca Caine, a native of England. They had six children, five of whom are now living.

When the subject of this sketch, who was the second child, was but two years old, his parents removed to Ohio, which was then a wild and sparsely settled country. Here they resided until 1838, when they again removed this time farther west, to Iowa, where our subject was reared to manhood, and where he received his education. His mother died in Iowa, in 1838, soon after their removal to that country, while his father survived her nine years, expiring in 1847, lamented by many friends.

While yet young, before reaching manhood, he was left much to his own resources, and supported himself by working as a farm hand, receiving 50 cents a day, or, when he worked by the month, \$10 and board.

In 1850 he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Stumbo, a native of Virginia, a most worthy companion, who contributed by good advice and industry to his success. After two years of farming, they secured the means with which to procure an outfit for crossing the plains to Oregon, when finally, with a covered wagon and five yoke of oxen, his wife and eldest son, John, who was then an infant, in company with forty other wagons, he started on the long and hazardous journey across the plains; and with his long ox whip on his shoulder, he made most of the journey on foot. That year the cholera was epidemic, and the many newly made graves along the route, where a constant reminder of the very great risk they were incurring, and had he not been accompanied by his family Mr. Wortman would not have undertaken the journey. The company were prepared against an attack from the Indians, and stationed a guard every night, to prevent surprise and possible depredations from the red men.

Finally, on September 19, 1852, they arrived in Portland without money, strangers in a strange land; but with health, courage and willing hands, they began the battle of life. He at first worked by the day at odd jobs, and was finally hired in a livery stable at \$65 a month, and in this way lived safely through that first severe winter in Oregon. In the spring he took a donation claim, located on the Willamette river, situated about seven miles south of Oregon City. It was covered with heavy, fine timber, out of some of which he built his cabin, and when all was completed, took possession of it. That summer he made a small clearing and in the fall obtained employment on the river as a boatman, beginning as a deck-hand on the steamer Oregon. A year later he was promoted to the position of mate, in which capacity he continued for nine years. At the end of this time, in 1864, he opened a grocery store in Oregon City, continuing in that business for ten years, meeting with remarkable success, and becoming one of the leading business men of the city. Besides this, he was one of the founders of the woolen factory, the first institution of its kind in the State, and an enterprise which has contributed much to the general prosperity of the municipality.

In 1874 he sold his business interests in Oregon City and removed to Junction City, Lane county, where he opened a general merchandise store, after which he took his sons into

partnership, and started a second store in Benton county, meeting with most flattering success in both enterprises.

Finally, in 1884, he removed to McMinnville, where he became the founder and principal owner of the First National Bank, the first in the county. Since its establishment, he has been its president and manager, and has been of very great assistance to the business and commercial interests of the county, and has done a large and remunerative business. He now owns a very great amount of bank stock, real estate, and other business interests in Portland, and in other places. He is one of the stockholders of the Union Block, one of the first substantial buildings in McMinnville.

Three of his sons were born in Oregon: John, the eldest, was born in Iowa, and is now a prominent member of Olds & King, a well-known dry-goods establishment of Portland, which is one of the largest retail stores of the metropolis; Frank, the second son, is a physician in Portland; Jacob Z., is a professor in the Academy of Natural Sciences in New York; and Hardey C. is with his brother in the mercantile business in Portland.

Mrs. Wortman, the faithful partner of her husband's care and joys for forty-two years, is still his companion in his prosperity, as she was formerly a sharer of his poverty and toil.

Mr. Wortman has been a consistent member of the Republican party since its organization, and during the excitement in his State over secession and the war, was planted like a rock, firmly on the side of the Government and the Union. In appreciation of his many admirable qualities, his constituents have twice elected him Mayor of McMinnville, but he has never craved political position. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, to the welfare of which he is ever ready to contribute.

Of unimpeachable fidelity and integrity, superior business ability, and courteous, obliging manners, he enjoys the respectful regard of his fellow-men.

**F**RANK WOOD, a resident of Albany, Oregon, was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1833, and is descended from the Puritan settlers of New England. His grandfather was Chief Engineer under General George Washington, and during the embargo of the Hudson river he

stretched across the river a chain, each link of which weighed 300 pounds, and thus prevented English vessels from ascending the Hudson.

Mr. Wood's parents, Cephas and Mary (Wilcox) Wood, were natives of Vermont. His father was reared on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Vermont. From there he moved to Illinois and taught school until 1849, when he joined the overland tide of emigration, landing in California after a six months' journey. He at once engaged in mining, and soon afterward opened a trading post in Trinity county, where he mined and traded until 1863. That year he returned to Illinois and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bloomington, remaining there until 1876. Failing health then caused him to return to California, where he died in 1878.

The subject of our sketch received his education in Rutland, Boston and in Illinois. At the age of seventeen he began learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1854, when he started for California, via New York and the Nicaragua route. He was on the isthmus during the battle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and in the excitement all his baggage was stolen. Proceeding to San Francisco, he went from there to Trinity county, joined his father and engaged with him in his trading and other interests. In 1858 Frank began mining, and for ten years followed that occupation with the usual miner's luck—sometimes rich and some times without anything. He found one gold nugget that weighed six and a half pounds, but such finds were scarce indeed.

In 1868 Mr. Wood came to Oregon and located in Josephine county. He ran a blacksmith shop there one year. Then he came to Albany, built a shop, and continued work at his trade until 1880, when he turned his attention to the marble business, importing stone from Rutland, Vermont, and subsequently from Georgia. This business he continued until 1892.

In 1870 Mr. Wood discovered a stone quarry in Benton county, a mile and a quarter north of Albany, which he thought would some time become valuable. In 1887 he purchased the site, twenty-three acres, and began developing the quarry, getting out building stone, the first being used as a foundation for a building put up by S. E. Young in Albany. With the development of this stone it is found to possess many points of value, being much superior to the usual

sandstone. Six acres have already been developed and show a depth of 150 feet. He is equipping the quarry with steam drill and steam-hoisting works, and will soon be ready to contract for building purposes. Its location being only three-quarters of a mile from the Willamette river, cheap and desirable transportation is afforded. Overlying the stone quarry is a fine clay, suitable for fine pressed brick or vitrified brick for paving purposes. Experiments prove this clay to be possessed of superior qualities.

In 1885 the State of Oregon desired to present a memorial tablet to be set in the Washington monument at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Wood secured the contract, and from his own quarry produced a stone, four and a half feet long, two feet wide and six inches thick. On this he carved a center piece, representing the coat of arms of the State of Oregon, which was surrounded by emblems representing agriculture, horticulture, mining, flowers, ferns and grasses—all descriptive of the resources of Oregon. This is one of the finest stones in the monument.

Mr. Wood was married in Trinity county, California, in 1861, and has three children, viz.: Frank N.; Ellen, wife of William Henderson, of Oakland, California; and Mary, wife of William Pfeifer.

In political matters Mr. Wood is a Republican, and is an active worker in the ranks of his party, not however, being an office-seeker.



**MAJOR GEORGE WILLIAMS**, a banker and one of the representative business men of Salem, Oregon, is a native of Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, where he was born on the 5th of April, 1839. He is the son of Elijah Williams, a prominent Ohio lawyer. His mother died when he was quite young, after which his father redoubled his care, giving his education and personal training his very closest attention. Until he was twelve years of age he attended the public schools of his native town. In 1851 he removed with his father to Oregon, making the trip across the plains. Here he finished his education at the Willamette University, the president then being the Rev. Dr. F. S. Hoyt. While a student here he exhibited the most talent and ability in mathematics and mechanical engineering.

Before any definite plans for his life could be made, the great civil war burst upon the country, and like a true son of Ohio and of America he tendered his services. He joined the Army of the Potomac, and soon became conspicuous as an efficient and active soldier. On April 14, 1862, he was made Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, and was soon after appointed First Lieutenant, and on July 2, 1863, was made Captain. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and it was while heroically engaged in the latter noted battle that, on the 2d of July, 1863, he received the wound which resulted in the loss of his right leg, which terminated his further service in the war. His attendants testify that, joined to his physical pain and suffering was the mental torture he experienced at the thought of his disability to further continue in the service, the cause of which appeared to him so just, and the success and final triumph of which he so ardently desired. After four months spent in the hospital, he so far recovered as to be able to return to his home, which he did on the 1st of November, 1863. After the close of the war he served as Aid-de-Camp to General Fred Steel, at Vancouver, Wyoming Territory, and performed the same service for General L. H. Rousseau and General George Crook, United States Army.

In 1877 the firm of Williams & England was formed in Salem, and for years they conducted a successful real-estate and money-lending business, until 1890, when they opened the banking house of Williams & England. Major Williams was also one of the organizers of the State Insurance Company of Oregon, being one of its directors, and of which he is treasurer. His business experience has been a very successful one, in the various ventures in which he has engaged. Major Williams cast his first presidential vote for the distinguished patriot, Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has faithfully adhered to the Republican party, and feels a just pride in his participation in the electing of such illustrious men as Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Harrison to the first office in the land. Aside from his vote and influence for his party, the principles of which he vigorously espouses, he takes no further interest in political affairs. He has the courage of his convictions, his independence of character being respected alike by friend and foe. He has never been an office-

seeker, but busies himself with his own affairs, having the reputation of being a man of excellent business judgment. He is firm in his friendship to good, true and honest men, despising sham, outward show and pretense of every kind. In 1888 he was elected Mayor of Salem, in which capacity he served to the best of his ability for two years. He is deeply interested in the progress of his city and State, and never fails to support any enterprise which has for its object their benefit and development. He is a prominent and highly esteemed member of the G. A. R.

Major Williams was married on the 25th of April, 1872, to Miss Emma Adams, a native of Yam Hill county, Oregon, the eldest and only surviving daughter of Hon. S. C. Adams. Her father came to Oregon in 1850. He was a Christian minister, and was elected to the Oregon State Legislature. He is the author of Adams' Illustrated History of America, and is one of Salem's most respected citizens. Major and Mrs. Williams have three children, all born in Salem: Fred S., Lucy A. and Dick W. They reside in a handsome and comfortable home, situated near the State Capitol in Salem, which is provided with and surrounded by all the improvements which refined taste can suggest or abundant means can gratify. Here they reside, secure in the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

**J**ASON WHEELER, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and now an honored resident of Albany, was born in Ohio, August 4, 1823. Soon after his birth the family moved to New York, locating near Syracuse. His parents, Deliverance and Margaret (Court) Wheeler, were of English descent and natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. His death occurred in 1834.

The education of our subject was very limited, owing to the inferiority of the schools of those days. His school reader in childhood was the New Testament, which was followed by the old English reader, and his other books were only primary. With the death of his father, as the family was large,—numbering eight sons,—and the resources small, Mrs. Wheeler offered her sons their "time." Jason was the second child and at that time was eleven years of age. He has ever since supported himself. The first two

years he worked for his board and clothes, with the promise of three months' schooling each year. The three months, however, were cut down to about six weeks. With advancing years he secured small wages, but the highest he received by the year was \$8 per month, being at that time eighteen years of age and doing a man's work.

While visiting his mother about 1843, as he bade her good-bye, young Wheeler said he wouldn't stop in his western journeyings until he reached a place where he could call a piece of land his own. He then went to Centerville, southern Michigan, where he worked at the carpenters' trade until March 4, 1847, when, with Colonel Lancaster, Aaron E. Wait and A. Van Denser and their families, he started for Oregon. They set out with two wagons and four yoke of oxen, purchasing four additional yoke before reaching St. Joseph, Missouri.

They crossed the Missouri river on the 4th of May, and started on their long journey across the plains. The train of which they were a part was composed of forty-five wagons and about 150 people, Albert Davidson being captain. Captain Davidson had first crossed the plains in 1845. With plenty of grass and water, they proceeded merrily, having little trouble until they reached the last crossing of the Platte river. Here they had to make canoes and raft their wagons across. Indians gave them little trouble, though constant vigilance was necessary, and they arrived at the Dalles late in August. Jason left the company on the upper Columbia, and, with Governor Abernethy, came down the river in a canoe to the present site of Portland, the place at that time containing only a log cabin and a shake house. He continued on to Oregon City, arriving at that point September 7, 1847. Having heard of the Santiam country, he struck out in that direction, and located 640 acres near Peterson butte. Here he built a log cabin. He soon tired of "baching," however, and was among the first to respond to the call of Governor Abernethy for volunteers to subdue the Cayuse Indians, who had massacred the Whitman family. Equipping himself, he joined Colonel Gilliam at the rendezvous, opposite Portland, where 300 men gathered themselves together, and organized four companies under Captains Maxwell, Hall, John Ross and McKye, and were mustered in January 9, 1848, as the First Regiment of Oregon Riflemen. They then proceeded to eastern Oregon. At

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Wells Springs, in what is now Gilliam county, the Indians made a stand; and, after a spirited contest, were repulsed. Mr. Wheeler suffered a severe wound in the knee. Proceeding to the site of the Whitman massacre, the wounded were placed in a ruined adobe, and the troops pursued the Indians across Snake river, capturing over 500 horses and cattle. On the return march Colonel Gilliam was killed by the careless discharge of a gun that was lying on one of the wagons. Arrived in Oregon City, Mr. Wheeler was received and cared for by warm and interested friends until his recovery. In the spring of 1849, with a company of friends, he started for the California mines. They worked a short time in the Redding diggings, on the Sacramento river, each securing about \$600. They then went to San Francisco; and, in July, of the same year, embarked on the schooner, W. L. Hackstaff, for Oregon. The schooner was wrecked at the mouth of Royen river. The passengers, however, all made their escape, and, shouldering their packs, guns and gold dust, started on foot for Oregon. After twenty days of the most intense suffering from fatigue and starvation, they reached the California emigrant road, where they met friends who gave them food and assisted them on their journey to the Willamette valley.

In 1850 Mr. Wheeler took up a section of land three miles from Lebanon, and married and settled on this farm, and lived on it for twenty years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was one of the active promoters of the W. V. & Cascade Mountain Military Road, he and A. Hackleman locating a large part of it. In 1870 Mr. Wheeler traded his claim for 100 acres a mile and a half southeast of Albany, receiving \$3,000 in cash. He then bought forty acres more, and on this place he resided three years. At the expiration of that time he moved into town, subdivided a portion of his land, and formed what is known as Wheeler's Addition to Albany. He was one of the builders of the Albany & Lebanon Canal, and, after the property was sold to John A. Crawford, he superintended the canal for that gentleman about five years, also operating a livery stable in town during the same time. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Indian Agent at the Warm Spring Reservation, where he remained three years. He then resigned, returned to Albany, built his residence on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and here he has since resided.

Mr. Wheeler was married June 2, 1850, to Miss Eliza Claypoole, a daughter of David Claypoole, a pioneer of 1840. They have four children, viz.; Melissa J., wife of Dr. J. M. Kitchen; Ellen, wife of J. S. Morgan; Frank; and Mary, wife of C. H. Walker.

To Mr. Wheeler belongs the distinction of being the first Sheriff elected in Linn county. That was in 1848. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature. He has served one term as Mayor of the city of Albany and three terms as City Councilman. He is a stockholder of the Albany Mining & Milling Company and possesses valuable property interests, being recognized as one of the prominent and successful business men of Linn county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Baptist Church.

**W**L. WADE is numbered among the Territorial pioneers of California, where he arrived in June, 1850. He was born in the State of Maine, at Lincolnville, on Penobscot bay, in 1831, a descendant of the Puritans of New England; his more immediate ancestors removed from Massachusetts to Maine, and were a seafaring people and builders of ships. He was educated at Lincolnville, and in December, 1849, he left his home and family for New York; there he secured passage on the brig Independence, Captain Morse, bound for California, via Cape Horn. After an uneventful voyage of six months he landed safely in San Francisco. He first went to the mines in Stanislaus and Calaveras counties. He began placer mining, but afterward engaged in quartz mining, which he followed very successfully until 1861. While placer mining on Scott's river he found a nugget of gold which weighed fifteen pounds, seven and a quarter ounces, which he sold for \$3,100. In 1861 he went to Boise Basin, in Idaho, and there fitted up a company to explore the Owyhee country; here he followed placer and silver mining until 1865.

While at the Florence mines Mr. Wade was a member of the first Republican political convention ever held in the new Territory of Idaho, and assisted in nominating the first county officers and members of the first Territorial Legislature. In 1865 he went to Big Bend mines, in British Columbia, but this expedition proved a failure; so he returned to Idaho, and remained there until 1867, when he came to Salem.



Soon after his arrival in this city he embarked in the mercantile trade in North Salem, occupying a small building on Liberty street known as the "Green Store;" he improved his facilities with increasing trade, and now conducts an extensive and profitable business. Until recently he had the undisputed control of the mercantile interests in this end of the town, but his prosperity has attracted competition.

Mr. Wade was married in the fall of 1870, to Miss M. J. Neal, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of George Neal, a pioneer of 1846. One child has been born of this union, Murray L. Mr. Wade is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. He has served several terms as City Councilman, but has been too closely identified with the commercial interests and enterprises of Salem to seek political preferment. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and has come to be regarded as one of the most reliable and successful merchants of Salem.



**W**ILLIS WAGGENER, Recorder of Conveyances of Washington county, Oregon, is a native of Indiana, born on February 27, 1844. His father, James S. Waggener, was born in Kentucky, in 1821. They are of German extraction, and early settlers of Virginia. He married Malinda Allen, of Kentucky. They had twelve children, of whom five are now living. In 1847 they removed to Iowa. A brother, Rufus, went to Oregon in 1872, and three years later the family followed, and Mr. Waggener, Sr., a brother and Willis settled on lands in Washington county. The father was elected County Treasurer, and after serving two years was re-elected twice in succession, but he served only one year of the third term, and then resigned. Later he retired from active business, and now resides with his family in Hillsborough. His wife died in 1889.

Notwithstanding that the family were Southerners, they distinguished themselves on the side of the Union in the great civil war. Joseph, the eldest son, enlisted, in response to the President's call for three-year men, in Company B, Third Iowa Infantry; and Rufus, the second son, enlisted in the same company, and served in Mississippi. After the battle of Vicksburg, in the summer of 1864, Joseph was taken prisoner, and suffered the horrors of Andersonville prison

for eight months, and then died of starvation, as thousands of others were starved to death there! Rufus served three years, and then returned home. As the war still continued, and the country's need for soldiers was great, Willis enlisted, too, in July, 1863. He was then only nineteen. He enlisted in Company L, Ninth Iowa Cavalry. He served to the close of the war. His regiment was in Arkansas almost all of the time. A good deal of the time he was on detail duty in the book-keeping department at head quarters, at Little Rock. He was mustered out in February, 1866. Houston enlisted in his sixteenth year in the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. He served until after the battle of Springfield, Missouri, then his regiment was left inactive for a while, and the young boy being sick, partly due to home sickness, they allowed him to return home. After reaching his home he soon recovered, and in three months had re-enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served with Sherman in his campaign against Johnston and Hood, and joined in the march to the sea. He also took part in the grand review in Washington. He went to the Pacific coast, and on the 1st of January, 1885, started to cross the Coast Range mountains from Tillamook, but became exhausted in the deep snow and froze to death! James, the youngest son, is in business at Vancouver, Washington.

Mr. Willis Waggener has been engaged in bookkeeping and farming since his arrival in Oregon. He sold his farm in 1886, and moved to Hillsborough, where he purchased property and built a residence. He was elected County Recorder of Conveyances in 1888. He still occupies that position, which he has satisfactorily filled for four years.

He was married in 1886, to Miss Emma B. Cascadden, of Canada. Mr. Waggener is a member of I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics.



**B**OLIVER B. BISHOP, a highly respected citizen of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, and a man who is ranked with the Forty-niners of this coast, was born in Winsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 11, 1826. He was the sixth of the ten children born to Harry and Sophia (Granger) Bishop, both natives of Connecticut.



The subject of our sketch was educated in his native town, attending school about three months each year until he was sixteen. Then he went to New Jersey and taught school two winter terms, spending his vacation at home. It was about this time that the California gold fever spread over the country, and as it reached the Atlantic coast young Bishop was among its first victims. Taking passage on the bark Canton from New York, he set sail for the new El Dorado of the West, making the voyage via Cape Horn, and six months later, in the fall of 1849, sailed through the Golden Gate into harbor at San Francisco.

Mr. Bishop spent one year in the gold mines of California, and in February, 1851, came to Oregon, stopping first at the cascades on the Columbia river. There he contracted with Captain Vanbergin to chop 200 cords of wood, at \$4 per cord, and when his work was completed received \$800. Then, in company with P. F. Bradford, he built a flatboat and freighted from the Cascades to the Dalles. With the money he made in boating, he commenced buying cattle and horses from the immigrants, and in the spring sold his stock. In 1852, in company with D. F. and P. F. Bradford, he engaged in salmon fishing at Cascades on the Columbia, catching and barreling 500 barrels of fish, which they sold at a nice profit. During this time they continued their flatboating successfully, building a steamboat and carrying both freight and passengers. In 1854 he, in company with the Bradfords, built the steamer Mary, to run between Cascades and the Dalles, and established thoroughly a line of steamers to run between Portland and the Dalles, they doing all the freighting for the Government from Vancouver to the Dalles. They had the first railroad that was ever built in Oregon, about one and a half miles in length, operated by mule power, and across this road all the goods were hauled between where the steamers connected, at what was called the Middle Landing, and the Upper Cascades on the Washington Territory side.

In 1856 he sold his interest in the steamboat, store and freight lines, and in connection with his brother-in-law, C. J. Palmer, opened a store at the Dalles. Next spring he sold out and removed to Tygh valley, and entered extensively into farming and stock-raising. The Indians troubled him so that he had to remove to the Dalles; in 1860 he engaged in freighting from Dalles to Lewiston. We next hear of him in

Boise City, where he was the first Postmaster appointed by Abe Lincoln. From there he took a position as clerk for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, a position he held for five years. We next hear of him in Pendleton, Oregon, where he now resides.

In 1878 he was elected by the people of Pendleton to the office of Justice of the Peace, which position he has held continuously ever since, with the exception of two years. His present term of office will expire in July, 1894. May 12, 1891, he was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

Mr. Bishop was married in 1852, to Miss Luna Palmer, a native of Illinois, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1851. They have five children, namely: Edward R., cashier of the National Bank of Heppner; Sophia, wife of John Bean, residing in Pendleton; George, engaged in the warehouse business at Heppner; Emma, wife of Thorp Roberts; and Miss Belle, the youngest daughter, who is with her parents. Politically, Mr. Bishop is an Independent, casting his vote for the man rather than the party. During the war of the Rebellion he was strongly in favor of the Union. When the Indian war raged here in the West he was among the brave volunteers who went forth to stop the hostilities of the red men and protect the settlers from depredation. In 1855-'56 he was under Phil. Sheridan at the Cascade massacre, who was at that time a Lieutenant.

 E. WILLOUGHBY, of Oregon City, is a representative citizen and one of those good and true men who risked his life in the service of his country, in the Union army, during the great civil war. It is thought that such men were of enough service to their country to hand a brief record of their lives down to future posterity that their children's children and other men of future ages may emulate their deeds of bravery.

Mr. Willoughby was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 24, 1834. His father, John Willoughby, was born in the same town on the 4th of December, 1805: so it will be seen that they were pioneers in Ohio. The family originated in England, and came to America previous to the Revolution; and the grandfather, John Willoughby, served in the Revolutionary

war, having the honor of being detached to butcher and dry beef for the Continental army, and in this way served the country faithfully during the seven years' struggle for independence. Our subject's father married Miss Sarah Luke, born in the Keystone State, July 8, 1814. She was born of Scotch ancestry and she bore her husband eleven children, eight of whom are still living. Two sisters and our subject are in Oregon.

Mr. Willoughby was the eldest child and was reared on a farm, attending the public schools and learning the trade of marble cutter, at which he has worked all his life, earning an honorable living, paying 100 cents on the dollar, and in 1884 retired from active work, with a competence sufficient for his old age. Such a history is one to be proud of, but that is not all, for when the war of the great Rebellion broke out he was quietly at work at his trade in Peoria, Illinois. In answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers the patriot blood of his grandfather in his veins became hot with indignation against the enemy of the Union, and he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His first shot for the Union was fired at Fort Donelson, where he became used to the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon, the groans of the wounded and all the horrors of war. After eight months of fighting and exposure to the cold and wet, he became disabled and was discharged on account of that disability. He retired to his home and aided in recruiting Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He returned to the front and fought at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, as First Sergeant. Here he was taken prisoner by Morgan and his men, but was paroled and afterward returned to his regiment, where he was made Second Lieutenant. He then engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, where the Union soldiers covered themselves with glory; also fought in the battles of Resaca and Lookont Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain, where his regiment lost two-thirds of its men, he being the only officer on the west wing that was not killed or wounded. It was a fearful struggle, but the remainder of the regiment joined in the siege and capture of the city of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and the two days' fight at Bentonville, where Mr. Willoughby was wounded in his left arm and taken to Golds-

borough, North Carolina, where he lay in the hospital for ten days. After the battle he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company B, and after the battle in which he was wounded he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company E. When discharged from the hospital he obtained thirty days' leave of absence, but returned to his regiment and reported for duty at Washington. He participated in the grand review in Washington, and then was discharged, the great struggle being over in which so many thousands of men had perished. The brave soldier returned to his peaceful occupation of marble cutter, working in St. Louis until 1869, when he came to Portland, where he also carried on his trade until 1884, when he purchased 160 acres of land in Clackamas county, eight miles northeast of Oregon City, where he engaged in raising all kinds of grain grown in this part of the State. In 1889 he sold his farm and moved to Oregon City and purchased lots, and bought a good residence, where he now resides.

Mr. Willoughby was married to Miss Mildred Cook in 1873. She was a native of Missouri and bore her husband three children: Hattie, now in her last year at school; Edward and Alfred. Mrs. Willoughby died July, 1891. She was a faithful wife and mother, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Captain Willoughby is a member of Meade Post, No. 2, and it is needless to say that he is a staunch Republican in political matters.



**F**REDOLIEN J. OBERER, the proprietor of the River Front Planing Mill, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born at Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, April 1, 1868. His parents, Fredolien and Mary (Roat) Oberer, were both natives of Germany, and were the parents of five children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth.

Fredolien Oberer, Jr., was reared in his native county, where he received a liberal education in the public schools, and at an early age began his apprenticeship, in the factory of Boot-walters Brothers & Co., of Miamisburg. He completed his apprenticeship in 1887, having served five years as wheelwright and general woodworker. After completing his term of

service he continued in the employ of the company until 1889, when he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaged with the American Wheel Company for five months; later he returned to Ohio, and in 1890 was engaged to place the machinery in the Sidney Car Company. He worked at Minneapolis, on the completion of his contract with the company, which lasted about eight months.

Then it was, in 1891, that he turned his face westward, visiting Washington; but in September he came to Corvallis, and soon engaged in placing the wood-working machinery in the Corvallis Carriage Factory. Mr. Oberer is a skilled mechanic in wood work, and in the use of wood-working machinery.

On the completion of his engagement with this company, he purchased a lease on the River Front Planing Mill, to run five years, and since he has taken charge and put the machinery in order, new life has been infused into the old place, and the buzz of saws and whirr of the planers may be heard regularly, and the old mill has become a thing of life. Mr. Oberer has received most liberal encouragement and patronage from local builders and contractors, as well as from adjoining towns. The mill machinery will be probably overhauled, in the coming spring, and some of the old replaced by new. The present capacity can be judged only by the number of employes. The business consists of the manufacturing of doors, windows, moldings, frames, etc. He obtains, by special contract, thoroughly seasoned lumber, and the grade of work turned out is second to none in the State.

Although Mr. Oberer is a new arrival in the State, he has the confidence and good-will of the entire community.



**W. BRANNIN**, a respected citizen of Pendleton, has been a resident of Umatilla county, Oregon, during the past decade, and is thoroughly identified with its best interests. Following is a brief resumé of his life:

W. W. Brannin was born in Cooper county, Missouri, March 10, 1842, the oldest of a family of five children, four of whom are living, two in Oregon and two in New Mexico. His parents were James W. and Sarah (Neal) Brannin, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respect-

ively. John Neal, a brother of his mother, was a noted Presbyterian minister of Kentucky. James W. Brannin was one of the pioneers of Missouri, he having moved there in 1819, and for a number of years served as Indian agent among the Osage Indians; also served in the Quartermaster Department, holding a commission as Captain. He died in 1851, aged forty-seven years.

W. W. Brannin attended the common schools of Cooper county and the Westwood Academy at Booneville. He was in his senior year in the academy, when, in June, 1861, he dropped his studies and entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company H, Sixth Missouri Cavalry. After serving almost three years he re-enlisted, this time entering the Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry. He was honorably discharged in St. Louis, July 2, 1865, having served four years. During all this time he was ever at the post of duty, acting well the part of a brave soldier, participating in numerous battles and skirmishes. He carried his company's flag while he was in the cavalry, and in the infantry he bore aloft the colors for more than a year, thus being a target for the enemy; but in all the dangerous places through which he passed he never received a wound, nor was he ever captured. The only injury he sustained was at the battle near Jefferson City, Missouri, where the drum of his left ear was burst by the report of a cannon, resulting in the permanent deafness of that ear. After the battle he was detailed in the Quartermaster's Department and served as Quartermaster Sergeant.

Upon his return from the war Mr. Brannin settled on a farm, and later was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. He continued in the work of the gospel, preaching throughout Missouri until 1883, where he became noted as a successful minister. That year, on account of his wife's ill-health, he came to Oregon and settled on a farm in Umatilla county. Here he again entered the ministry. He is a member of the Walla Walla Presbytery, the Board of Trustees, and the Committee on Home Missions.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was elected on that ticket in 1890 to the office of County Assessor of Umatilla county, and in June, 1892, was re-elected to the same office, being the first man re-elected to this position here. He received the nomination by acclamation. After his election he moved

to Pendleton, where he still resides. Mr. Brannin is an active worker in the Grand Army. On coming to Pendleton he found the post here disorganized, got permission from the Grand Commander of the Department to reorganize it, and did so with a membership of thirty. This post, Kit Carson, No. 28, is now in a flourishing condition, its ranks having been increased to sixty members. At the time it was reorganized he was elected Commander, and was afterward re-elected to the same position. It was through him, as a delegate to the Encampment, that the Encampment of 1892 was held at Pendleton.

In 1863, while on a furlough from the army, Mr. Brannin was married to Miss Amanda Stephens, of Cooper county, Missouri, daughter of Jacob B. Stephens. She was born in 1845. Three of their six children died in infancy: Those living are: James, of Willamette valley; and Grace and Irma, at home.

Years ago in Missouri Mr. Brannin was a charter member of an A. O. U. W. Lodge. He has filled all the offices in the order, and has served as delegate to the Grand Lodge. He attended the Grand Lodge at Victoria, British Columbia, in 1891, and at Portland in 1892, where he was elected Grand Overseer. Mr. Brannin is also an Odd Fellow, having filled prominent positions in that lodge. He and his wife and daughters are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



**S**AAC BALL, the founder of Ballston, Polk county, Oregon, and a venerable Oregon pioneer of 1848, was born in Longner, Staffordshire, England, December 6, 1812. His parents, Thomas and Martha (Brindley) Ball, were both natives of England and of good old English ancestry. They were farmers by occupation, and in religion Episcopalians. Of their family of twelve children Mr. Ball is now the only survivor. His mother died in her fifty-second year, and his father attained the ripe age of eighty-six.

In 1833, at the age of twenty, Mr. Ball came to the United States. For four summers he was engaged in making brick on the Hudson, eight miles below Albany, and the winters he spent in traveling. In the fall of 1836 he went to New Orleans and worked at whatever he could

get to do, chiefly loading and unloading ships. From there he went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, from thence to Madison county, Illinois, where he engaged in brick-making.

In 1838 Mr. Ball married Miss Abigail Howland, who is still by his side, and who for fifty-four years has been his constant and faithful helpmate. They remained in Illinois two years and then removed to St. Charles county, Missouri, where he continued the manufacture of brick, and where he resided eight years. In the spring of 1848, with his wife and six children, he started overland for Oregon. They left St. Charles about the first of May, with four yoke of oxen and a wagon, and were a part of a train that comprised twenty-four wagons. As they journeyed on they were joined by others until the number of wagons increased to sixty-four. After they had been out some time, Mr. Ball's oxen took fright and ran away, and in the accident his leg was broken. They set it as best they could, and with him lying in the wagon continued their journey. Since then, for forty-four years, this hardy pioneer has walked with a crooked leg. They arrived in Yam Hill county on the 1st of October, 1848, and built a little hut at a point four miles east of where Ballston now stands.

Although his leg was not yet strong and he was still on crutches, he was not able to withstand the California gold fever, which was at that time spreading to all parts of the country, and he and William Graham went by water to California. On the middle fork of the American river they were having good success in their mining operations, but after an experience of forty days Mr. Ball got hurt and was obliged to quit the business and return home. As the result of his earnings he brought home \$400.

After his return from the mines, he settled on his present property, and here he has since been engaged in farming, stock-raising and brick-making. When the railroad was built, the company gave him a station, and in honor of him named it Ballston. Here a nice little village has sprung up, which is destined to become an important one and which will perpetuate the name of this worthy pioneer. Mr. Ball has divided a portion of his homestead and sold a number of village lots. He has also sold 100 acres of land to one of his grandsons. He still owns 540 acres of land, a part of it his old donation claim and the rest lands which he has since purchased.

Of Mr. Ball's children we make the following record: Four of the sons have died, namely: William, who died February 6, 1873, in his thirty-fifth year, left a widow and five children; Samuel Howland, born December 3, 1839, died January 14, 1853; Isaac James, born August 7, 1841, died December 12, 1863; and Thomas Marsdon, born June 17, 1843, died May 5, 1866; Mary Jane, born May 19, 1845, is the widow of William Bowman and resides at Salt Creek, in Polk county; Lovina Ann, wife of William Comegys, also lives at Salt Creek; Angeline P. is the wife of P. C. Scears and lives near Bethel; Margaret A. married George Comegys and lives in Pine City, Washington; Lydia E. is the wife of V. B. Scears; Priscilla F. died when fourteen years of age; Martha E., born March 9, 1852, died January 19, 1860; George Washington, born March 22, 1856, died November 15, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball are members of the New Jerusalem Church. He is also liberal in supporting other denominations. He gave a lot to the Methodists and helped them build a house of worship. He also fitted up another church, in which ministers of any denomination are permitted to preach. Politically, Mr. Ball is a Democrat. For thirty years he has been Clerk of the School Board, and has served a number of years as School Director. He has also served as County Commissioner. In all the relations of life he has conducted himself honorably and uprightly. He has thirty-one grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Including his five sons-in-law, his posterity now numbers fifty souls.



**J**OHN VERNON came to Oregon October 6, 1853, and is one of the representative farmers of Polk county, living near Rickreall. He was born in Missouri, May 28, 1830, and his father, Ebenezer Vernon, was born in Tennessee in 1800. The family originated in England, and emigrated to America previous to the Revolution, and Grandfather Nehemiah Vernon served as a gunsmith in the war of 1812, and died on the way back to his home, when the war was over. Ebenezer Vernon, when twelve years of age, was brought from east Tennessee to Cole county, Missouri, where he resided for some years, and then removed to Miller county with his widowed mother, where

he reared his family and lived at the time of his death. He had married Miss Nancy Burris, a native of Kentucky, and they had eight sons and five daughters, and all but two were reared to maturity. Seven of these are still living. Mr. Vernon, who is the subject of our sketch, is the fourth child, and was reared in Miller county, Missouri. They were pioneers there, and there was not a school district in the State, and under these circumstances he was left to pick up his education as best he could, and what he has learned has been in the costly school of experience. Nevertheless he is a well-informed and intelligent farmer, endowed with more good, common-sense than many of the men who have had better school advantages. He first worked at running a carding-machine for some time in Miller and Morgan counties, running half the day and half the night for \$10 a month wages.

April 3, 1853, he started with oxen for the long journey across the plains. He was without money, and drove a team for his board, for Mr. John L. Mulkey, who was a distant relation. The journey was a safe one, and to the young adventurer a pleasant one. Mrs. Mulkey died on this journey, and they buried her on the western slope, east of the Blue mountains. It was the 6th of October when they reached Mr. Foster's place, which was then the pioneer mountain house, twelve miles easterly from Oregon City. He raised a great many vegetables, and made much money, selling to the immigrants, who had had nothing of the kind for six months. Mr. Vernon came to Yam Hill county and aided in building a barn for Robert Lancefield, and then came to Polk county and worked in the sawmill of Mr. Elias Buell. There he was employed for nine years, and earned the money with which he purchased his farm. In 1856 he married Miss S. J. Byerley, a native of Indiana, a pioneer of 1852. In 1857 he purchased his land, but he continued to work at the sawmill until 1863, when he had paid for his farm, and retired to it with his wife. They built a cheap house, and had nothing else. This farm was on Salt creek, Polk county, and here they resided for some years, and then sold and came to this present property, two miles east of Derry, Polk county. Here he purchased 275 acres, and on this property he has since lived. He now has a valuable farm of 475 acres, with good orchard and buildings, and all of the comforts which his industry and thrift have

secured. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon have had five daughters and three sons, and they all are living. Nancy married J. A. Allen, and they have a farm and reside near. Louisa married J. W. Allen, and his farm joins that of Mr. Vernon. Emily Jane married John W. Buster, who is a business man of Independence, Polk county. Katie is the wife of John Young, and resides in Independence. A. W. and A. M. are twins, and, with John H. and Alice, live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon are members of the Baptist Church, which Mr. Vernon joined in 1852, and has identified himself with the religious interests of the county ever since his residence in it. He has aided in building several houses of worship, and assisted in building the first schoolhouse in his district, and not only gave \$100 for it, but it was erected on his land. When the Indians threatened to exterminate the settlers in eastern Oregon, in 1855, Mr. Vernon quit business at \$75 per month, and volunteered, furnished his own horse and equipments, and served for eight months, until the Indians were driven out of the State. During that time the noble volunteers suffered many hardships, and were reduced to the necessity of eating horse-flesh,—even of that kind of horse that could not get out of the way or be moved. Mr. Vernon says that they received the news that the Indians had driven Major Haller out of the (field) country into the valley, killing eight of his men, leaving them on the field, eighty miles from the white settlement. Mr. Vernon and others recovered their remains and gave them to the regular company of Major Haller. On the next day the volunteers were on the march to his relief. They were commanded first by J. W. Nesmith and T. R. Cornelius, and his first captain was B. F. Burch, and later the captain was B. Hayden. For this valiant service, rendered by the volunteers, the Government has never given any remuneration, — a very unworthy course.

In politics Mr. Vernon is a Democrat, and has been active in political matters. He was one of the organizers of the Grange, the third grange on the Pacific coast, or Northwest coast, and was for twelve years its Treasurer, and also served as Chaplain. Later he joined the famous Farmers' Alliance, and has served as President. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon are widely and favorably known, and are good representatives of the county in which they have so long resided. The subject of this sketch was never known to

swear an oath, never proposed a bet, never accepted such a proposition, never was intoxicated, never spent one dime in visiting theater, dance rooms or gambling dens, but learned when young to know no games and to resort to no tricks.



**ALFRED W. STOWELL** came to the Pacific coast in 1856, and has been thoroughly identified with Oregon and its interests for thirty years or more. Mr. Stowell was born in Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, February 26, 1841. His grandfather, George Stowell, was a silk merchant in London, England, as were his father and grandfather before him. He came to America before the Revolution and had started on his return home when war was declared. He turned back and took sides with the colonists, entered the colonial army and fought through the war and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he married. From there he moved to Tennessee, where his son, John Stowell, was born, in 1797. He was raised in his native State and married there Miss Margaret Armstrong, of the same State. She was the daughter of John Armstrong of North Carolina. They removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming and surveying, in Wabash county. They had twelve children, of whom six are living. Our subject was the tenth child, and in 1856, when he was in his fifteenth year, the family came to California and were engaged in the stock business two years, and then came to Oregon and settled at Eugene, which he farmed till 1874, and then retired from active business and moved into Eugene City, and resided there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. He was eighty-five years of age. His wife survived him two years, and died at Eugene City, in her eighty-fourth year. They had attained to a good old age, and raised their large family, and were highly respected by all who knew them.

Mr. Alfred Stowell began life for himself as a clerk in a store in Eugene City, and after having learned the business, he opened a store of his own and continued it until 1871, when he sold it and later accepted a position in the office of the Surveyor General as Chief Clerk, and he served in this capacity for three years, and continued his connection with the surveying business until 1882, when he came to Port-

land, Oregon, and engaged in the wholesale and retail business in partnership with Mr. A. H. Morgan. The business was located from Nos. 247 to 251 Front street. Here they conducted a successful business for six years. In 1888 he engaged in brokerage, with Mr. R. A. Frame as a partner, and they have continued the same business ever since.

In 1867, Mr. Stowell married Miss Blandina E. Thurston, of Oregon City, Oregon, daughter of Hon. S. R. Thurston, a prominent pioneer of the Territory. He was elected the first member of Congress from the Territory. In 1851, after having creditably served his term in Congress and was on his way home, he died of the Panama fever. He was buried at Acapulco, but later the Legislature of Oregon, in acknowledgment of his success in Congress, had his remains removed and buried in the cemetery at the State Capitol. His wife survived him until 1890, when her death occurred, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stowell. She was one of the most gifted of women and they were most prominently identified with Oregon's history.

Mr. and Mrs. Stowell have four children, all born in Oregon. Their names are: Walter Thurston, Blandina Elizabeth, Margaret Gertrude, and Curtis Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Stowell are worthy members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an Elder since 1884. In all the affairs of the church, the city of Portland and the State, they take a deep interest.

**GABRIEL JOHNSON TRULLINGER**, a prominent land-owner and miller of Clackamas county, has been identified with the interests of Oregon since 1848, and is therefore ranked with its early pioneers.

He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, February 20, 1824, and comes of German ancestry. His grandfather, Daniel Trullinger, was born in Germany and emigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, and afterward in Ross county, Ohio. The original spelling of the name was Drollinger. His son, also named Daniel Trullinger, and the father of our subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1801. He was reared in Ohio and Indiana, and married in Marion county of the latter State, April 27, 1805, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Tennessee, February 10,

1805, she being a daughter of Archibald Johnson. In 1824 they settled in Fountain county, same State, and removed to Iowa in 1839, where he had a farm, and whence, in 1848, he started for Oregon on the 6th of April. G. J. Trullinger, the oldest of the family, was at that time twenty-four years of age. They had three wagons; one wagon was drawn by four yoke of oxen, and each of the other two, by three yoke, our subject and two of his brothers each driving a team. One of the sons, Nathaniel, was married and brought his wife with him. Their journey was made in safety, and their arrival in Oregon City dates September 14, 1848. The father purchased a donation claim on the Waldo Hills, and, after living on it till the spring of 1850, sold out and went to Milwaukee, where he bought a house and lot. He subsequently disposed of this property. Then he came to Milk creek, in Clackamas county, took a donation claim of 640 acres, and here the father resided up to the time of his death, which occurred January 9, 1867, at the home of his son, G. J. His wife survived him until 1886, and died in her eighty-first year. He was a Christian minister, and his life and that of his wife were distinguished by benevolence and love to their fellow-men,—too much so, indeed, for their good in a pecuniary view. Of their children seven are still living: John C., a miller at Astoria; Daniel Perry, a miller of North Yam Hill; Sarah, now Mrs. Todd, resides at Forest Grove; Amanda married a Mr. Hodson and lives at Roseburg; and Eliza, wife of Rooney Matton, Douglas county, Oregon.

The gold excitement of 1849 took the subject of our sketch to the new El Dorado. He mined on the north fork of the American river for some time, meeting with good success, frequently taking out as high as \$80 in a single day. Returning to Oregon in the spring of 1850, he located at Milwaukee, between Oregon City and Portland, and put up a large warehouse. He sold this, and July 22, 1852, located on Milk creek, on section 28, township 4 south, and 2 east; and here he has since resided. In 1858 he built a sawmill, and in 1868 a gristmill. He has run these mills and conducted his farming operations, and from time to time has made investments in land until he is now the owner of 2,400 acres.

August 3, 1851, Mr. Trullinger married Miss Sarah E. Glover, who was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, October 28, 1834, daughter of



John Phelps Glover, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Trullinger had the following named children: Daniel N.; Joseph B., who died in the ninth year of his age; James B., who for the past ten years has run the Government mills at Grande Ronde; Edward Lane, a farmer of Clackamas county; Dellison Lee; Sarah Ellen; Elizabeth Jane; Isaac V.; and Katie M., who died in her fifteenth year. Mrs. Trullinger departed this life July 27, 1888.

Previous to the war Mr. Trullinger was a Democrat, but since the firing on Fort Sumter has affiliated with the Republican party. In 1870 he was elected County Commissioner of Clackamas county, and served in that capacity most efficiently. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his religious views is an Atheist.

**THOMAS J. C. TRULLINGER**, the present State Senator from Clatsop county, is a venerable pioneer of 1848. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, July 29, 1828, a son of Daniel Trullinger, who was born in Ohio in 1801. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1848, arriving September 15, same year, at Oregon City. They came from Davis county, Iowa, and our subject, then twenty years of age, drove an ox team all the way. After arriving in that city he opened a shoe store, but soon sold out and joined his father, who had settled on a farm in Marion county. The following spring, 1849, he went with his brother to the mines in California, but a short time afterward bought a supply of miners' goods and opened a store at Coloma. January 1, 1850, Mr. Trullinger went by schooner from San Francisco to the Columbia river, locating at Portland, but afterward went to Milwaukee, six miles distant, and erected a large warehouse. In January, 1852, he sold out and took up a claim nine miles south of Portland, which he improved and lived on eleven years. There, also, he built two large sawmills. In 1865 he bought the Oswego property, laid out the town of Oswego; in November, 1870, bought the site and laid out the town of Centerville, where he ran a saw and flour mill until 1875. In that year he bought property in Astoria, erected the West Shore Mills and has twelve acres covered with mills, warehouses, wharves, lumber barns and electric light station. From 1876 to 1880 this plant was run as a can-

nery. Mr. Trullinger employs forty men. He built three miles of railroad for logging purposes six miles southeast of Astoria; erected his electric light plant in December, 1885, by which this city is lighted, with full arc and incandescent lights; has held various offices of public trust in Astoria and Clatsop county; from 1886 to 1888 was Mayor of the city, and previous to that was a member of the Council. In December, 1891, he was elected President of the Board of Police Commissioners; in June, 1892, was elected by a large majority to the Legislature; was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Oregon, in 1856, and has never since departed from the faith of that party.

Our subject is married and has reared a large family of children. He and his six sons form a corporation known as the West Shore Mill Company, of which he is president, Thomas O. Trullinger, vice-president, and Grant Trullinger, secretary. They do a large business, and the company is regarded as one of the most reliable in Astoria.

**DAVID STOUT**, a prominent Oregon pioneer of 1852, and a prosperous business man of McMinnville, was born in Ohio, February 6, 1847. His father, Jonathan Stout, was born in New Jersey, September 12, 1812, and was of English and Scotch ancestry. His progenitors came to America previous to the Revolution and participated in the thrilling events which followed in the early history of the colonies. Grandfather Stout distinguished himself by fighting on the side of the colonists in their struggle for independence.

His son, Jonathan, the father of the subject of our sketch, married Miss Sarah Swank, a native of Ohio. Her ancestors were German, and early settlers in the colonies. They had nine children, five of whom are now living, our subject being the fifth in order of birth. In 1852, when he was five years of age, his parents crossed the plains to Oregon. The family then comprised the father, mother and five children: Margaret, Mary Jane, Frank, David and Ruth. The journey was unmarred by any accident of epidemic, and they all arrived safely in Portland. Here the beloved mother shortly afterward died, leaving the father and little family disconsolate. She was taken ill on the

journey, from the effects of which sickness she died. She was a sincere Christian and a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and was esteemed for her many amiable virtues and loving heart.

The father was sick all of the following winter, and the family experienced great hardships. They lived in a little one-room log house, which had a fire-place, and they subsisted a part of the time on bran bread. The stock died, and when spring came the children were sent to live with various persons.

The subject of our sketch was sent to Polk county, where he resided for five years with Mr. S. C. Foster, attending school for three terms, in a little log schoolhouse, situated four miles away. He then went to Portland, where he resided with his sister, who is now married to Mr. P. J. Painter. While there he attended the Portland Academy.

He then returned to Polk county and began to work out, and while a mere boy drove teams and hauled rails from the mountains. He continued this work until he became grown, when, with his father and brother, Frank, he purchased 150 acres of land, located six miles north of McMinnville. They purchased it on time and moved upon it, all working hard, and having their efforts crowned with success, and were enabled to pay off their indebtedness, which was \$1,000. They kept this land, and, as their means permitted, added from time to time to their original purchase,—at one time 170 acres, and later purchased another farm of 320 acres, a mile distant. During the summer, the subject of our sketch worked hard on the lands, and in the winter came to McMinnville, where he attended the college. He finally sold his interest in the lands they had purchased, and invested in other farming property, purchasing 260 acres of Dr. Sitton, which he retained for five years, when he bought 100 acres, situated northwest of McMinnville, all of which he diligently cultivated, and which yielded large and remunerative crops.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Agnes Martin, a daughter of Mr. J. S. Martin, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1851. He had recently added 210 acres to the 100 originally purchased near McMinnville, and there he and his bride took up their residence, remaining for three years. Mr. Stout then purchased ten acres of land, on which there was a good residence and barn, which property adjoined the city limits

of McMinnville. Here they have since resided, surrounded with the comforts of life and happy in each other's society and that of their children.

Mr. Stout built the first warehouse in McMinnville, which he managed for six years. He also purchased the mill site and water power, and built a complete roller-process flouring mill on the west side of the town. In the latter enterprise his father-in-law is a partner, and it is proving to be very remunerative, the favorite brand of flour being the Star. Besides these enterprises, Mr. Stout owns stock in various others of the city, still continuing to manage his farm as well as the mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout have four children: Fern, Clarissa, Taylor and Ernest, all native sons and daughters of Oregon, and reflecting credit on the State of their nativity. Mr. Stout is in politics a Republican, although taking no prominent part in public affairs other than desiring the election of honorable men to office. He and his faithful wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church, and both, by their influence and means, contribute liberally to its support. His father is still living in the county, at the good old age of eighty years, highly esteemed by all who know him for his many sterling qualities. Industry and good management, supplemented by the richly productive farming lands of Yam Hill county, have transformed the homeless pioneers of 1852 into the wealthy and influential farmers and business men of to-day, and after a residence of forty years in the State of their choice, they have nothing but praises to bestow upon her generous usage of them, and unreservedly attribute to her glorious resources their present prosperity and consequent happiness.

**D**R. STEPHEN A. YOUNG, a widely and favorably known physician of McMinnville, and an Oregon pioneer of 1850, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 11, 1840. His father, Joseph R. Young, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1807, who traced his ancestry back to early colonial times. He married Miss Mary Hussy, a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry, her progenitors having been equally early settlers of America. They had seven children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the sole survivor.

In the spring of 1850 the family started on their long journey for Oregon, with the usual outfit of wagons and oxen. The subject of our sketch was at that time ten years of age, and has a most vivid recollection of the appalling incidents of that long and wearisome journey. The parents started with their three surviving children, our subject, and a brother and sister. The brother, David Taylor, died of cholera, and the grief-stricken parents buried him on the plains. He was greatly beloved by them, and his loss was a distressing source of grief and inexpressible sadness. Misfortunes often come together, and soon after the family's arrival in Yam Hill county, in the latter part of October, 1850, Mary Margaret, the only surviving daughter, was taken ill with brain fever, and another great bereavement fell upon the already heart-broken parents.

Work and the events connected with securing a home in a new country, proved a blessing, affording less time for dwelling on their affliction. The parents took a donation claim, located two miles northeast of the present site of McMinnville, on which a small log house was built and in which they commenced pioneer life. They had brought with them considerable stock, and engaged in stock-raising. The father was confined to the house and most of the time to his bed during the first winter, his indisposition being due to the effects of a wound received in the Black Hawk war, where, in the battle of Bad Axe, he was shot through the lungs, from the effects of which wound he never fully recovered. In consequence, their little son, mounted on a horse, did the most of the herding of the stock, and although the father became better in health, yet he was never able to do a whole day's work, and died in 1855, greatly lamented by his family and friends. He was an honest, industrious and kind-hearted man, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He took a prominent part in the early political affairs of Oregon. He was a Whig and was elected by his constituents to the position of County Judge, discharging his duties in that capacity with judgment and impartiality. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he liberally contributed, both of his means and influence. His faithful wife survived him until 1884, when she expired, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. She was a woman of intelligence, and great industry, kind-hearted and generous, and had many warm friends.

The subject of our sketch received his education at the McMinnville College, afterward studying medicine at Lafayette. He commenced the practice of medicine in the fall of 1865, at Forest Grove; remained there one year, then moved to Marion county, and practiced there three years, filling the office of Coroner two years; then moved to McMinnville, and in 1876 graduated at the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, returning to McMinnville and resuming his practice, where he has remained most of the time since. His practice has extended through Yam Hill and Polk counties, and has required his traveling long distances, night and day, in both pleasant and stormy weather, to alleviate suffering and cure the afflicted. He has served alike the rich and poor, to the best of his ability, never withholding his skill from the poor and afflicted, but rather bestowing in charity those attentions which far surpassed alms.

This uninterrupted devotion to practice has made inroads on his health, and he now finds himself unable to undergo the hard practice of his earlier years, and is endeavoring to take life a little easier.

In January, 1862, the Doctor was married to Miss Cecilia M. Spencer, an estimable lady and a native of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Rev. John Spencer, a well-known Methodist minister, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. They had one daughter, Rosamond I. After twenty-seven years of happy married life, Mrs. Young died, greatly lamented by her family and friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her intelligence and great amiability of disposition. She was a deeply devout church woman, and gave much attention to the welfare of both church and Sunday-school, by both of which her death was mourned as a public calamity.

In the fall of 1889 Dr. Young married Miss Jennie M. Newell, a highly esteemed lady, and a native of Illinois.

The Doctor was one of the organizers of the Medical Society of Yam Hill county. He served for four years as Coroner of the county, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. He has dealt somewhat in real estate, and still owns some valuable property, among which is a part of his father's original donation claim.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and also a member of the I. O. U. W., being the Medical Examiner of the latter society.

Politically, he is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State and country. He has resided for forty-two years in Oregon, and witnessed its gradual reclamation from a wild and unsettled country to one abounding in highly cultivated fields of grain and large orchards bending with the weight of the choicest fruit; with a population of thousands, all intelligent, industrious and devoted to the State's highest and best interests. Thriving cities and towns dot the prairie where once the deer and antelope wandered at will; steamships of the newest build and latest appliances ply to and fro on the beautiful rivers, whose surface was once ruffled by only the occasional dip of an Indian paddle, or the wing of some low-flying bird. Thus living, he has become wedded in thought and daily experience to this, one of the most glorious of the many magnificent States of the Union.

JUDGE J. J. WHITNEY, a prominent member of the Linn county bar, and a highly respected citizen of Albany, Oregon, was born in Defiance, Ohio, in 1840. His ancestors came from England to America, and settled in the Connecticut colony in the seventeenth century. John Whitney, the Judge's father, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, and spent his early life there. After reaching manhood he removed to Ithaca, New York. He married Miss Ruth Hutchinson, and in 1838 settled permanently at Defiance, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of shoemaker.

The subject of our sketch was thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen. He found employment on a farm, at first working for his board, his wages being fixed from time to time, commensurate with his increasing years and usefulness. At twenty he decided to seek an occupation through the channels opened by education, and to this end began to study, applying himself with great diligence. Two years and a half later he began reading law in the office of Henry Harding, of Defiance, and in the fall of 1863 entered the Law School at Albany, New York. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1864, returned to Defiance, and commenced practice, and in the fall canvassed the county for George B. McClellan, Democratic nominee for President, carrying his county, and

gaining a reputation as a political organizer. He soon afterward started for California, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and landed safe in San Francisco. From there he went to the Idaho mines, want of means making it necessary for him to walk, and after a few months spent in mining we find him in the fall of 1865 in Portland, Oregon. The following winter he was engaged in teaching in the Waldo Hills, and afterward taught nine months near Brownsville. In the spring of 1867 he settled in Albany. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession here, being now one of the oldest practitioners in the county. In 1874 he was elected District Attorney, and in 1878 was re-elected to the same office by a rousing majority, running 700 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature. While a member of that body he drafted and introduced the bill reducing the fees of Sheriff and State employes, which became a law. He also rendered other efficient service while in the Legislature, performing his duty in a manner that reflected credit on himself and his constituents. In 1884 he was elected County Judge, and served four years. Since 1888 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Judge Whitney was married in San Jose, in December, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Westlake, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Cyrus Westlake, a pioneer of 1848. They have two children: Steven A. and John Cyrus. The Judge has accumulated considerable property. He built his residence on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets, in 1879, and in this county he owns about 600 acres of land.

Judge Whitney is a good example of the self-made man. From a poor boy he worked his way up to his present position of wealth and influence, this result being attained through his own unaided efforts.

ROBERT WHITNEY, a pioneer of 1847, and one of the prominent farmers of French Prairie, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in La Grange county, December 28, 1834. He is of English ancestry, his father, William Whitney, having been born in Lincolnshire in the year 1807. He married a lady of his own country, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who was three months younger than himself.

In 1828 William Whitney came to the United States, to push his fortunes, and in 1830 he sent for his wife and child, and after they came they settled in the State of New Jersey. In 1832 they went to Pennsylvania, where they resided for two years, and in 1834 removed to Indiana, where they remained nine more, but in 1847 Mr. Whitney with his little family crossed the plains to Oregon. The children then were: Joseph, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Sarah and Alice. After a journey of six months' duration they arrived safely at French Prairie, in Marion county, where he purchased a settler's right to a donation claim of 640 acres of choice land, from a Mr. Barnard. Upon this place was a log house, and thirty acres of this place was fenced.

When the Whitney family began pioneer life in the new country it was but sparsely settled, but the following year gold was discovered, and with a few of his neighbors he made the journey overland to California, in 1848, and engaged in mining on the Moquelumne river. Here he remained about six months, undergoing much hardship, but returned with \$1,200 in gold. He then turned his attention to farming, and became the owner of other tracts of land, and later in life he gave these to his children. His death occurred June 1, 1878, his good wife having passed away April 6, 1875. They were kind, hospitable people, well and widely known by the pioneers, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them.

Robert was the fourth child in the family of his parents, and was in his thirteenth year when he accompanied his parents to Oregon. Here he attended school, but later entered the mines at Florence City, and in 1864 at Boice, where he worked the most of the time for wages, receiving \$100 per month. He was married February 12, 1866, to Miss Hannah Pendleton, a native of Logan county, Illinois, born January 16, 1837, a daughter of Mr. Champney Pendleton, who with his family came to Oregon in 1847, settling on a donation claim on Baker's Prairie, where he died in 1857, his wife having died in 1882, in her sixty-seventh year.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Whitney settled on the present farm of 590 acres, they having purchased it from his father, paying down \$3,000, and going in debt \$2,200, at 6 per cent.; and this debt has all been paid, and other land, amounting to sixty-three acres, were added; but now, after selling some of it, there remain

544 acres, and it is one of the choicest farms in the county. In 1876 our subject built a good residence on the property, and has lately turned his attention to hop-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have had nine children born at their present home, and their names are as follows: George Washington; Clara B.; Oliver C.; Ardala M., now Mrs. Joseph F. Barnes, residing near her parents; Asa; Clarence; Andrew Love; Goldsby Honesty; and Lincoln.

Mr. Whitney is in politics a Republican, and he and his oldest son are members of both branches of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P. This family is one of the highest credit, and one that is deserving of the esteem in which it is held through Marion county.



**MISS HARRIET OSGOOD THOMS,** vice-principal of the Atkinson School, Portland, is a native of Wisconsin. Her father, William Thoms, was a native of the State of Maine. Her ancestors came from Great Britain and settled in New England early in the history of this country. Her father, a worker in brass and a civil engineer, married Jenette Perkins, a native of his own State and of Scotch ancestry, who came from the Highlands of the old country to Maine in colonial times. They had three children, of whom Miss Thoms is the only survivor.

She was educated in the public schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and at the State University there, taking a special course also in the School of Methods, in Saratoga, New York, and also a special course in mathematics, in the State of Massachusetts. She began her school work in the fifth grade of the public schools of Madison, and taught in all the grades up to that of junior mathematics in the high school, her teaching extending over a period of fifteen years, when she resigned to accept a position in the sixth grade of the Couch School, in Portland. A year afterward she was promoted to her present position, as vice-principal of the Atkinson School. She is a thorough scholar and teacher, endowed with excellent thinking power, able to present clearly and illustrate aptly all the difficult problems arising in studies pursued by her pupils. Her specialty is mathematics, in which she is exceptionally capable.

In 1886-'87 she had the honor of being the President of the National Educational Associa-

tion. When she resigned her position at Madison, it was with extreme reluctance and regret that the school officers parted with her services as teacher. The recommendations given her on that occasion, and the resolutions passed concerning her standing, etc., were of the very highest character. Since coming to Portland she has been equally successful, having established herself as a teacher of the highest order.



**J. B. THORSON.**—The magnificent breadth of the area of Oregon is peculiarly adapted to the growth of independence and upbuilding of character of her inhabitants, while her wonderful advantages of soil and climate offer unusual opportunities to those of energy and ability to accumulate an abundance of this world's goods. Among those who have profited by these advantages, no one is more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice.

J. B. Thorson, prominent as a business man and enterprising citizen of La Grande, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, December 5, 1862. His earlier years were passed in his native city, and he was afforded the liberal educational advantages of some of the best schools of Sweden. He learned the trade of machinist, and, had he finished the prescribed course of study at the school he was attending, he would have received a diploma as an engineer, but his imagination had early been excited by the glowing accounts of the marvelous opportunities offered to those of industry and perseverance by America, and realized an ardent desire to test those advantages. Accordingly, he left school and embarked for the New World, landing in Boston, in 1881, with \$1.50 in money, but well provided with hope and unalterable determination. Being a good mechanic, he soon found employment, which calling he continued to follow in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other manufacturing centers of the East until 1886. He then came to Oregon, and after working in the railroad shops at Portland, Ellenburg, Helena, Butte, and through Idaho back to the Dalles, he formed a partnership with a countryman of his, Charles Millquist, and they entered into business in La Grande. By close attention to details, persevering industry, uprightness in dealing with others and uniform courtesy, they have met with flat-

tering success, and, for young men, have accumulated quite a fortune. They are now the owners of a large brick block in the business portion of the town, besides other valuable property in Portland, Dallas, Elgin and La Grande, and have stock in the National Bank of the latter place. This success, entirely unaided, conveys more forcibly than words the worth and enterprise of these young men. With persevering industry they have bent circumstances to their will, and pressed with undaunted front to the foremost rank of commercial life.

Politically, they are Republicans, although their private affairs preclude their engaging actively in public matters, further than to exercise their right of franchise.

Of mechanical ability, varied experience and indomitable energy, these young men justly enjoy prominence in their community, while their liberality, public spirit and other sterling qualities of mind and heart have gained for them the universal esteem of their fellow-men.



**M. H. CONYERS,** a dealer in real estate and also an insurance broker and Notary Public of Clatskanie, Columbia county, Oregon, is our subject in the present sketch. For many years he has been connected with the real-estate business and is probably the best posted dealer in this section of the country in real estate and the values of all kinds of land. His business extends throughout this and other counties and even beyond the State limits, holding options on large and valuable timber tracts in the State of Washington, extending as far north as Olympia and Seattle. His business has been a successful and constantly increasing one from the start.

Mr. Conyers came to Oregon more than twenty years ago, and during his residence in the State he has filled some of the most important offices of Columbia county. He was born at Quincy, Illinois, April 16, 1840, and his parents were Enoch and Catherine (Parsons) Conyers, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of New Hampshire. The former died in 1849 and the latter passed away seven years previously. They had four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. When young he went to live with his maternal grandfather and worked on the farm until he was twelve years of age. At this time his



parents were both dead, and being of an independent character he concluded to start out in life for himself.

With the folly of youth, he started out from his grandfather's home when a mere lad, thus cheating himself of the opportunity of an education, although in after years when he realized his deficiencies he remedied his early haste by application and perseverance. He now ranks among the most capable business men of his section. At the city of Quincy he learned the trade of machinist, serving, however, but one year, and then decided to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war.

In 1861 Mr. Conyers enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and took part in the capture of Island No. 10 and other noted engagements. He was connected with the Armies of the Mississippi and the Cumberland and served four years, during which time he was promoted to be Lieutenant and served on the staff of General James D. Morgan. He was mustered out at Annapolis, Maryland, by reason of being a prisoner of war, in 1865, and on his return home he was appointed to a position in the post office department, in which position he remained until 1871.

Mr. Conyers then went to Oregon and engaged in farming near Clatskanie, his present home, which vocation he followed for several years, until, in 1878, he was elected County Sheriff, and, two years later, reelected to the same office. After serving in this important position for four years he was elected County Clerk, serving a term of two years, when, in 1884, he returned to the farm on which his family now reside. Besides his farm, Mr. Conyers also owns valuable city property. He was first appointed a Notary Public by Governor Moody in 1889.

In 1866, Mr. Conyers was married, in Rochelle, Illinois, to Miss Anna James, a native of Maine and an adopted daughter of Dr. Brown, of Mendon, Illinois. Their family consists of five living children: Louisa C., wife of Charles Meserve, proprietor of the Oregon City Enterprise; and Mary, the second daughter, who is connected with the same journal as bookkeeper; Nora H. is studying landscape and portrait painting in Portland; George P. and Laura M. are still at home; Enoch died in 1878.

Politically, Mr. Conyers is a staunch and steadfast Republican and has always taken an active

interest in the advancement and development of his county and State, of which he is a popular and esteemed citizen. In social matters, he is allied with St. Helen's Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and has passed all the official chairs in the subordinate lodge and belongs to the Encampment degree of the order. Mrs. Conyers is a lady of refinement and culture, possessed of rare executive ability. She also is a Notary and assists her husband in his business, not unfrequently taking charge and assuming responsibility during his absence.



**G**EORGE H. THURSTON, who has been a resident of the State of Oregon since 1847, was born at Burlington, Iowa, December 2, 1846, a son of the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, whose sketch is given on page 475 of this work.

George H. was educated at Willamette University and in other schools of the State. He began his career in the business world in 1864, as chairman of a Government land surveying party. The following year he was associated with W. H. Odell and B. J. Pengra, who located the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road from Booneville City, Idaho, to Eugene; he thus passed his summers in surveying, and during the winter attended school until 1870, when he bought his ranch of 800 acres near Springfield; here he engaged in the live-stock business, and during the same year, purchased 5,000 head of sheep which he sold on the route to Oroville, California. In the spring of 1871 he returned to Eugene, and engaged in public surveys which he followed for three seasons.

Mr. Thurston was united in marriage, March 26, 1872, to Miss Marietta Henderson, a daughter of Enoch Henderson, an early pioneer of Oregon. After his marriage he continued in the live-stock trade and Government surveys until 1879, when he began reading law with George B. Dorris, of Eugene; he was admitted to the bar October 5, 1882, but did not engage in active practice, except as referred to the management of the land business of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road; he conducted the business until 1885, residing in Portland. This concluded, he returned to his ranch at Springfield and has made his headquarters there while looking after his speculations and stock interests.



In 1880 he embarked in the raising of sheep in eastern Oregon, and continued with marked success until 1887, when through a severe winter he lost 10,000 head; in 1890 he sold his sheep, but still owns a range of 3,700 acres in Lake county.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have three children: Blandina S., Samuel R. and Anita Elizabeth. Our subject is a member of no secret societies, and seeks no political honors. He has devoted his energies to his business, and has met with the success equal to his efforts.



**JONATHAN TODD**, an esteemed citizen of McMinnville, is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, where he was born February 12, 1816. His father, Joseph Todd, was a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1777. The family was of English descent, and among the earliest settlers of North Carolina. His father married Cynthia Williams, a daughter of Jarrett Williams, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. They removed to Missouri in the fall of 1817, locating in Howard county, near Fayette. Here they resided four years, and then removed to Clay county, in the same State, remaining there until 1838. They then removed to Platte county, where they remained until 1853, at which time his father died, aged seventy-three years. Their eleven children grew to manhood and womanhood, five of them still living, three sons and two daughters. He had been for forty years a Baptist, when he united with the Christian Church. He was a great and good man, and was lamented by all who knew him. His wife survived him, and died aged eighty-six years.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Missouri, where he was married to Miss Patsey A. Brock, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. Before his marriage, he purchased land in Platte county, Missouri, and later removed to Andrew county, same State, where he married. They had eight children, one of whom died in infancy, the others still surviving, and comfortably settled in life.

When Mr. Todd came to Oregon in 1865, he brought with him his wife and seven children. The names and present location of the children are as follows: Robert Harrison lives in Davenport, Washington, and is cashier of a

bank at that place; Mary E. is the wife of the Rev. Peter K. Burnett, a Christian minister residing in Medford, Jackson county; Cynthia J. is the wife of B. F. Sparks, and resides in Yam Hill county on a farm; Joseph A. is a merchant, and resides in McMinnville; Martha A. lives with her parents; Prince W. resides in Santa Rosa, California, where he is Deputy County Clerk; George B. is with his parents.

Mr. Todd came from New York via the Isthmus and from San Francisco to Oregon by water. He came direct to Yam Hill county, where he purchased 258 acres of cultivated land, located a mile and three-fourths west of McMinnville, where he resided and farmed until 1877, when he retired from active life, and purchased a residence in McMinnville, where he now resides. When he purchased his first land, it cost him \$16 an acre, which he improved so well and put under such an excellent state of cultivation that he values it at \$50 an acre, and it reflects great credit on his judgment that he should have made such a wise choice of land at a time when he could have no idea of the future prospects of the country, in regard to location. This fortunate selection has enabled him to support and educate his family, and provide comfortably for himself in later years.

He has always been a Democrat, and while residing in Missouri, was elected to the position of Justice of the Peace by an admiring constituency. For fifty years he has been a member of the Christian Church, to which his wife also belongs, and his life has conformed in practice to the dictates of his conscience. Honest, industrious, persevering and economical, he has provided comfortably for his wants and for those under his protection, while his amiability and unselfishness have endeared him to his family and a host of devoted friends.



**REV. CLINTON KELLY**, deceased, a pioneer Methodist minister of Oregon, was born June 15, 1808, on Clifton creek, near Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski county, Kentucky, at the place now known as Mt. Zion. His boyhood was spent on the farm, his evenings devoted to reading and study, and although his school days were few he acquired by perse-

vering care and application a good education for the times. When quite young his intellectual attainments secured for him the position of schoolmaster, which position he filled acceptably for several years, numbering among his pupils many his senior in years. His boyhood days were few, and very early in life responsibilities were thrust upon him. His father being a manufacturer and necessarily absent from home much of the time, the care and management of the farm early devolved upon Clinton, under the supervision of his mother.

That mother was a woman of noble character, an uncompromising enemy to the use of ardent spirits, faithful and true to her beloved religion and the cause of right. This godly woman consecrated four sons to the itinerant ministry, who overcame apparently unsurmountable obstacles to become the bearers of the precious tidings of salvation to a fallen race, and have entered upon their reward. What higher encomiums of praise could be bestowed upon a mother?

Her eldest son, in a remarkable manner, manifested those principles which ever dominated his subsequent career. He was led, as a result of such training, to devote his life to the service of God and humanity. He became a remarkable Bible student, many hours daily being devoted to reading and meditating upon the sacred word. At the age of nineteen, being more mature than his years, he was betrothed to Mary Baston. About this time he began public exhortation, having been brought under conviction during a revival in his neighborhood, and converted shortly thereafter, while rafting logs on the Cumberland river. He was married in August, 1827, and five sons were born to them, of whom three are living,—Plympton and Archon,—both of Multnomah county; and Hampton, of Wasco county, Oregon. Shortly after marriage he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving in that capacity for several years. He joined the Kentucky Conference in 1835, and was assigned to the Glasgow circuit, with Rev. J. C. C. Thompson. He continued in the itinerant service until the division of the church in 1844, serving thereafter in the same relation the Methodist Episcopal Church to the time of his departure to Oregon. He strenuously opposed church division, both in public and private, chiefly for two reasons: he was unalterably opposed to slavery and considered it the duty of the church to denounce the inhuman traffic. He prophesied that the separation in the church

would be the first step toward an attempt to disrupt the nation, and the one event would necessarily hasten the other, when Lincoln was nominated by the Chicago Republican convention of 1860. After the rupture had taken place in the Charleston Democratic convention he prophesied that war was inevitable.

During his twelve years, active connection with the conference he traveled over the greater part of Kentucky, much of it a sparsely settled wilderness, making his work exceeding laborious and attended with peculiar hardships and privations, preaching once and often twice each day, except Saturdays, and even thus occupied an entire month would be necessary to accomplish one entire round. Money being scarce, trade was carried on by barter; hence, his remuneration was small and inadequate to support his family, which were sustained by the labors of his sons upon the farm, he assisting in their maintenance by making baskets, repairing shoes, etc., as he rode on horseback from appointment to appointment.

He was bereaved of his wife June 14, 1837, and was united in marriage to Jane Burns in June, 1838. They had a daughter, now deceased. His second wife lived but two years after marriage, dying in July, 1840. After this event he removed with his young family to his mother's home, his father having died in 1834. The succeeding winter, January 26, 1841, his beloved mother died, leaving him deeply and peculiarly bereaved. The following March, accordingly, he was married to Mariah Crain, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living: Sarah M. Kern, East Portland; Hon. Penumbra Kelly, East Portland; Laura F. Turner, Tulare county, California; M. Emily Shaver, East Portland; F. B. Judy, Fresno county, California; and Dr. Richmond Kelly, Portland.

After the separation of the church, foreseeing that a rupture must occur, and desiring to rear his family far from the blighting influence of slavery, he conceived the idea of emigrating to the West. Accordingly, in the fall of 1847, with his family and household goods loaded upon three wagons and a cart of his own manufacture, he set out from Greene county toward Oregon. The winter of 1847-'48 was spent in Van Buren county, Missouri, twenty miles south of Independence, departing in the spring for Indian creek, the usual rendezvous of western emigration. Here the train was made up and on May 1 they resumed their journey toward

the setting sun. The incidents of the journey, the hardships, the trials were such as belonged only to the time and place.

They arrived at the Dalles late in September, having suffered the loss of some stock, but not the loss of human life. From the Dalles a portion of the household goods and farming implements, about 2,500 pounds, were transported by water to Oregon City, under the direction of Dr. Saffaran: the remainder, with the family, crossed the Cascade mountains by the Barlow pass, little more than an elk trail, over the most precipitous ground. The entire first day was spent in descending what was called the "backbone." Rain having fallen the night previous, cattle could barely keep on their feet, and the wagons were let down by ropes dragging logs behind. Marks upon trees and rocks to this day attest the daring and hardihood of the pioneers. After a halt at Foster's, they proceeded to Oregon City, then the metropolis of the Pacific coast, having about 800 to 1,000 inhabitants. Here the winter of 1848-'49 was spent.

By the advice of Seth Catlin, Mr. Kelly visited, during the fall of 1848, the claim near East Portland, afterward known by his name, and determined to locate thereon. He paid Baker, the agent, \$50 for the squatter's title and interest. Considering the natural advantages of the location, he predicted that Portland was destined to be the metropolis of the Northwest and a city of vast proportions. Early in the spring of 1849 he moved upon his donation claim with his family. The country was covered with the forest primeval, through which roamed the wild beasts at their own free will. The roads were Indian trails, Mr. Kelly being the first to open a road to Portland. The neighbors were few and widely scattered, but none so warm-hearted and hospitable. He was among the first to turn his attention to gardening and the growing of fruit, and very early the products of his garden found their way to market, first upon wheelbarrow, direct to the river, thence conveyed across upon his own flatboat, \$20 per load not infrequently being realized.

Upon the Sabbath the entire family attended the church at the small schoolhouse. Here, in the first Methodist class organized, the church letters were placed, in the spring of 1849, Plympton and Hampton united, being the first received on probation. Mr. Kelly's ruling passion through life was to do good to others. During his residence at Oregon City he preached regu-

larly, and after moving he had an appointment circulated for preaching service at the Portland schoolhouse, which he maintained, and later, at the first church edifice, which he assisted in building. For a number of years, also, he conducted services regularly at Milwaukee, walking the entire distance by a trail through the dense forest. He also assisted in maintaining divine worship at various points on the Columbia slough, Powell's valley, Carson's prairie and at different camp-meetings. Upon the most slightly knoll on the east side of the river, he erected a large two-story log house, which could be easily fortified in an attack from the Indians, and during the "seare" preceding the Indian war of 1855-'56 the neighbors flocked in and were housed and fed until the danger subsided. His home was always a refuge for the poor, and a resort where neighbors and friends delighted to congregate. He was a prominent figure in the streets of Portland; well known because of his strange, coarse garb, favorably known because of his unwavering honesty and integrity. Misfortune overtook him in January, 1863, by the death of his wife, *nee* Nancy Canada, and later through fire, by the loss of home and articles of value; but through all he was never known to murmur or complain. He died June 19, 1875, aged sixty-seven years and four days. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, gathered from near and far to manifest their respect for a man whose departure created a great and lasting void.

**R**ICHMOND KELLY, A. M., M. D., dean of the medical department of Willamette University, was born at East Portland in 1855, the eldest of twelve children of Rev. Clinton Kelly, whose sketch is given in this work. He began his education at the district school of East Portland, and then attended the Willamette University, from which he graduated in 1878, with the degree of B. A. The degree of A. M. was conferred in 1881. His medical education was secured at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, after the regular course and one year in the city hospital as resident physician, he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1884. Then, remaining one year as senior resident physician of the city hospital, he returned to Portland in the spring of 1885 and commenced practice. In the fall of 1885 he

accepted the chair of the obstetrics and microscopy in the medical department of the Willamette University, delivering lectures three days each week, and in 1891 was appointed dean of the medical department. His practice is of the old school, and is general in both medicine and surgery.

**GEORGE B. MARKLE.**—Prominent among the financiers and business men of Portland is Mr. George B. Markle, who was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in 1857. For upward of 200 years his family were classed among the leading business men of the State. George B. Markle, Sr., was a native of Milton, Pennsylvania, and settled at Hazleton in 1849, then a coal-mining camp, largely owned by his brother-in-law, Mr. A. Pardee, in whose employ Mr. Markle began business as a bookkeeper, coal dispatcher and surveyor, being a natural accountant, quick at figures and very rapid in computing interest and valuations. He subsequently took charge of the firm store, and by his able management and business ability so ingratiated himself in the minds of the principal that in 1858, associated with A. Pardee, General William Lilly and Gillingham Fell, the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. was organized, to carry on the mining of anthracite coal at Jeddo, Pennsylvania, where the firm had secured an extensive lease of 55,000 acres of coal lands. The business continued very successfully until 1876, when Messrs. Pardee and Fell retired from the firm, first selling their interest to Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, president of Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The firm of G. B. Markle & Co. continued to the death of Mr. Markle, in 1888, when the affairs were closed up and the five children of Mr. Markle reorganized under the same name, and continue the mining at Jeddo. Mr. Markle also organized the banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier, at Hazleton, which has had a successful career.

G. B. Markle, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the private schools of Hazleton until twelve years of age, then attended the Alexander Military Institute at White Plains, New York, for two years, and graduated from the scientific department of Lafayette College in 1878, with the degree of Ph. D. He then went to the mine at Jeddo and remained one year,

when, because of his father's failing health, he went to Hazleton and represented his father in the banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier. In 1881 Mr. Grier retired from the business, and the firm dissolved in 1882, when the banking house of Markle Bros. & Co. was organized, our subject continuing the manager until 1886, when he was succeeded by his brother, A. Markle. Mr. Markle made a tour through the Pacific coast States, deciding upon Portland as his place of settlement. After about six months in making acquaintances his first business enterprise was in 1887, when he organized the Northwest Loan and Trust Company, and was elected president. In July, 1887, with associates, he organized the Oregon National Bank, with office of vice-president. About 1888 he organized the Ellensbough, at Washington, with office of president. In February, 1888, he was of a syndicate to purchase the Multnomah Street Railway, and was elected the president. This road has been converted from horse to electric power, a praiseworthy step in the development of the city of Portland.

In 1888 he purchased the Silver Lip, Mule Deer, Red Dragon and Sitting Bull silver and lead mining claims, situated on Sunset mountain, Shoshone county, Idaho. He organized the Portland Mining Company, of which he is president. He was one of the incorporators of the North Pacific Industrial Association, and was instrumental in securing subscriptions for the capital stock necessary to purchase eight blocks near the corner of Fourteenth and B streets, and to erect there a fine exhibition building. Subsequently he suggested that the people of Portland should build the Portland Hotel, and in two weeks of persistent effort he secured subscriptions in land, lumber and cash, amounting to \$500,000. Upon the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, of Portland, Mr. Markle was appointed a member of the finance and building committee, in constructing the new building, and chairman of the ways and means committee, and he faithfully and successfully negotiated a loan of \$45,000, at six per cent interest, from a New York life-insurance company.

Mr. Markle was married in Kingston, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1880, to Miss C. R. Tubbs, daughter of Dr. R. H. Tubbs, a prominent physician of that locality, but after four months Mrs. Markle contracted a severe cold which merged into a disease that proved

fatal. He was again married at Vancouver, Washington, June 1880, to Miss Kate Goodwin, daughter of Lieutenant W. P. Goodwin of the Fourteenth Infantry United States Army. To this union has been added one child, George B. Markle, Jr.

Mr. Markle is a member of the finance committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He is president of the Oregon Alpine Club, and a member of the Theta Delta Chi (college) Society. Though a young man, Mr. Markle has manifested marked ability in financial affairs, which, combined with his enthusiasm and public spirit, has placed him among the ablest financiers of the Pacific coast.



**T**HOMAS F. ROURKE, one of the most widely known and deservedly popular young men of eastern Oregon, is a native of the Empire City, having been born in New York city on December 27, 1857. His father, Thomas F. Rourke, was a native of the Emerald Isle, while his mother, *nee* Miss Mary Lively, was an English lady, and they were married in Liverpool, England. Soon after their marriage they cast their fortunes in the New World, coming to America in 1855. His father was a farmer by occupation, and lived until 1858 in New York city, when he moved to Warrenton, Missouri, where, six years later, in 1864, he died. His faithful wife survived him ten years, expiring amidst her friends in 1874, greatly lamented by all who knew her. She left two children, Thomas F., our subject, and a younger sister, at present residing in Portland.

The subject of our sketch lived with his mother and sister on their farm in Missouri, until he arrived at the age of ten years, when he was sent to the Christian Brothers' School, at St. Louis, where he remained a year, from whence he went to New Orleans, to live with an uncle. Here he again entered the Christian Brothers' School, in which he remained until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he went to Chariton College, of Mississippi, where he took a business course of studies, in which he graduated creditably to himself and teachers. He then returned to Missouri, where he engaged in railroading, securing a position as operator for the Northern Missouri Railroad; soon after

he was promoted to the position of train-dispatcher, at Lexington Junction, which was a deserved indorsement of his ability and fidelity. It was at this time that he received the news of his mother's death, conveying the further fact that she had left to his care a younger sister. This charge he has faithfully fulfilled, for which he cannot be too highly commended.

On leaving Lexington he railroaded through Missouri, Iowa and Kansas until 1881, when he went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he secured a position as cashier and chief clerk of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Portland, Oregon. He was employed in the latter place by the O. R. & M. Railroad, and worked at Pendleton as operator and clerk, and afterward as agent of that station for two years, until, in 1884, he discontinued railroading, and commenced business for himself in Pendleton. He embarked in the transfer and wood business, and finally worked into the grain trade, until he finally organized the Hamilton & Rourke Grain Company, with a capital of \$10,000, which handles 40,000,000 bushels of grain, operating in Umatilla, Union, Walla Walla and Columbia counties, besides several cities in Washington, and having large warehouses at every station. They do a business of \$2,000,000 a year, having the largest grain trade on the coast. Besides this, Mr. Rourke is president and manager of the Oregon Marble and Lime Company, located near Huntington, Baker county, which did a business of more than \$100,000 a year in 1890. He was instrumental in organizing the National Bank of Pendleton, with a capital stock of \$100,000, with offices as follows: G. A. Hartman, president; Frank Frazier, vice-president; and T. F. Rourke, cashier. Mr. Rourke is also a large stockholder and director of this bank, which, under the able management of the bank officers, is constantly increasing in business, and is on a solid financial foundation. Besides all these various enterprises and multitudinous cares incident thereto, Mr. Rourke finds time to oversee the cultivation of his farm of 160 acres, adjoining Pendleton, where he resides. He has other lands amounting to 1,500 acres, which he rents for agricultural purposes. He raises some stock, but does not make a specialty of that business. He owns and uses for his private purposes probably as fine a team of blooded trotters as can be found on the coast. His prosperity is all the more

remarkable when we remember that he had but \$7.50 in money when he landed in Oregon, ten years ago, his present position in the world reflecting much credit on his financial ability, energy and integrity.

Mr. Rourke was married to Miss Lillian C. Roosevelt, a daughter of William Roosevelt, of Sioux City, Iowa, a descendant of the celebrated Roosevelt family of New York city. They have one child, Lillian R. Rourke, born April 9, 1886, who is very intelligent, and gives promise of reflecting credit on Oregon, the State of her nativity.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Association, and has filled all of the offices of his lodge, which he has represented at the Grand Lodge, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest.

He affiliates with the Democratic party, the principles of which he unreservedly indorses, as appearing to him most commendable.

We seek in vain for the secret of his prosperity and popularity unless we cite the opportunities provided by this land of promise to all aspiring intellects, recalling Shakespeare's saying, that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the full, leads to fortune," but we must not withhold the meed justly due to his ability to perceive his great opportunities and perseveringly pursue them.



**D** W. STEVENS & CO. are the pioneer and only manufacturers and dealers in military, band and society uniforms, equipments and supplies in the Northwest, and are located at Portland, Oregon. The nucleus was formed in 1879 by Ward S. Stevens under the firm name of Stevens & Newcomb. In 1884 the firm was succeeded by a corporation known as the Oregon Regalia Agency, with Mr. W. S. Stevens as manager, and was continued by him until August, 1891, when his death occurred. He was a gentleman of the highest order of character, and was prominent in the fraternal societies of Oregon. He was born in Albany, New York, June 15, 1841, and descended from a prominent English family which is traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. They came to New York early in the history of that State, where several generations of the family resided, and where Mr. Stevens was raised and

educated. When twenty years of age he made a journey to China, where he arrived at the commencement of the Tai-Ping war, and was commissioned a Captain under General Gordon, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. He returned to his native land, and in 1867 came to Portland, Oregon. He was engaged for some time in the brokerage business. In 1870 he received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, in which position he discharged his duties for fifteen years, and became widely and favorably known throughout the State. He has the honor of having instituted the first lodge of the K. of P. in the State of Oregon, later of organizing the Grand Lodge of the State. He was the first presiding officer of the Grand Lodge. He was elected Grand Keeper of the Record and Seals, which position he faithfully discharged for fifteen years, up to the time of his death. He also held the office of Colonel of the Uniform Rank of the order, and was a prominent member of the Red Men, Druids, Workmen, and of the Masonic fraternity. He was married August 8, 1869, to Margaret Hamilton, of Wapello, Iowa, born February 21, 1851. The family crossed the plains when she was only one year old, and her father, Alexander Hamilton, settled with his family in Portland, where she has since resided. They had three children: Dudley Ward, Helen Alma and Violet Margaret.

Dudley Stevens succeeded his father in the business, and is the senior member of the firm of D. W. Stevens & Co. He was born in Portland, December 25, 1870. He was educated in the Bishop Scott Academy of this city, and for two years held the position of Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. He is an enterprising young business man of the city, in which he had his birth, and is a worthy type of one of Oregon's sons. He is a member of the Red Men, and K. of P.

Mr. Norman Pierce, who is the junior member of the firm, is also a native of Portland, born June 8, 1871. He was educated in the city of his birth, where he now lives. He is a son of Captain S. S. Pierce, a prominent officer of the civil war. He is of English ancestry, who came to America just previous to the Revolutionary war, in which they participated. Captain Pierce enlisted in the Union army, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted, and re-enlisted for the third time at the close of the second. He was a brave soldier, and received a



wound at Weldon railway, that caused him much suffering, and resulted in partial paralysis, from which he has never fully recovered. He was promoted to the rank of Captain. He has held many positions of trust during his residence in Portland, and is widely and favorably known throughout the State. He married Mariah McMann, of Baltimore, Maryland, a graduate of the Norfolk Academy, and the daughter of James P. McMann, of Baltimore. They had four children, of which N. S. Pierce was the youngest. After receiving his education he entered the employ of Staver & Walker, one of the leading firms of the city, in which position he remained five years. He resigned his position to enter his present firm. Messrs. Stevens & Pierce have been life-long friends. They are obliging and intelligent, and enjoy the confidence of a large circle of patrons. They are regarded as enterprising business men of the city where the whole of their honorable lives have been spent.



**C**HARLES W. SEARS, a successful business man of Albany, Oregon, is a native of Vermont, born at Richford, in 1837.

His parents, Alden and Caroline (Carlton) Sears, were natives of Vermont, and descendants of Puritan stock. Alden Sears, a mechanic by trade, was for a number of years engaged as a merchant and manufacturer at Richford. He was a man of considerable prominence. For several terms he represented his party in the State Legislature. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and builders' materials at Columbia. From time to time he bought out different members of his family, as circumstances would permit, transportation in those early days being very expensive. He also engaged in the marble business, and followed contracting and manufacturing in Columbia until his death, which occurred in 1868.

Charles W. was educated at Bakersfield Academy Institute, Bakersfield, Vermont, until his eighteenth year, when he came West with his mother and the younger children. He then worked with his father in contracting and milling, and also learned the trade of carpenter. He worked at his trade for a time in San Francisco, and from there, in 1863, went to Elk City, where

he was also successfully employed at carpenter work. He, however, lost all he had made in a mining speculation. Returning to San Francisco, he was employed by the Arco Company of Stockton, and sent to Capallo, Mexico, to erect a quartz mill, which work occupied his attention for about one year. After that he was engaged in the planing mills at San Francisco until 1869, when he came to Oregon and located in Portland, engaged in mill work. He continued thus employed until 1872. From that time till 1874, he worked on the Custom House building. Next, we find him at Salem, as foreman on the State House; a year later, contracting and doing mill work. In January, 1889, he came to Albany and purchased the Zeyss interests in the planing mill, then operated by Zeyss & Hochstaler, and engaged in general mill work and in the manufacture of all wood finishings. March 1, 1890, they incorporated with the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company, of Grant's Pass, and thus established a wholesale distributing point at Albany for their products. They employ from eighty to 100 men at Grant's Pass, and from ten to twelve in the mill and yards at Albany, which are located at the foot of Montgomery street.

Mr. Sears was married in Portland in 1870, to Miss Leilla M. Anderson, a native of Iowa. They have four children: Charles A., Edwin W., George C. and Alden.

Mr. Sears is a member of the subordinate lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. He is not active in politics, but, having been deeply interested in temperance from his youth up, naturally inclines toward the advancement of the prohibition movement



**M.** M. WADDEL, an intelligent and successful farmer of Yam Hill county, was born in Strathmore, Scotland, December 10, 1845. His parents, David and Ellen (Morton) Waddel, were both natives of Scotland, and were well and favorably known in their country.

The subject of our sketch was educated in Dundee, and commenced to learn the trade of a millwright, but changed his mind, and, in 1860, he went to New Zealand. When he arrived at his destination, he was presented with \$2.50, with which he purchased a spade and shovel, and engaged in digging ditches and making



fences. After eight years of this hard work, he went to Australia, where he remained for six months, when he came to California.

He had intended returning immediately to Scotland, to visit his relatives and the scenes of his childhood, but he became interested in sheep, letting them on shares in Santa Barbara county. He was also appointed Mayor of the island of Santa Cruz. At this time a severe drouth came on, and he decided to take his sheep to the Sierra Nevada mountains for pasture. The risk had become so great that he sold 1,400 for \$2 a piece, when a short time afterward they were worth \$4 each; but it proved fortunate for him that he sold, as many sheep died, and they afterward sold as low as 75 cents a piece.

After selling, he went to San Francisco, coming from there to southern Oregon, where, in Jackson county, he purchased 320 acres of land. He then went east of the mountains, on the Umatilla reservation, where he herded sheep for the Adams Brothers, remaining there for ten months. He then returned to his land on the Rogue river, and the following spring accepted from Reed & Ladd the position of manager of their large farm in Yam Hill county, where he eminently proved his ability as a scientific and thorough farmer. He had the full management of it, and put it in shape, and made of it the best farm in the county. He produced large crops, and very fine species of blooded horses and cattle on this farm, and made it an eminently profitable investment to the owners. The origin of the name of the farm, Broad Meads, is thus explained by Mr. Waddel: An intimate friend of Mr. Reed, one of the owners of the farm, was a Dr. Toliny, who was at one time connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. They were paying a visit to the farm one day, when, in the course of the conversation, it was remarked that so important a farm ought to have a name, whereupon the Doctor was asked to suggest a suitable one, and he immediately said, "Broad Meads," thinking that very appropriate to such broad and beautiful meadows as were comprised in the 3,000 acres contained in this valuable property. Hence the name.

Mr. Waddel continued to manage the farm for fourteen years, giving the very highest satisfaction to its proprietors, by whom he was urged to continue longer in its management, but, as he had managed so profitably for others, it occurred to him that it would be profitable to manage a farm for himself.

He had sold his farm in Jackson, and had placed the money on interest, and with this money he purchased 400 acres of land, located on the narrow-gauge railroad, three and a half miles east of Amity. On this he erected a large, substantial farm residence, good barns for his grain and stock, and made numerous other valuable improvements, all calculated to facilitate work, and which his long and varied experience had suggested to him, making of the place a model farm in every respect, a credit to his judgment, the county and the State. Here he resides, and exercises his taste in the production of blooded horses and cattle, some of which cannot be surpassed in the country. His specialty in horses is the Clydesdale breed, and in sheep is the Cotswold, having of the latter many fine specimens, from which twelve and a half pounds of wool each have been sheared. His principal agricultural products are wheat, oats and barley, of which the fertile soil, supplemented by his excellent management and care, yields large crops of a very fine quality.

In 1872 Mr. Waddel was married, at Salem, to Miss Jane Kerron, a highly esteemed lady, and a native of bonny Scotland, having been born in Perthshire, of that country. She was a daughter of Mr. David Kerron, a prosperous farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddel have five children, all born at Broad Meads: Edwin, Arthur, Peter, Jennie and David, all of whom are intelligent and active, and reflect credit on the State of their nativity.

Mr. Waddel is a staunch Republican, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State and nation. In appreciation of his superior judgment and ability, his constituents elected him Road Supervisor, which position he has held for many years, and the roads for miles, in different directions throughout the county, attest to his skill and energy, and are greatly in contrast to roads in other localities of the State. To this fact alone may be attributed, in great measure, the superior value of property in Yam Hill county, which is undoubtedly the banner county of Oregon.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, in the affairs of which he has participated for years.

The bonny land of the thistle has sent us many noble men and women, so that we have ceased to marvel at anything great or good that they may perform, hence the reason we do not dwell more at length on the deeds of this typical

representative of that glorious land. We observe in silence, and profit by his example, but with American pride, pronounce it a result of our own superior education and training. Both countries, however, are great, and both are good, and neither has reason to envy the other.



**LIVER ROBBINS**, one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of Clackamas county, is an Oregon pioneer of 1852. Mr. Robbins was born in Indiana, June 1, 1840, son of Jacob Robbins. At the age twelve years he crossed the plains with his father and family, riding a horse most of the way and helping to drive the loose stock. After their arrival in Oregon he was sent to school, and remained on his father's farm until he reached manhood. He then went to eastern Oregon, and was in the stock business for seven years, meeting with success.

Returning to Clackamas county, he was married to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in Ohio, April 2, 1847, daughter of Robert Thompson, a descendant of Irish ancestry. Her father came to Oregon in 1852, and is now a highly-respected farmer of Clackamas county. About the time of his marriage Mr. Robbins purchased 1,008½ acres of land, and with his young wife settled upon it, where they have since resided. They have both been industrious, have made a fine farm, and now own a valuable property. They have two children: Katie is the wife of Mr. George Adams, and resides near her parents on a farm which her father gave her; and Orla is attending college at Corvallis. They are members of the Methodist Church South, and are people of high standing in the community in which they have so long resided.



**JAMES WILLIAM ROGERS**, who came to Oregon in 1845, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of Yam Hill county, was born in Indiana, April 13, 1821. His father, Lewis Rogers, was born in Kentucky and reared in Indiana; and the grandfather of our subject, Aquilla Rogers, was one of the pioneers of the State of Kentucky. The ancestors of the family have been prosperous

farmers, and mostly members of the Christian denomination. Lewis Rogers married Miss Nancy A. Richards, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Zadok Richards; this family were Tennesseans.

Mr. Rogers, whose name heads this sketch, was the second of the nine children of the above family, and the eldest son. He was brought up on a farm in Indiana. In 1840 he went to Iowa, where he was employed by his father, and put in crops on shares; in 1845, in company with his brother and a brother-in-law and a neighbor, he started with ox teams and three wagons on the long journey across the continent toward the "sunset land." The journey was successful. After crossing the Missouri river they forded every stream until they reached the Des Chutes river, which they crossed by making a raft of canoes lashed together. Indeed, Mr. Rogers enjoyed the journey very much. They killed buffalo and antelope, and the bitter experiences so common on such tedious expeditions were so few and light that he looks back on the whole trip with scarcely any feeling but that of pleasure.

Coming to Yam Hill county, he took a donation claim a mile and a half southwest of where now stands the beautiful city of McMinnville. (No town was then thought of at that point.) Mr. Cozine and wife were his nearest neighbors. He erected a small log house and began life as a bachelor. After living in this way two or three years he married, December 21, 1848, Miss Mary E. Henderson, the daughter of Jesse C. Henderson, who came to Oregon the same year that he did. He continued to reside upon this farm, making improvements and raising stock and grain, being successful and enjoying the respect of many acquaintances.

He had seven children, four sons and three daughters. One died in infancy; J. O. is now employed in the Recorder's office at McMinnville; Jane Ann is the wife of Isaac Collard, and resides near her father; Priscilla E. married Frank Collard, and resides in Washington; Lewis and Frank are druggists in McMinnville; and Thomas is with his brothers in the drug-store.

In addition to his other farming, Mr. Rogers has turned his attention to horticulture and is now raising large quantities of choice fruit. The growth of the thriving city of McMinnville has enhanced the value of his property, and from time to time he has disposed of subdivisions of

his land, but he still retains 100 acres, on which he settled forty-seven years ago. And during this long period he has been thoroughly identified with every movement intended to build up the interests of the town and vicinity, taking stock in every financial enterprise that he considered a good movement. He was one of the builders of the McMinville, a steamboat built to convey freight and passengers to and from Portland; he helped organize the Grange, took stock in its enterprises and was its Chaplain for several years. When the Baptist college was started he aided it liberally; and, in fact, he has uniformly exhibited by his deeds his willingness to contribute to the welfare of McMinville.

Mr. Rogers made a public profession of Christianity in the year 1851. He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where he still continues a member and Elder, which office he has filled for more than twenty years. He is now in his seventy-first year, in the enjoyment of good health, of active intellect, kind-hearted, social and in every way a worthy citizen and a good representative of the Oregon pioneers of 1845.

Mrs. Rogers died February 25, 1869, and Mr. Rogers remained single until December 29, 1878, when he married Miss Mary A. Small, a native of southwest Missouri, and the daughter of Henry and Mary A. (McCall) Small; her father was a Kentuckian, and her mother was a native of Tennessee; and her grandfather came from Scotland.

 **A**UGUSTUS FANNO, deceased, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1846, whose industry assisted in the early development of this country, and whose uprightness of character exerted a widespread and beneficial influence on his community, was a native of the Pine Tree State, having been born in Cumberland, Maine, March 26, 1804. His character much resembled one of those proud monarchs of the forest of his native State, whose heads tower aloft in the pure air and sunshine of heaven, leaving all low and degraded objects at their feet. His father was John Fanno, and his grandfather was a Frenchman, who came to America during the "reign of terror" in France, having been despoiled of his estate and persecuted by the Revolutionists. Coming to America he settled in

Portland, Maine, where his grandson, Augustus, subject of this sketch, was born and reared. At the early age of twenty years Augustus became a sailor for three and a half years. He then traveled extensively, and subsequently settled in Missouri, where he engaged in school teaching. Here he married Miss Martha Ferguson, a native of that State, and their first child, Eugene B., was born there.

He was, however, in the path of the moving stream of westward emigration, which he joined in 1846, and with his wife and child faced the dangers and hardships of the long trip across the plains to Oregon. His devoted wife died shortly after their arrival in this country near Oregon City, and was buried at Linn City, amid the lonely sweep of the forests and the sighing of the wind. Their son, Eugene B., has long since attained to sturdy, honorable manhood; and, like his father and grandfather before him, is a warrior for the right, and by his efforts has done his part in the development of the State. He now resides near Newport.

In 1847, after the death of his wife, Mr. Fanno removed to Washington county, Oregon, and took up a claim of 640 acres, situated seven miles southwest of the present site of Portland, which was then a scattering collection of fishermen's huts, and gave but slight indication of its present magnificent proportions. The surrounding country was unsettled, Mr. Fanno's nearest neighbor being five miles distant.

In 1849 Mr. Fanno married Miss Rebecca J. Denny, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1819. He and wife settled on his homestead, and by industry and economy became greatly prospered. The fertile soil responded generously to his efforts, and repaid his fostering care with abundant and excellent crops, until he had a goodly amount of this world's goods. On his original homestead he reared and educated an interesting family, whose members now reflect honor on his name. He was an honest and industrious man of kindly disposition, devoted to his home and family and greatly esteemed by the people of his community. He died after a long and useful life, June 29, 1884, having encompassed nearly a century, his mind and soul being rich in experience and all benevolence.

There were six children by his second marriage, four of whom survive, one having died in infancy, and one, Josephine, passing away in her twelfth year. One of the daughters, now

Mrs. I. L. Morelock, resides with her husband on a good farm near her old home. The other daughter, now Mrs. James D. Wilnot, lives with her husband on a portion of her father's original donation claim, which he and his faithful wife helped to reclaim from its native wilderness. The sons, Augustus J. and A. R., own the rest of the claim, which is now one of the best farms in Oregon. In addition to their other agricultural interests, they are engaging largely in the cultivation of onions of superior quality, and have the distinction of being the largest producers and shippers of this commodity in the State, shipping, as they do, large quantities throughout the Northwest and to Alaska.

The faithful wife and mother, whose thrift and economy had no small share in the prosperity of her husband, and whose constant solicitude and watchful care of her children has been rewarded by their growth to honorable men and women, now enjoys, in peace and plenty, the results of that prosperity, the foundations of which were laid by herself and husband in those distant days of hardship and solitude.



**W. G. WESTACOTT**, copartner in the firm of Westacott and Irvin, proprietors of Strong's Pioneer Restaurant, and the leading bakery of the city of Salem, is a native of Oregon, being born in Salem, in 1855. His father, Louis Westacott, was of English descent, born at Barnstable, England, in 1812, and with his parents emigrated to Prince Edward island. Here he was educated and lived until manhood, learning the trade of cabinetmaker, which he followed at the Chickering Piano Manufactory, in Boston, for two years. Then, filled with the spirit of adventure, he went to sea as ship-carpenter, on the old ship Garrick, plying between New York and Liverpool. He subsequently became second mate of this vessel. He then took up the study of navigation with his uncle, a ship-builder of Liverpool, and later went out as second mate and ship-carpenter of a vessel trading on the coast of Africa, exchanging merchandise for palm oil and gold dust. On the voyage, eighteen out of the twenty-four men died of yellow fever, captain and first mate among the number. Mr.

Westacott then made up a crew from the natives and worked the ship back to England, for which he received high commendation from the owners of the vessel. Subsequent trips took him around the world and to the Mediterranean sea, where he was during the beginning of the excavations at Pompeii, and drank of the wine made before the birth of Christ! In 1848 he was running upon the Rio Grande river, and upon hearing of the gold excitement in California he crossed to Mazatlan, and there, with a party of ten men, purchased a condemned vessel and fitted her up to run to San Francisco, he being elected captain of the vessel. Several passengers were secured at a tariff of \$100 each and the trip was made, entering the harbor of San Francisco on May 1, 1849. The vessel was then abandoned, and he went to the mines. He followed mining with limited success until 1851, when he crossed over land to Oregon, locating at Salem in the employ of Mr. Barker, and later in business for himself at the trade of cabinetmaking. He made the furniture for the legislative hall for the first State Legislature which convened at Salem, also made the seats and sawed all the veneering by hand for the first Methodist church of Salem. Subsequently selling his business, he operated the Nonpareil Billiard Parlors for one year, and then engaged in the mercantile business with Joseph Holman, which he followed for several years. Later he was connected with L. F. Grover, ex-Governor of Oregon, and with Joseph Smith, of the old factory store. Severing his connection in 1866 he engaged in the brewing business in Salem, in which he continued until 1882.

He was married in Salem, in 1854, to Mrs. Mary Allen. Six of their seven children survive, and among them were passed the closing years of his life, until death called him home on May 23, 1889.

W. G. Westacott was educated in the public schools of Salem, and at the Willamette University. In early manhood he learned the trade of baking in the shop of Louis Burns. During the Cleveland administration he was employed as turnkey at the State penitentiary, under H. H. Watkins, Superintendent, and remained two years, when he resigned and went to Seattle, and followed his trade, but after a short time returned to the former position at the penitentiary, and remained until 1879, when he entered the brewing business with his father. In 1881 he withdrew, and engaged in various oc-

cupations until 1886, when he was appointed bookkeeper at the Oregon State Insane Asylum, remaining until 1891, when, in partnership with W. J. Irvin, he purchased the Pioneer Restaurant, at 271 Commercial street. The ground floor has an area of 25 x 175, divided conveniently into salesroom, restaurant, banqueting hall, and kitchen for baking and the making of candy, which latter article they manufacture quite extensively for the local trade. The restaurant has a seating capacity for 100, banqueting hall for forty and small rooms for private parties. Twenty hands are steadily employed in the several departments, and two wagons are constantly engaged upon the road.

He was married in Salem, December 1, 1886, to Miss Lenta Stolz, daughter of Gideon Stolz, of the firm of Mitchell & Stolz, of Salem. Mr. Westacott is a member of Olive lodge, I. O. O. F., and one of the active young men of Salem.



**W** A. WETZELL, County Superintendent of Schools for Multnomah county, Oregon, was born in Washington county, Vermont, in 1852, a descendant of the colonial settlers, who were chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received his elementary education in the common schools at Farmer City, and afterward attended the Normal School at Normal, Illinois. Being attracted in early years to the profession of teaching, his whole education was acquired with this one object in view—that of becoming one of the educators of the land. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years in the public schools of Illinois, and continued his work there without interruption until 1883, when he took a higher course of study at the State Normal, Bloomington, Illinois. He also filled the chair of elocution, and was assistant teacher of English literature.

While at the Normal, in 1884, the Board of Education of Portland sent Mr. Wetzell a call to East Portland, as Superintendent of the Public Schools. During the five years of his sojourn the school buildings have grown from one to four in number, and the corps of teachers has increased to twenty-eight. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republican party, and elected County Superintendent of Schools for Multnomah county; the last year he taught he filled the dual position of

City and County Superintendent. In 1890 he was re-elected County School Superintendent, and has proved himself an able and efficient director; he has greatly improved the methods of instruction, and has infused a spirit of enthusiasm and zeal into pupils and teachers alike. The philosophy of mental training and culture has been the study of his life, and the results at which he has arrived have been most satisfactory. He has inaugurated a system of local school meetings, holding a series of twenty each year for the purpose of bringing teachers and parents together, and discussing methods of improving the conditions of the schools. Mr. Wetzell also holds an annual normal of two weeks, during the vacation, for the benefit of schoolteachers. There are fifty-eight districts in Multnomah county, employing 300 teachers, and the names of more than 10,000 pupils are upon the roll.

Mr. Wetzell was married at Farmer City, Illinois, December 30, 1874, to Miss Ella Cumming, a native of that State. He is a member of the Masonic order, having arisen to the degree of Knight Templar. He has devoted his life's best energies to educational interests, and through his successes as an instructor in the institute, he has gained a wide acquaintance, and has made hosts of friends throughout the State.



**C** H A R L E S M. W I B E R G, one of Portland's pioneer business men, was born in Sweden, of Swedish parents, on the 20th of March, 1820. He was raised in his native land, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. From Sweden he went to London, England, working at his trade in that city for three years, when he came to New York. He worked in Connecticut for a year, going from there to New Orleans, where he worked for a similar length of time, when, in 1852, he came direct to Portland, Oregon. Here he worked at his trade, and started a shoe-store, in which he continued for several years, after which he was associated with J. A. Stronbridge in the wholesale boot and shoe business. During the war, by capable business management, he accumulated considerable money. Since the dissolution of their partnership, Mr. Wiberg has been interested in the purchase and improvement of city property, and by his judicious investments has added still further to his wealth. He has con-

tributed his full share to the growth of the city by the construction of numerous buildings. He has not only acquired wealth, but has, by his uniform goodness of heart and reliable business integrity, secured that which he prizes more highly, a good name.

He is a Republican in politics, but is independent in local matters. He was at one time one of the County Commissioners. He was one of the promoters of the bridge spanning the river at Morrison street crossing, which was the first bridge across the river at Portland. He has been a trustee and director of the bridge organization ever since, and was at one time its president.

He was married, in 1858, to Miss Paulina Ingraham, a native of Iowa. They have had nine children, all still living, excepting one son, who died in his twenty-sixth year. Several of his daughters are married, viz.: Annie, married Mr. Frank Morgan; Sallie, married Mr. Van Jackson. Mr. Wiberg owns a handsome residence, which he has built, and which occupies a beautiful sight near Mount Taber here. Surrounded with all the conveniences and improvements of modern invention, he resides in the society of his family, secure in their affection, and an object of the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**J**OSEPH A. WRIGHT, a prominent and successful merchant of Sparta, Union county, Oregon, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and is the second son of a family of three children born to ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810, and came to Indiana at an early day. He was married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, to Miss Harriet B. Burbridge. Mr. Wright was elected twice as Governor of Indiana, and in Buchanan's administration he was appointed United States Minister to the court of Prussia, and was returned under Lincoln's administration, and he died in that city in 1867.

Our subject was educated in New York and Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Yonker's Military Institute of New York, a graduate of Wilbraham Academy, of Massachusetts, also a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1879. He then entered the National Park Bank, in New York city, and

worked there two years. He was then employed in the West Indies Manufacturing Company of New York, as secretary and treasurer, holding his position until 1883, when he came to Oregon to take charge of a mining company in Baker county, and has since engaged in the mining business, being interested in some very prominent mines. In addition he has engaged in the mercantile business at Sparta, Union county, with Mr. E. E. Clough as a partner in both his mining and merchandising enterprises.

In 1890 Mr. Wright was elected to represent Union county in the State Legislature, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1892, on the same ticket, to fill the same office. He has a great many friends in Union county, where he has become one of its representative men. Mr. Wright is a Republican, and has been ever since he was old enough to vote, the principles of the party being instilled into his mind by his distinguished father who embraced the teaching of the new party upon the outbreak of the war. Previous to that he had been a Democrat.

**N**ASBURY STARR, A. M., B. D., the efficient and popular professor of Natural Science and History at Willamette University, was born in Monroe, Benton county, Oregon, in 1854. His father, N. A. Starr, was a native of Ohio, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the able educators of Ohio and Iowa. With the tide of emigration of 1850, he crossed the plains to Oregon to join his brother, who had come to the State in 1845, settling in Benton county, where he located the present town of Monroe, formerly called Starr's Point. Rev. N. A. Starr devoted his Oregon life to preaching throughout this State and Washington, being thus occupied up to the time of his death in 1882. He was a great and good man, and his loss caused wide-spread sorrow among the inhabitants of the Northwest, and wherever he was known.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and took an academic course at the Santiam Academy in Lebanon, Oregon, after which he pursued a classical course at Willamette University, graduating at the latter institution, in 1875, with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison,



New Jersey, at which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the Willamette University.

In 1878 Mr. Starr returned to Oregon and accepted a ministerial charge at Port Townsend, Washington, where he preached for one year. In 1879 he was transferred to Coupeville, Washington, and thence, in 1880, to Corvallis, Oregon. In 1881 he received the Government appointment of Superintendent of Schools at the Siletz Indian reservation, and at the same time received the appointment from the Methodist Church of missionary, both of which duties he performed until 1882. He then resigned his position to accept the chair of natural science and history at Willamette University, where he has since been continuously employed.

Mr. Starr was married at Chatham, New Jersey, in 1878, to Miss Sarah F. Littell, an accomplished representative of a distinguished family of that State, descended from Puritan stock. They have four children: Stanley A., Ethel, Eda and Carroll L., typical Oregonians, who bid fair ultimately to take their rank among the noble men and women of this State. Mr. Starr owns his cottage home at No. 255 Ferry street, Salem, where, surrounded by his interesting family, he may be said to enjoy true happiness. He is also interested in real estate in Port Townsend.

The Professor has held many positions of trust, having been Treasurer of the Oregon Methodist Episcopal Church Conference for many years, and has served as Secretary of the Educational and other Church Societies. He stands deservedly high in his profession of instructor, is popular with his pupils and is deeply interested in the growth and welfare of his alma mater.

**Z**INA WILKINSON WOOD, a pioneer, a good citizen and an intelligent Oregon farmer, arrived at Portland December 10, 1850. His ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut, where his father, Michael Wood, was born. He settled at Rochester, New York, from there removed to the town of Whitby, near Toronto, Canada, where his son, Zina W. Wood, was born March 5, 1826. Mr. Wood's father married Miss Amy Hunter, of Genesee county,

New York. They had seven children, of whom four are living. His father was a tanner and shoemaker, a member of the Baptist Church and a good and upright man. He died in 1853, and his wife followed him the next year.

Mr. Wood was raised and educated in Canada until his nineteenth year: he then went to Michigan, and resided in Kalamazoo county four years; from his farm there he crossed the plains to California. On the journey he had the mountain fever, but he rode in the wagon and kept moving slowly westward. The person who makes the trip across the plains in a Pullman sleeper, at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour, has but little idea of Mr. Wood's condition, lying in his emigrant wagon, drawn by oxen, far from civilization and sick with the mountain fever. The boys doctored him as best they could and he recovered. After remaining a short time at Portland, he came to the vicinity of Hillsborough, and on the 9th of May took a homestead, where he lived and worked six years, then sold his improved place and bought 445 acres of land, five miles north of Hillsborough, one-fourth section of it costing \$1,000 and the rest at \$16 per acre. He built on this property a valuable barn, and later sold it for \$12,000. Then, in 1874, he went to Hillsborough and purchased 290 acres adjoining the corporation. It was then a forest. On this property he built a good home and by steady, intelligent effort, he has transformed this forest into a valuable farm, with large barns and farm buildings. His house on this property is within 300 yards of the Hillsborough depot of the railroad. When Mr. Wood cut away the forest trees, he planted fruit and shade trees and now the place is surrounded with beautiful trees, particularly fruit trees. These improvements are monuments to his industry. Only seventeen years have elapsed since he planted the trees, and when one looks at the massive trunks, the productiveness of Oregon is demonstrated. This farm because of its improvements and nearness to Hillsborough has also become very valuable. On it Mr. Wood has raised wheat, oats, hay and hops. He has also engaged in stock-raising, having produced pigs, sheep, cattle and horses on this same farm. This does not prevent his taking an interest in the business affairs of Hillsborough. When the First National Bank was organized he helped by taking stock. He also aided in the building of Grange Hall and has various other property interests in that city.



In 1853 Mr. Wood married Miss Elizabeth Jane Shaw, of Missouri, daughter of Mr. James Shaw. They came to Oregon in 1852, and her father died in crossing the plains. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have four children: Emily, the eldest child, is the wife of Mr. P. D. Trullinger and resides at North Yam Hill; Mildred Connell resides in Washington; Zina is on the farm with his father; and W. D. Wood is a practicing physician of Hillsborough, a graduate of the Pacific University and of the Michigan State University's medical department. Mr. Wood's wife, who has been his devoted wife for thirty-nine years, is still spared to him. Mr. Wood has been a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. He became a Republican when the party was started, and has consistently adhered to his convictions in that direction, and his three sons have the same political convictions.

This is but a brief outline of one of the most worthy pioneer families of Oregon. All their present prosperity has been gained by the hard, persevering work of Mr. Wood and his wife in the days when Oregon was new and hardships were many.



**JOHN B. DAVIS**, a prominent resident of Umatilla county, Oregon, and another one of the Pacific coast pioneers, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 13, 1829.

His father, Samuel Davis, was born in New Jersey, in 1804, and was married to Miss Mary Brook, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1837 he moved to Missouri and settled thirteen miles away from any inhabitant, in the northwest corner of the State, in what is now a part of Polk county. There he lived until 1846, when, the country becoming settled around him, he again pulled up stakes and started westward, this time his objective point being Oregon. After a journey of six months, with ox teams, he and his family landed at their destination. On this long journey they did not see a civilized inhabitant until after they crossed the Cascades. There were the first wagons that crossed the Cascade mountains, other emigrants who had preceded them having left their wagons on the east side, and carried their provisions over the mountains on their oxen. Here Mr. Davis and his good wife spent the rest of their lives,

her death occurring in 1873, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-one. They had nine children, John B. being the oldest, and one of the four survivors, all residents of this coast.

His youthful days being passed on the frontier, the subject of our sketch had very poor opportunities for schooling. What little he did receive was in a log schoolhouse in Missouri. In 1848, having an attack of the California gold fever, he started on horseback from Portland and made the journey to Sacramento, where he engaged in mining until 1850, being very successful in his operations. In 1850 he returned to Oregon and took claim to a half-section of land.

In 1864 Mr. Davis enlisted in the First Oregon Infantry, Company B, and served over two years. He was Corporal of this company, but was detailed a Commissary Sergeant, and drew a sergeant's pay all the time.

In 1877 Mr. Davis came to eastern Oregon and bought land in Umatilla county, twenty miles north of Pendleton, in the wheat belt of Oregon. Now he owns 800 acres of fine land, on which he raises an average of 5000 bushels of wheat annually.

Mr. Davis' maternal ancestors were noted for their ingenuity. A Mr. Cregg, cousin of Mrs. Samuel Davis, invented the turned wooden bucket that is now in common use. Mr. Davis is a natural mechanic himself, and can make almost anything he wants. He ran a blacksmith shop in McMinnville for two years, before the war. Soon after he came out of the war, he and his brother invented and built the first combined header and thrasher, and got a patent on it for seventeen years. A short time before the patent expired they sold their right, and from their invention the celebrated header and thrasher of to-day was made.

Mr. Davis was married in July, 1869, to Miss Lucy Pinkerton, a native of Missouri, who came across the plains with her parents in 1865, making the journey with ox teams. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, namely: William H., Malissie E., John B., Jr., and Maggie M., all at home except Malissie E., who is the wife of Samuel Sample.

Starting out in life a poor boy, Mr. Davis has risen by his own pluck and energy to his present position of prosperity, and his career is a fitting example of what can be accomplished in this country. With advanced years he has

practically retired from farm work, still, however, continuing the management of his extensive farming operations. He has been Justice of the Peace four years, and has held the office of Postmaster since 1884.



**W**AYNE W. WILLIAMS came to Oregon in 1845, when he was only eight months old. He was born March 1, 1845, in Jackson county, Missouri, and is the son of James E. Williams, who was born in Tennessee, in 1803. He was of Scotch ancestry, who came to the southern part of the United States prior to the Revolution. Mr. Williams' father married Martha Witcher, a native of Virginia, born in 1807. They had nine children in Missouri and one of them died. In 1845 Mr. Williams took his wife and children and crossed the plains with oxen. The journey was a safe one, of six months' duration. They arrived at Airlie, Polk county, took up a donation claim, and were one of the first families to settle there. They followed the example of other pioneers and erected a cabin. They endured many hardships here, living part of the time on boiled wheat, as the nearest place for supplies was Oregon City. During the gold excitement of 1849, the father went to California, where he met with some success. He was absent a year, when he returned and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He took an active part in the politics of the Territory and was elected to the first Territorial Legislature by the Democratic party. He also served as Justice of the Peace in his part of the county and died in 1865. His wife survived him until 1881. Three children were added to the family in Oregon. The names of the family are as follows: J. L., resides in Moscow, Idaho; Orlena, married Isaac Staats; J. J., resides in Airlie; Melissa, married Henry Fuller; Mary A., married Luther M. Doolittle; F. B., resides on the old donation claim; W. W., subject; Martha M., married Mr. Noltner and died in her forty-fifth year; Marcus M., died in his eighteenth year, and W. E., who also resides on the old donation claim.

Our subject was the ninth child and was reared on the donation claim, where he was furnished with but scant educational privileges. He remained at home until his twenty-third year, when he took up a claim and resided on it

for two years and then removed east of the mountains, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1879, when he returned to this county and bought a residence in Independence and engaged in draying and trucking for five years. Since then he has been engaged in raising hops. A large portion of his time has been occupied in fulfilling the duties of the offices which were thrust upon him. He served as Marshal of the city and Constable of five precincts.

He was married in 1868, to Miss Virginia A. Tarter, native of Arkansas, and daughter of Mr. Robert Tarter, who came to Oregon in 1853 and settled on the Luckamute, where he purchased a farm and was a quiet, industrious citizen. His wife died in her fifty-fourth year, and he survived her until he was sixty-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had four children, namely: Willie, died when seven months old; Martha Alice, wife of Rev. V. Poling, a minister of the Evangelical Church; Robert Edward; and Rock Wayne.

Mr. Williams is a prominent citizen and a member of I. O. O. F., in all its branches. He is also a member of K. of P. and A. O. U. W. His entire life has been spent in Oregon, and he is a lover of the State where he makes his home. He is very proud of the advance and development of this State during his lifetime.



**L.** WILLIS, superintendent of the Roseburg Water Company, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, in 1844, a son of S. D. Willis. The latter came to Oregon in 1852, and for many years was engaged in the stock business. Our subject crossed the plains to this State in 1853, and, after completing his studies in the district schools of Douglas county, was engaged in driving stock east of the mountains. Later, he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed until he took charge of the waterworks. This enterprise was established in 1880, with E. R. Sheridan, president; V. L. Arrington, secretary; S. C. Flint, treasurer, and O. L. Willis, superintendent. The cost of the works was \$40,000. There are two cement reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 580,000 gallons. The water is pumped from the South Umpqua river, at the rate of 25,000 gallons per hour, and there is also a steam pump

which is used in case of high water or accident, thus giving the city plenty of good water all the time. In addition to his interest in the waterworks, Mr. Willis owns a valuable farm of 980 acres, twelve miles south of Roseburg.

He was married, in 1869, to Jane Nichols, a native of Oregon, and they have had the following children: Lena, Effie, Albert G., Dale S., Clive, Helen and Glen O. Mr. Willis' beautiful residence is located at 524 Douglas street.



**ALVIN THOMPSON SMITH**, a pioneer of 1840, and a very worthy citizen of Forest Grove, now deceased, was of New England ancestry, having been born in Branford, Connecticut, on November 17, 1802. His parents were residents of East Haven, that State.

He was reared to manhood in his native town, and learned the carpenters' trade. In 1827 he removed to the new State of Illinois, where he became the owner of a farm, and was married to Miss Abigail Raymond, a native of that State. In 1840 they crossed the plains to Oregon, where they located on a donation claim of 640 acres of land, situated south of Forest Grove, where the railroad depot now is. Here he lived and labored, taking a personal interest in the moral, religious and political welfare of the county. In 1858 he was bereft of his faithful companion of so many years. His wife was a most estimable lady, and much lamented by all who knew her. In 1869 he was remarried, his second wife being Miss Jane M. Averill, a native of Branford, Connecticut. Her parents were Captain Samuel and Betsey (Blackstone) Averill, both natives of Branford, and of English descent. Her father was a seafaring man and in the latter part of his life was a captain. They had two daughters, and Mrs. Smith's sister now resides on the old homestead in Branford. When Mrs. Smith was married she came West, and resided on a fine farm in Oregon until 1875, when she and husband removed to Forest Grove, where they purchased property, and built a new residence, in which Mrs. Smith now resides. Here, retired from active life, Mr. Smith lived until January 22, 1888, when his death occurred of old age, in his eighty-fifth year. He had been a man of strong constitution and great physical endurance. In religion he was of the Congregational faith, a strict observer of the Sabbath,

and of all the commandments, and a thorough Christian in practice as well as in precept. He was a Republican, and had lived through all the exciting times of slavery, espousing the cause of the oppressed slave, and, after the emancipation, was deeply interested in their education. It was his desire to be useful to the Indians of Oregon that first brought him to the coast, as he came as an aid to the missions. Mr. Smith died without issue, and bequeathed the home to his widow, together with the whole of the proceeds of the large ranch, for her use during her life. After this one-half of the proceeds is to be given for 999 years to the Home Missionary Society office, on Reel street, New York, the other half to be used to keep up the expenses of the property and its administration. Should the Home Missionary Society cease to exist, the half of the proceeds are to be paid to some other organization for a similar purpose, until the expressed term of years expires, when the property is to go to his heirs. A large amount of the work of the Home Missionary Society is among the colored people in the South, where they are establishing schools and churches. Mr. Smith's will also provides that should the land be needed for town purposes, the executor may subdivide it, and lease the lots for a term not to exceed fifty years. His will is a remarkable one, and caused much comment throughout the county, but there is not the slightest doubt but that the good man was actuated by truly benevolent and worthy motives. His widow is now his sole executor, and keeps the farm rented.



**JAMES L. CARROLL**, a contractor and builder of Pendleton, came of one of the most military and patriotic families in the annals of history, every generation of whom, as far back as can be traced, has seen war. In our Revolutionary war his great-grandfather, Charles Carroll, M. D., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Carroll, our subject, was born May 28, 1843, the son of William Carroll, the founder of Carroll Seminary, named after him, in which James received a part of his education. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1807; when a small boy, he went to Kentucky with his parents, and lived there until their death in 1827; then he went to Illinois, next to Alabama,



dier in the war of 1812. James and Hannah Townsend had seven children, Ira S. being the second born, and one of the three survivors. When he was a child the family removed to Illinois, where they resided four years; then started for Missouri, his father dying on the way. His mother lived in that State until 1847, when, with her six children, her two brothers and their families, they crossed the plains to Oregon. This journey was made in safety, the only sad event connected with it being the death and burial at Green river of one of his uncles. Young Townsend had charge of his mother and the children, and drove their team of oxen. They were poor people when they arrived in Oregon, and at once took a donation claim in Polk county. The mother and children settled in Dallas, where that venerable pioneer lady, now in her eighty-third year, still resides, respected and beloved by every one.

In 1848 Mr. Townsend went overland to California and mined in Merced county, meeting with fair success. His largest nugget was worth \$68, and his largest day's work amounted to \$104. After an absence of eight months, he returned to Oregon, bringing with him in the neighborhood of \$2,000. He then built a house for his mother, on her land north of Dallas. In 1850 he took a donation claim of 320 acres of land near where Perrydale is now located, and on it he built a little board house, 16 x 18 feet, and spent his time there and with his mother until 1853. That year, December 16, he married Miss B. F. Smith, a daughter of George Smith, a pioneer of 1853. He had a few things in the house, and his wife had a bed and bedding, and with these they began their married life.

In 1855 Mr. Townsend volunteered in the Yakima war, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company G. He served a part of the time under Colonel Cornelius, being in one engagement which lasted from 2 p. m. until 11 o'clock at night. The Indians were in vastly superior numbers, and had them for a time corralled. At the close of the war he returned to his farm.

In 1868 Mr. Townsend was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1878 he was again elected to the same position. He is in politics a Democrat, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and development of Oregon. He was one of the organizers of the first school in his district, and has ever taken an active part in the advancement of educational

interests. He was also one of the organizers of the Grange at this place. He is a leading temperance man, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master of his lodge. As a farmer he had met with marked success. He has added to his original land purchase, being now the owner of 500 acres, a rich and valuable property.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have two sons, viz.: James H., a prominent lawyer of Polk county, and G. N., a business man of Dayton, Washington.



**C**HARLES W. JAMES, vice-president of the Baker City National Bank, was born in Greene county, Missouri, March 5, 1851, the eldest of the five children of W. J. and Nancy (Grace) James. The father, a native of Tennessee, married a second time, and by that union had three more children. He moved to North Missouri, in 1863, where he engaged in farming, and in 1867 he came to Baker county, Oregon, settling in Powder river valley, where he is still living on a farm. His wife died in 1863.

The subject of this sketch had a severe struggle in his younger days to pay his way while he attended school a part of each year. He toiled along in this way until he was able to teach school, and subsequently he obtained a good business education. After his marriage he began farming and stock-raising, in which he continued for ten years, being successful in the business. Then selling out his stock, he moved to Baker City, and engaged in the drug trade, following that also for ten years, when he was appointed Postmaster under Cleveland's administration.

On March 1, 1890, the Baker City National Bank was organized, and Mr. James was appointed cashier, he resigning his place as Postmaster, and at the last election he was elected vice-president of the bank. He is also interested in some valuable mines in Baker county, and he is president of the Baker City Lime Company, who prosecute a large industry. Mr. James is a self-made man, who has devoted much of his time to educational work, having been a member of the Board of Education for twenty years, being Clerk for the last nine years, during which time he has been connected with the building of several schoolhouses, one of

these costing \$30,000. When he was married he was but a poor boy, one might say, but he has long held a leading position in his community. He is a Democrat in his views of national questions, conservative in local elections, and he and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married in January, 1873, to Miss Louisa Boyd, who was born in Iowa, in 1852, and came to Oregon in 1872. She was a school-teacher. They have four children: Myrtie, Viola, Irene, and Roscoe.

**G**EORGE H. TRACY, Postmaster of Baker City, was born in Genesee county, Michigan, March 3, 1841, the sixth of the ten children of Fitch R. and Charlotte W. Tracy. His father was born in Connecticut, March 30, 1806, and moved to New York in 1830. He was married in Franklin, Connecticut, April 7, 1830, to Miss Charlotte W. Gager, also a native of Connecticut, born September 28, 1807. He moved to Michigan about 1836, was a farmer, but in later days a merchant. For four years he was Recorder of Deeds for his county. He died September 15, 1889, of an injury. His wife died February 26, 1889. Of their children four sons and four daughters are still living.

George H., our subject launched out in the world for himself at the age of nineteen years. In the spring of 1860 he came to California, by the isthmus route, having a rough voyage, and suffering special danger in a storm. On his arrival at San Francisco, he hired out as a farm hand in northern California for two years. In 1862 he and two other young men came to Portland, overland, and proceeded to the Dalles, where he was employed for a short time as a clerk in a store, which was kept in a tent. Then he took a stock of goods to Baker county, for another party; but on the way they stopped at Umatilla, and sold goods to the Indians and immigrants. Proceeding on to Auburn, Baker county, Mr. Tracy remained there and sold the goods while the owner returned for a new supply. In 1863 he sold goods at Clark's Creek, and the next year removed to Baker City, forming a partnership with E. W. Reynolds, and built the first store in that place of any respectable size. Subsequently he went into part-

nership with W. F. McCrary, whose daughter he afterward married, and who was a brother of the late Secretary of State under President Hayes. After a partnership of four years, Mr. McCrary, being appointed Postmaster, sold out, and, in 1875, died, when Mr. Tracy was appointed Postmaster, which position he held for ten years. In connection with this he also sold books and stationery. Starting out in life with barely enough to take him to California, he has worked his way up to his present comfortable position through many vicissitudes.

January 12, 1870, is the date of his marriage to Miss Mary M. McCrary. In the fall of 1884 he went with his family to California, on a visit. Returning to Oregon the next spring, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Baker county. He also served several terms in the City Council, was elected City Treasurer, February 8, 1890, and was appointed Postmaster, as before mentioned. He has always been a Republican.

Mrs. Tracy was a native of Iowa, born January 3, 1849, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1862, crossing the plains in wagons. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy's three children are: Claude, now twenty-one years of age; Myrtle, nineteen and George H., Jr., fourteen. These are all at home with their parents, and constitute a happy family.

**W**ILLIAM SHERLOCK, for forty years an interested observer of Oregon's growth and prosperity, was born in county Wexford, Ireland, where he was raised and educated. His parents were John and Dorothea Sherlock, also natives of Ireland. Our subject came first to the Dalles, Oregon, in 1850, and thence to Portland, where, in company with Mr. C. P. Bacon, he established a livery business, which they named the Black Hawk Stables. They were first located on Second street, between Oak and Stark. Their business, which was at first small, grew to be a large and remunerative one. They became dealers in fine horses, and had one of the finest establishments of its kind in the city. After a partnership of twenty-one years, Mr. Sherlock sold out to his partner, and devoted his attention to real-estate interests. He purchased several large tracts of land, and platted the Sherlock Addition to the city, which has

since been much enhanced in value by the rapid growth of the city, and which has contributed to making him one of Portland's most wealthy citizens. In 1884 he built a handsome residence, on the corner of Washington and Twentieth streets, which is a beautiful location. He has exhibited much taste in his home, and in the laying out of the grounds, having one of the most attractive places in the city. Mr. Sherlock has an interest in and was one of the builders of the Portland Hotel, the finest hotel on the coast north of San Francisco.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Dolly Pounder, a native of Ireland. They have had eight children, seven now living, a son and six daughters. The two eldest were born previous to coming to Portland, the others being born in this city. His daughter, Dorothea, married Mr. John Music; she has since died. Sophia is the wife of Mr. V. Walters, and resides in Tacoma. The other children are unmarried, namely, Annie, Lottie, Emma, Hattie and Charles. In 1875 the loving wife and indulgent mother died, and Mr. Sherlock has never remarried. He is, in religious views, an Episcopalian, and is a worthy member of Trinity Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never had any political aspirations, and has always declined office. Having seen Portland when a hamlet, and participated in its prosperity, he is a most ardent enthusiast on the subject of everything pertaining to his favorite city and State.

in preliminary work in his own interests. He improved timber belts, and discovered that the timber lands, bordering on the rivers and lakes in this section, by far surpassed all other timber in the section. In December, 1889, Mr. Pierce, in company with his brother, Joseph, became interested with the Hon. A. C. Hopkins, member from Pennsylvania, and a prominent lumber merchant of that State, by which a consolidation of interest was effected, and by July 1, 1892, the purchase of 35,000 acres of yellow and sugar pine timber land was consummated. The plans of the company have not at this writing been fully determined, but it is highly probable that in the near future this famous line of timber belt will be developed by means of a branch railroad from the Oregon & California main line. In addition to the above timber interests Mr. Pierce is interested in the Coos Bay Water Frontage, besides owning valuable city property in Seattle, Washington, and also financially connected with the Jackson County Bank, of Medford.

Joseph G. Pierce is jointly interested with his brother, and makes a specialty of surveying boundary lines.



**JOHN P. WALKER**, an esteemed Oregon pioneer of 1852, and an active business man of Oregon's metropolis, was born in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, October 13, 1829. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Harmon) Walker, were born in England, but were married in Ohio, and were among the pioneer settlers of Lagrange county, Indiana, when it was yet a wilderness and infested with wild Indians. The father engaged in farming and in the live-stock business, and, being a great worker, met with financial success. This worthy couple had nine children, eight of whom are now living.

The subject of this sketch was the third child, and was reared on the home farm, performing the numerous duties of the place in the summer, while through the winter he would rise at four o'clock to look after the stock and other "chores," after which he would walk a mile and a half, through the deep snow and biting wind, to the country schoolhouse, where he improved the limited facilities offered for attaining an education. He later attended the Lagrange Seminary, where he completed his studies. His

#### OREGON & CALIFORNIA PINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY:

Charles Hopkins Pierce and Joseph G. Pierce, managers at Medford, Oregon. Charles H. Pierce is a native of the Empire State, and dates his birth at Forestville. His education was received at the home academy and Cornell University, where he completed his studies in 1884. Following this Mr. Pierce took a two-years' course in law, reading under the eminent Judge J. H. Orvis, of Belford, Pennsylvania. In September, 1886, he came to Washington, and became bookkeeper and manager at Blanchard of the Store & Lumber Company, in the interests of Governor Alger until 1889. He came to Medford in the same year, having spent the winter in Alaska, and returned to Medford the following spring. The first year was spent



father was opposed to his learning a trade, but after his father's death, in 1848, John P. took up carpenter work, which he continued to follow.

On February 26, 1852, he was married to Miss Harriette A. Knightley, of English descent, and less than a month later, on March 15, started with an ox team and a small herd of cattle to cross the intervening plains to California. Owing to short feed on that route, however, they turned north to Oregon, and finally arrived in safety at the Dalles, after a pleasant trip and without loss of stock. They experienced no trouble from the Indians, although the trusty rifle was carried over one shoulder, the ox whip engaging the other hand. Leaving their cattle at the Dalles, they proceeded to the Cascades in a yawl; whence they continued to Portland on the old steamer Multnomah, arriving at that place late in September, the town at that time containing a few frame buildings but no sidewalks, and bearing but a slight resemblance to the present proud metropolis.

Here Mr. Walker located, following his trade of building and contracting until 1859, at which time he returned to the East for the purpose of purchasing milling machinery, and in 1860 started the second (J. C. Carson's being the first) planing-mill in the city. His mill was located on the corner of Water and Columbia streets, and did a general business in sash, blinds and wood-finishing materials, and it was very successfully operated until July, 1869, when it was destroyed by fire. He immediately started overland for the East, where he again purchased new machinery, with which he returned. He at once proceeded to erect a substantial brick building, 60 x 90 feet, two stories high, with a basement. He placed his new machinery, refitted the building throughout with the latest improvements, and on December 19, following, his mill was again in operation. This continued to do a thriving business until the great fire of August, 1873, when twenty-three blocks of city property were completely destroyed, his building being among the number to be reduced to ashes. This catastrophe found him uninsured and he met with a heavy loss, being obliged to sell some of his city lots to meet his indebtedness. He then returned to his trade of carpentry and millwright work. In 1876 he commenced pattern-making, which he followed in foundries until 1886. He then started a shop at No. 313 Front street, where he continued to do general work until October, 1891, when he

retired from active business to devote his attention to his property interests. From the wreck of his losses he saved valuable property on the corner of Second and Montgomery streets, running through to First street, where he owns two residences and is completing a substantial business block, which promises to be an important addition to the city and an excellent investment for the projector.

On January 15, 1869, Mr. Walker had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died leaving two children: Myrtle O., now Mrs. Henry W. Winch; and Nelly F., now Mrs. Francis Sealey, whose husband is a prominent member of the enterprising firm of Sealey, Mason & Co., successful grocers of Portland.

Mr. Walker is a Republican in politics, a strong partisan, and deeply interested in public affairs, yet no seeker of office, his private business matters absorbing most of his time.

Socially, he affiliates with the I. O. O. F., with which he is prominently identified.

Although experiencing his full share of misfortune, by intelligence and energy Mr. Walker has managed to emerge from them all with the minimum loss of time and regret, and after several almost crushing blows has attained a competence and gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

**N**ICHOLAS O. WALDEN, one of Oregon's successful citizens, is a native of Sweden, born December 7, 1834. His ancestors were of the same nationality, and his father, John Walden, was a lawyer in that country.

Mr. Walden was educated in his native land, and about the time of his father's death, when he was twenty-two, he left Sweden to see a little of the world. He traveled to China, Australia and different parts of Europe. He returned to Sweden, and, deciding to go to the United States, he embarked for New York. Upon arrival in America he traveled through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States, finally coming to Oregon. By this time he had nearly expended his money, and, although he was not used to manual labor, yet he began life at Milwaukee cutting wood for a few months. From there he came to work on the locks that were being constructed at Oregon City, where he remained until they were completed. He then picked up surveying, and followed that profes-

sion for six or seven years, principally in eastern Oregon; then he became a clerk in the land office, under Owen Wade, now a California banker. He continued his clerkship in the land office for seven years, and on his own account began to invest in land, both in Clackamas and in Oregon City. At the termination of his term in the land office he continued his operations in real estate, and on account of the growth of the county his wise investments made him one of the men of wealth of his city. With E. L. Eastham, now deceased, as one of the principal men of the enterprise, Mr. Walden became one of the organizers of the Willamette Transportation & Lock Company. They purchased 800 acres of land on the west side of the river, opposite the city of Oregon, bought the falls, locks and the warehouses, and in August, 1890, a new company was founded, entitled the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company. The new and old companies then joined and became stockholders in the new company. They have built an electric light plant and transmit it to Portland, and that city is lighted with it, and an electric street railroad is to be built from Portland to the lands they are now platting for a city. The capital stock is now estimated at \$2,250,000. Mr. Walden is managing the improvement of the land, and has various other business interests in Oregon City. He has built a fine residence overlooking the river, and has a very picturesque view from his grounds.

Mr. Walden was married, in 1878, to Miss Winnie Kershaw, of New York. They have two children: Antoinette and Hilda, both born in Oregon City.

Mr. Walden was one of the organizers of the Bank of Oregon, and is now one of the directors. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the I. O. O. F. in all of its branches. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Director of the city schools. He is a quiet, unassuming man of excellent business judgment, and is a thoroughly good citizen, who is highly deserving of his success.



**HON. SAMUEL SIMPSON WHITE**, who came to Oregon in 1845, is one of the worthy pioneers who has lived to reap the reward of the early years of toil and privation on the frontier. He was born in Butler county, Indiana, December 11, 1811, a son of Edwin

and Nancy (Atherton) White, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. The paternal ancestors were English, and the maternal grandfather was Aaron Atherton. The parents of our subject reared a family of four sons and four daughters; they were pioneers of Ohio, removing to Cincinnati when it was a log fort; one daughter, Martha Harrison, was taken captive with her infant child, the other children being slain by the savages; she was held six days, then made her escape with her baby, and returned to her home. Judge White received his education in Illinois, and at the age of twenty-one years enlisted in the Black Hawk war. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits at Knox City, Illinois, and remained there three years, at the end of which time he closed out the business. When a treaty was made with the Indians he removed with his brother-in-law, Amaziah Doolittle, to Burlington, Iowa, being among the first settlers; he lost his land there through a defective title, and then went to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he ran a steam ferry across the Mississippi; this was a profitable business and he conducted it four years.

In 1845 he joined a train going to Oregon, starting on the journey April 13th; they made a successful trip, free from many of the dangers that usually attend those early travelers, arriving at the Dalles, October 6, 1845. Judge White was married in Warren county, Illinois, May 6, 1831, to Miss Huldah Jennings, and he was accompanied by his wife and three children, named as follows: Nancy J., Edward Milton and William Linn; all these children have since died. Judge White settled on a farm of 629 acres within a mile and a half of Oregon City, and there built a small log house; he improved this property, and for twenty-eight years made it his home. In 1873 he came to Portland and built several houses, which he rented, and also bought a farm of 192 acres, four miles south of Tacoma.

After coming to Oregon two more children were added to the family of Judge White and wife; they were named Onzella and Eugene D.; only the latter survives; he is one of the prosperous business men of Portland, and a sketch of him will be found on another page of this volume. In politics the Judge was in early days a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has cast his suffrage with it. He was appointed Judge of Clackamas county, and as no liquors were sold within

its borders, two weeks' court held twice a year was sufficient to dispose of all the business arising. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1847, and drew up the bill ordering the Territorial Government to raise troops to subdue the Indians. When he came to Portland he was elected Justice of the Peace, and filled this office six years. While living in Oregon City he was one of the organizers of the First Congregational Church Society, which he liberally supported during his residence there. He was one of a company of three who built the *Lot Whitecomb*, the first steamboat running between Astoria and Oregon City; she was launched at a cost of \$55,000, but sold for \$40,000.

Mrs. White, who has been a faithful companion to her husband for sixty years, still survives, and they are spending their declining years in peace and comfort, honored by their descendants and respected by all who know them.



**JOHN D. WHITMAN.**—Among the prominent horticulturists of southern Oregon, few names are more familiar to the public, especially of Jackson county, than that which heads this sketch; and while not a State pioneer, he is certainly one of the pioneer fruit-growers of this section, and has done much to advance the interests of the community in his line and, incidentally, benefit the country at large.

Mr. Whitman settled in Medford in 1885 and immediately turned his attention to fruit culture, to which he found the country in this vicinity peculiarly adapted, both on account of the mild climate and the fertile soil. He bought eighty-five acres of good land just outside of the city limits, thirteen of which he planted the following year with choice fruit trees of a general variety, to which, in 1886, he added fifty-seven acres more. His orchard now consists of seventy acres, divided as follows: Eighteen in peach, both early and late, numbering some 1,700 trees; three acres each of pears and prunes of different varieties; and the remainder, forty-six acres, are in apple trees of a general assortment, although principally of winter apples, numbering 4,000 trees. These are all in a thoroughly healthy condition, and the yield of fruit in 1891, as regards size, quantity and quality, was something marvelous, but that of 1892 was light, owing to

late frosts. In 1891, to further facilitate the handling and shipping of this large amount of fruit, he erected a warehouse, which is provided with all the modern improvements and conveniences for the purpose. Mr. Whitman's son, James A., who has heretofore had charge of the shipping, will hereafter have added to his duties that of handling the fruit. The shipments of 1891 were extensive, large quantities being sent both north and south,—particularly was this so of apples, which were shipped into California and thence consigned to New York and Europe.

Mr. Whitman is probably as well informed in regard to fruit culture as any man in the State, having made horticulture a special study and practice for many years and, during his residence in Medford, has been among the progressive element, ever among the first to lend aid and encouragement to all public and private enterprises, which have for their object the advancement and prosperity of the city and county. He is an efficient member of the State Board of Horticulture of the Third District, to which position he was appointed by Governor Penoyer in 1889. As a citizen he is equally public-spirited and enterprising, and has unbounded faith in the future prosperity of Medford, on account of its central location, superior natural advantages and excellent railroad facilities.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, August 20, 1824. He descends from an old New England family, whose ancestors were English, and came to America about 1638. The American Whitmans are descendants of John Whitman, of Massachusetts, the subject of this sketch belonging to the seventh generation. Mr. Whitman's parents were Levi and Mary A. (Doty) Whitman, both natives of New York State, the former born in 1792. They joined the westward tide of emigration in 1858, removing to Dallas county, Iowa, where they both died, the father September 17, 1867, and the mother December 5, 1881. They had five sons, of whom Mr. Whitman of this notice, was the third in order of birth.

This gentleman was educated in the State of his birth, and at an early age learned the carpenters' trade from his father, which young Whitman followed for many years in Massachusetts, the family having removed to Stockbridge, that State, in 1846. He accompanied

his parents, twelve years later, to Iowa, and there engaged in horticulture and farming, remaining on one place twenty-seven years, meeting with flattering success. Induced by favorable reports of the Northwest, Mr. Whitman removed in 1885 to Medford, where his prosperity has been continued as a just reward of his energy, industry and ability.

Mr. Whitman was first married in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1846, to Miss Catherine Hartean, of French descent, and a native of that State. This union was of short duration, being terminated by the death of the devoted wife, March 18, 1851. In 1852 Mr. Whitman married Miss Mary A. Hulet, also a native of Massachusetts, who, after a married life of thirty-nine years, passed away July 28, 1891, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss. To this union was born six children, two of whom survive: John H. and James A. Those deceased are: Frank L., who died in 1888; Mary A., died June 26, 1879; Cora, February 8, 1867; and Eva F., August 23, 1861.

In politics, Mr. Whitman has always been allied with the progressive wing of the Democratic party, although he has never held office in this State, having frequently declined to allow his name to go before the public as a candidate for office, his attention being absorbed by his private and business interests. He has, however, been active in school matters and is, at present, a member of the Board of School Trustees, educational interests strongly appealing to his sympathies. It is to such men of brain and brawn that Oregon owes her magnificent strides in the march of progression until she now stands in the foremost rank of the glorious sisterhood.

**D**R. D. A. PAINE, practitioner at Eugene, was born in Paine's Hollow, Herkimer county, New York, October 16, 1853. His parents, Philander A. and Sarah (Filkins) Paine, were natives of the same county, and after marriage resided upon the homestead until 1869, when they removed to Delaware county, Iowa, and there lived to the age of sixty-five years.

Dr. Paine was educated at the State University of Iowa and began the study of medicine at Monticello, Iowa, in 1875, under the precept-

orship of Dr. I. H. Phillips, followed by a two-years' course at the medical department of Central University, Kentucky. He began practice at Rapid City, Black Hills, Dakota, and later at Sand Spring, Delaware county, Iowa, remaining until the fall of 1887, when he visited New York city, and passed several months in special study at the New York hospitals and colleges. In the spring of 1888 he came to Eugene, where his brother, D. B. Paine resided. Dr. Paine commenced practice at Eugene, in partnership with Dr. J. J. McDonald, the firm of Paine & McDonald continuing about one year. He then formed a partnership with Dr. W. H. McMurtrey, which lasted until the fall of 1891, when, through the death of his partner, Dr. Paine was left alone, and he has continued alone ever since, continuing a general practice, making a speciality of surgical operations. He is a division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad with headquarters at Eugene.

He was married at Monticello, Iowa, in July, 1878, to Belle Slauson, of Illinois. They have three children: Leona, Carrie and Elmer. The family reside on the corner of Tenth and High streets, where the Doctor built his cottage home in 1879, and also owns other valuable property in Eugene. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Eugene Camp, Woodmen of the World. He was one of the incorporators of the Eugene National Bank, is ex-president of the Lane County Medical Society, and member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

**LEVI H. RUSSELL**, secretary and treasurer of one of the leading lumber firms of Hilgard, Oregon, was born in Douglas county, Nebraska, March 7, 1857. He is the second child in a family of four children, born to William and Paulina (Rossing) Russell, natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively.

Our subject remained in Nebraska until nineteen years of age, receiving a common-school education. In 1876 he started in life for himself. Following the westward tide he went to Utah, and there was employed by the railroad company in construction of its roads. He worked for years as an assistant, and then took charge of the company's works, was made superintendent of the company and worked through Utah,

Montana and Idaho for nine years, having charge of all the business, both mercantile and constructive. At the expiration of the nine years he left the company and went to Ketchum, Idaho, and there bought a hotel, which he operated a short time, then sold it and engaged as bookkeeper for the Idaho Forwarding Company, with whom he remained one year, and then purchased a blacksmith shop and carried on that business for one year. In 1887 Mr. Russell came to Hilgard, Oregon, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and then organized a lumber company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, in which he has since been engaged. He is an equal stockholder of the company and serves as secretary and treasurer. The firm is now doing a business of \$75,000 per year. They manufacture everything in their line, such as doors, sash, etc., having now two sawmills running to supply the demand for lumber for their manufactures. They employ about seventy-five men the year round.

In addition to his manufacturing interests Mr. Russell has a fine farm of 1,300 acres. In March, 1892, he was nominated to represent Union county in the Legislature of 1892-'93.

Mr. Russell was married August 12, 1888, to Miss E. J. Ross, a native of Canada, and one child, Lulia B., has been born to them. This little one was born May 3, 1884, and she is a bright, intelligent child, the pet of the household. Mr. Russell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Commandery. In politics he has always been a strong Republican.

 **W**ILLIAM EDWARD WARREN, of McMinnville, is an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, and was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 23, 1816, thus having witnessed the vast improvements of three-quarters of a century, which have not only been transforming the more eastern portion of the United States, but has, perhaps, been more visibly apparent in the extreme West. One can almost envy him the pleasure of having witnessed this stirring panorama, and especially of viewing the transformation in Oregon during the last forty-five years, from a wild and unpopulated region to its present flourishing and populous condition.

His father, Edward Warren, was born in Bristol, England, in 1785, and was a Purser in the English navy. He married, in 1815, Miss Elizabeth Gould, a native of Nova Scotia. Her father, William Gould, was a Flag Sergeant in the British army, and fought in the battle of Waterloo. They had eight children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eldest, and the only survivor. His father died in Halifax, in 1834, and his mother in Portland, Oregon, in 1849.

The mother, three sons and three daughters, left Buffalo, New York, in 1836, and drove with a team to Illinois, where they remained for four years, and then they went to Missouri; stopped there until 1847, and then drove on across the plains to Oregon, thus making the journey by wagon from ocean to ocean. When they arrived thirty miles this side of Walla Walla, they were robbed of their teams and outfit by the Indians, escaping with only their lives.

They arrived in Portland, where they remained until 1851. Here the subject of our sketch worked until he acquired the means to purchase a yoke of oxen, when he did draying, having for some time the only rig of the kind in the town, and his outfit consisting of two yoke of oxen and a wagon. He was very successful, but the Indians stole one pair of his oxen.

He continued in Portland until 1851, when he came to Yam Hill county, and settled on a donation claim of 640 acres, located eight miles west of the present site of McMinnville.

Just previous to coming to Oregon, Mr. Warren was married in Missouri, in 1847, to Miss Almira C. Martin, a native of Kentucky. Her parents were Lewis and Tobitha (Cash) Martin, the former born August 27, 1787, and the latter June 11, 1794, and were married in 1807. They had ten children; Joanna, Nancy, Dillard, Washington, Wesley, Elizabeth, James Madison, Luson V., Mary Jane, and Almira C. Mr. Lewis was in the war of 1812, and in the Indian wars. By occupation he was a planter, in Virginia. Mr. Warren and his wife crossed the plains, and three children were born in Portland, with whom they came to the donation claim. They began life in a little log cabin, in which they lived until 1860, when he built a large and comfortable house and good barns, besides making other improvements. He had the rare foresight to retain possession of this farm, which is now very valuable. He continued to reside on it until 1887, when he pur-

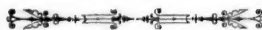
chaused some lots in the city of McMinnville, on which he erected a cosy, pleasant home, where he and his family are now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren have seven children: William L., the eldest son, is the present Sheriff of Yam Hill county; Ann Amelia, is the wife of Mr. Jefferson Simson, and resides in Amity; Rachel is the wife of Mr. James Rowland, and resides in Washington; Susan is the wife of Mr. Thomas J. Paine, residing in Portland; James married Bertha Verstague of Holland, and resides in Salem; Emma Gene, married Mr. Ralph Kingsbury, and resides in Farmington, Washington; Ora F., is the wife of Mr. Peter Thomason, and lives near McMinnville.

Mr. Warren is a Republican, and during the war was a member of the Union League, and was loyal to the Government in its time of peril. He was one of the judges of the first election held in Portland, and copied the poll-books sent to the Governor.

He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, to the support of which they liberally contribute.

Now seventy-six years of age, forty-five of which have been cheered by the sympathy and companionship of a good wife, Mr. Warren is an excellent representative of the hardy pioneer, who, by intelligent and persistent effort applied to the wonderful resource of this great State, has accumulated a competence and gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.



**W**ILLIAM L. WARREN, an esteemed native son of Oregon, and prosperous farmer, and popular Sheriff of Yam Hill county, was born in Portland, August 6, 1849. (See history of his father, William Edward Warren, an honored Oregon pioneer of 1847, in this book.) He was the second child, and was reared on his father's donation claim in Yam Hill county. He attended the district school, traveling three miles to reach the primitive log schoolhouse. In 1861 he went to Portland, where, for five years, he had the benefit of the public schools. In 1866 he returned to Yam Hill county, where, for two years, he attended the McMinnville Baptist College.

He then returned to the farm, where he was engaged in the production of grain and stock for several years.

On April 3, 1870, he was married to Miss Amanda J. Payne, a native of Yam Hill county, and the daughter of Mr. C. J. Payne, an esteemed pioneer of 1847.

After his marriage, he farmed the lands of his father-in-law, for four years, when Mr. Payne divided his land among his three children, and upon Mrs. Warren's share, the subject of our sketch built a substantial house and otherwise improved the place, and also worked the other portions of the land. He also owns valuable city property in McMinnville, which he bought upon first coming here.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren have three sons: Edward M., Thomas J., and Miles D., all born in Yam Hill county.

In politics Mr. Warren is an active Republican, and in 1890, was nominated by his party for the office of Sheriff, receiving ninety-five out of 113 votes in the precinct in which he lived. He entered upon the duties of the office in July, 1890, and conducted the business so satisfactorily, that he was re-nominated by acclamation, and was elected by 450 majority.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity,—of the blue lodge, Royal Arch and Council,—and the A. O. U. W.

Oregon's superior productive powers are so well known, that it is not remarkable that this should influence the human race within her charmed confines, as well as the vegetable kingdom. Here in the freedom of her vast plains, man is not crowded out of existence as in countries of an older civilization, but like the monarch of the forest, spreads his arms to the refreshing breezes of heaven, until his brow touches the skies.



**G**EORGE W. WHITEAKER, an Oregon pioneer of 1848, and a prominent citizen of Independence, Oregon, was born in Illinois, July 21, 1842. He is the son of Benjamin J. Whiteaker, one of Oregon's pioneers, now deceased. (See history of David Jesse Whiteaker for family history.) George Washington Whiteaker was six years of age when he crossed the plains to Oregon. After his arrival in Oregon he had a severe attack of mountain fever, and as it affected his memory of the journey and all that preceded it, he has no knowledge of any other State but Oregon. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public



school. He remained with his father until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he was married. After his marriage he settled two and one-half miles north of Monmouth, on the donation claim of his brother, W. H. Whiteaker, which contained 320 acres. This he purchased and farmed for twelve years, his efforts being very successful in the farming line. He still owns this property, although he purchased property in Independence in 1883, where he now resides, engaged in speculating. He is successful in all enterprises that he engages in.

Mr. Whiteaker is a stockholder in both the banks of Independence, and has been a director of the First National Bank since its organization. In addition to his original farm he has two others, on one of which he raises hops.

Mr. Whiteaker was married in Dallas, December 21, 1870, to Miss Nancy Ann Osborn, a native of Illinois, born December 18, 1850, daughter of Willis Osborn, an Oregon pioneer of 1852. He now resides in Washington. His wife was a Miss Nellie G. Galespy, and he and his wife had two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker have had eight children, namely: George L., David J., Frank Leslie, Rob Roy, Ethel Agnes and John Olan. The other two died when very young. Mr. Whiteaker is a solid Democrat, but is a man who can be true to his party, without desiring or excepting public office. He and his interesting family are very highly respected and esteemed throughout the county.





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